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MICHIGAN

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

COPIES OF PAPERS ON FILE IN THE DOMINION ARCHIVES AT OTTAWA, CANADA, PERTAINING TO THE RELATIONS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE PERIOD OF THE WAR OF 1812.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. 15.)

NOTE.—Care has been taken in publishing the following papers to follow the original copies as closely as possible, including orthography, punctuation, capitalization, etc. The references in brackets at the close of each paper are to the filings in the Dominion archives at Ottawa.

TREATY OF PEACE AND SUBSEQUENT RELATIONS—1815.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an accusation has been exhibited by Robert Dickson Esq. Agent & Superintendent of the Western Nations, on the part of our Soverign Lord the King against Joseph Rolette, native of Quebec, in the words & manner following.

"I charge Joseph Rolette native of Quebec, and now residing at the Prairie des Chiens, with seditious words and discourse tending to excite insurrection against His Majesty's Government, also illicit, illegal and dangerous conduct towards the Indians, His Majesty's Allies, and I pledge myself to prove the same by Evidence."

AND WHEREAS it is necessary, as well for the sake of the accused, as for the security of His Majesty's Possessions in this part that the said accusation should be forthwith examined and enquired into, I have thought fit to direct prior to any other steps being taken, that the said charge be made the subject of investigation before a Military Court of Inquiry; to be assembled for that purpose on Thursday next the 5th Instant at 9 o'clock in the morning in Fort McKay. And for the more effectual ascertaining the truth of the said charges the Court is hereby empowered to examine into the same upon oath. Of which all persons bound to give Evidence thereon, or in any manner concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand in Fort McKay Prairie des Chiens the 3d January 1815

signed

A. BULGER
Capt. Commg. Fort McKay
& the British Possessions
on the Mississippi

[M. G. 14, p 57.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Proceedings of a Board of Inquiry held on the 5th January 1815 and continued by adjournment to the 10th of the same month, at the Garrison of Fort McKay Prairie des Chiens in the conquered Countries pursuant to an order from Captn A. Bulger Royal New foundland Regt Commanding on the Mississippi

President.

Captain Bulger Royl New foundld Regt Commanding.

Members.

Captain Thos. G. Anderson Mississippi Volu'rs.
Lieut James Pullman Michigan Fencebles.
Lieut James Keating Mississippi Volunteers.

The Court being met and sworn in proceeded to investigate an accusation preferred by Robt Dickson Esqr Agent and Superintendent of the Western Nations, against Joseph Rolette native of Quebec, now an Inhabitant of the Prairie des Chiens as set forth in the following letter from the said Robert Dickson Esqr. addressed to Captain Bulger Commanding Fort McKay & on the Mississippi.

Copy.

Prairie des Chiens
January 3d 1815

Sir

On the 2nd Instant on the parade in Fort McKay I publickly charged Joseph Rolette native of Quebec with treasonable practices against our Sovereign Lord the King & I pledged myself to prove the same by evidence—

These charges are sedicious words and discourse tending to excite insurrection against His Majesty's Government, also illicit, illegal and dangerous conduct towards the Indians, His Majesty's Allies. I request you Sir, Commanding Fort McKay and on the Mississippi to order a Court of that nature you may deem expedient to investigate these charges—

I trust that I will prove to the satisfaction of the Court why some of the charges have been delayed till this time—

I have the honor to be—Sir—
your most obedient servant
R. Dickson
Agent to the Western Nations
and Superintendent conquered
countries.

To
Captain Bulger
Commanding Fort McKay
& on the Mississsippi—

Prosecutor—Robert Dickson Esq Agent & Superintendent of the Western Nations previous to his examination on oath addressed the Court as follows—Vizt. "It is a painful thing to me as an officer at this time to be obliged to charge Joseph Rolette with so serious a crime as high treason, a man with whom I have been long acquainted and whose family I believe have distinguished themselves in the service of their country—It is the peculiar boast of the British Government that justice is equally administered in the most remote part of its Dominions, as well as in the center of its Metropolis—To that justice I now appeal, and to the Court now constituted, for a patient hearing.

In that solemn appeal which I have made to the Justice of the Court I consider myself before God—as divested of all private Pique or Malice.—Previous to the evidences being called, I wish to prove to the Court upon oath the reasons why some of these charges have been so long delayed—"

Prosecutor— Robert Dickson Esqr Agent and Superintendent being duly sworn deposed as follows Vizt.—I came here from Quebec to the best of my recollection on the 17th April 1813 In the different councils that I held with the Indians I found the conduct of some of them very different from what I expected & what I had formerly experienced. I have since that time been endeavoring to trace what could have given rise to such conduct on their part.

The first chief of the Scious nation Wabasha after the most earnest solicitations on my part positively refused to accompany me to Mackina, but deputed one of his relations Itassipah to represent him in the voyage I was about to undertake, he accompanied me to Mackina Detroit and Fort Meigs wilh the other Indians when It was determined to leave Fort Meigs and they were requested to go to Sandusky they said, what the Scioux would determine upon, they would agree to Itassipah the representative of Wabasha and of the Scioux Nation in the evening when he was called upon to stop, as he was going down in a canoe refused. I then to the best of my recollection sent Lieut Fraser and Colin Campbell after him, and he again refused—in consequence almost all the Indians followed him, a few only remained with me, and this in my opinion occasioned the disaster that befell our fleet, the loss of Amherstburg & Detroit, and the subsequent capture of General Proctor's Army. I stated before that I arrived here the 17th April 1813. Since that time had the troubled situation of the country admitted, I should have investigated many matters that should have been investigated. It was not until the other day that I saw the necessity of no longer delaying those charges & of bringing forward others which have since come to my knowledge, and of which I was totally unacquainted before. as an officer had my own life only been in danger, which I am at all times obliged to sacrifice for my King and Country it would have been of no consideration,—but his Majestys possessions would have been lost, and his weak and helpless subjects indiscriminately butchered. I now feel confidence from a Fort and Military force being here, under the command of an able officer.

I shall state what I found on my arrival here respecting the accused. After my arrival here the 17th April 1813. being accompanied by Captain Hamilton of the Militia of Upper Canada, I was informed by him of the accused having used seditious words in Mr. Brisbois House, tending to cause disaffection amongst his Majestys subjects in this place and such words as Captain Hamilton said would have subjected the accused in Upper Canada to be tried for high treason. I instituted a Court of Inquiry composed of the officers of the Indian Dept who found the charge proven. Subsequent to that the same year before I left here, in the Spring, a crowd appearing before the accused's house, I enquired what it was, I was then opposite Mr. Boilvens House, I found some Indians had killed a calf, the accused was running past me at the time—I called to him to stop, that I would pay for his calf, sooner than any disturbance should take place amongst the Indians, he did not stop—he turned round uttering some words which I did not hear, or probably distinctly understand, other people even with me, who may probably have heard them. On my arrival here in the month of April 1814 I again found the Country in a great deal of confusion.

Question from the accused
to the Prosecutor— Do you not recollect the day after the calf was killed, when you reproached me for not having listened to you—that I told you I had not heard you,—& that you said that you believed it.

Answer—I do not recollect it, probably it is so.

Question from
ditto to ditto Do you not recollect that before the Court of Inquiry you investigated the report of Captain Hamilton and found the words imprudent and with the consent of that Court, was not the complaint burnt down in Mr. St Jouhns house where the Court was held—

Answer—After it had been proven—for particular reasons I did not wishe the proceedings to go any further—

Question from the Court
to the Prosecutor— Who were present when the Complaint made by Captain Hamilton in 1813 was investigated? Who were the persons that composed the Court of Inquiry?

Answer—I only recollect that Lt. Fraser & Lt. Law were on it, I do not recollect the third person—

Question from
ditto to ditto What was the accused running for at the time the calf was killed, was it he who caused the mob of Indians?

Answer—No it was not, he was at the other end of the Village—

Question from the Court
to the Prosecutor Can you from your own knowledge assign any reason why the Indians left you at Fort Meigs in 1813 and whether the accused was the instigation of it—

Answer No

Question from
ditto to ditto } Why did you not on the least suspicion of Treasonable practices on the part of the accused, report the same to the Commanding Officer at Mackina when you and the accused were there last summer?

Answer—My bringing the accusation forward now is in consequence of some information I have received since I arrived here this season—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Were you, or were you not on terms of intimacy with the accused at Mackina and since the commission of the Treasonable practices with which he is now charged—?

Answer—I was during part of them & until some time after my arrival here when I received information from some people respecting the conduct of the accused—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Do you know in what state were the accused, Captn Hamilton & the other persons who were in Mr Brisbois House in 1813 at the time the accused made use of the words you have mentioned as having been reported to you by Captn Hamilton?

Answer—Not from my own knowledge—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Do you from your own knowledge, or from the knowledge of any other person, know what became of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry that you say you instituted to enquire into language made use of by the accused at Mr Brisbois house in 1813—

Answer—I believe they were quashed—

Question from
ditto to ditto } At the time of the proceedings of the Court of inquiry alluded to, was burnt or otherwise destroyed, was it not generally considered that affair was settled—?

Answer.—It was on the accused promising to be more cautious in future—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Do you recollect who were present when that affair was adjusted & where did it take place?

Answer it was in Mr St. Johns House, I cannot possibly say who were present—

1st Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Francis Dease, Captain of the Prairie des Chiens Militia being called in & sworn, deposed as follows Vizt.—

I heard the accused in Mr. Brisbois House in 1813, holding a discourse of a nature tending to induce people to believe that the American Government would over awe the English Government, saying that if the war continued the Americans would overrun the Canadas, on which he, the accused, made a comparison in the following words, when I was a child you could not overcome me, at present I am a man what can you do" The discourse lasted some time, I cannot recollect the particulars, but it always had the same tending—I have also heard the accused say if the Americans were coming round the point, meaning the point near the Prairie des Chiens he would not go to meet them, that no one could oblige him this was in 1813.—

Question from the Prosecutor to Evidence } You say you were present in Mr. Brisbois house in 1813 when the conversation took place between the accused and the other persons present, were they in Liquor at the time?

Answer.—No not in the least—they did not appear to me to be so.

Question from ditto to ditto } Who were present?

Answer.—Mr. Law, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Brisbois, the accused, myself and I believe Mr. Fraser—

Question from ditto to ditto } Have you any knowledge of a Court of Inquiry taking place in consequence?

Answer—Yes I have.

Question from ditto to ditto } Was the Country in a state of confusion on my arrival here in 1813 & do you recollect my discourse to you on the backwardness of the Scioux?

Answer.—Yes—

Question from ditto to ditto } Do you recollect the caution you gave me and the substance of it? Do you say the country was in an alarming situation last Spring?

Answer.—I do

Question from ditto to ditto } What was the substance of the caution I received from you in the Spring 1814—

Answer.—I heard that the Indians had declared our intention to kill you & told you it was very improper for you to go out at night unarmed, & without having some people with you—

Question from the accused
to the evidence } Who were the members of the Court of Inquiry and what was the result? did you hear it or not.

Answer—I know that the Court of Inquiry was at Mr. St Johns house, but I did not hear the result, I know Captain Hamilton & Mr. Fraser were present—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Can you produce to the court a letter I brought you from Mr Dickson dated 23rd or 24 Sept 1814—

Answer.—Yes—I can—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Did you not find me always ready to lend you what you asked me for to support the Indians in Mr Dicksons absence—?

Answer—I never asked you to lend me anything—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Did I never lend you Powder, Knives, flints and tobacco last winter to support the Indians?

Answer—Yes last winter you lent me powder and other things for the Indians—

Question from
Court to Evidence } What situation did you hold here under Government during the years 1813 & 1814—

Answer—I held the situation of Captain of Militia, and by appointment from Mr Dickson, I acted as his agent amongst the Indians in his absence—

Question from
ditto to ditto } By whom were you appointed Captain of Militia—

Answer—by Mr Dickson

Question from
ditto to ditto } Had you any conversation with any person lately respecting the charges now brought forward against the accused—

Answer—Yes I had.

Question from
ditto to ditto } With whom had you such conversation, and relate the substance thereof—

Answer—I had the conversation last night on the Subject with Captain Graham & no others—

Question from
the Court to Evidc. } Do you from your own knowledge, or from that of any other person know what was done with the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held on the conduct of the accused in 1813

Answer—I do not know—

Question from
ditto to ditto Did you not consider and was it not generally considered that that affair had been settled?

Answer—I considered it as settled, but cant say how it was considered by others—

Question from
ditto to ditto Did you ever understand from the Prosecutor, or from any other person, that that affair was ever to be brought forward again?

Answer—I never did—

Question from
ditto to ditto In what did the backwardness of the Scioux consist, & do you from your own knowledge know if any person was the cause of it?

Answer—the Backwardness of the Scioux consisted in not following Mr Dickson when he asked them, I do not know of any persons being the cause of it.—

Question from
ditto to ditto You have stated in your evidence that the accused in the conversation held in Mr Brisbois house in 1813 made this comparrison " When I was a child, you could not overcome me, at present I am a man what can you do what do you suppose the accused meant thereby?

Answer—I consider that he meant, that as the English could not overcome the Americans, when in an Infant state they could not do it now, the latter had grown into power—

Question from
ditto to do Do you from your own knowledge know that the accused held treasonable conversation with Indians or others since 1813—

Answer—No I do not—

Question from
ditto to do Produce the letter dated the 23rd or 24th September 1814 from the prosecutor to you—

Answer.—this is the letter—

MICHILIMACKINAC
23rd Sept 1814

CAPTAIN DEASE
Sir

You will deliver two kegs of Gunpowder to Mr Rolette taking his receipt for the same, and you will allow him to take the two boats for to carry wood &c as he may think fit—whatever may be wanted for the Indian Department, Mr Rolette will fornish and no person has any right to interfere with you, as my agent in the management of Indians and you are hereby directed to enform the officers of the Department of this order—I give permission to Joseph Renville to proceed to winter for Mr Rolette—should he arrange with him—Continue to act as you have done & rest assured of my countenance and protection—Mr Rolette will give you all the news—I shall loose no time as soon as the goods arrive—Inform all the Indians that I shall give them every support in my power with best wishes.

I remain Sir
Your most obt. humble servant
(Signed) R. Dickson.
Agent, Superintendant

Question from
Court to Evidence } Did you not suppose from the tenor of the letter dated 23rd Sept 1814 from the Prosecutor to you which you have now produced to the Court, that the prosecutor had a good opinion of the accused as a British subject?

Answer—I certainly did—

Question from
ditto to do } Did you not consider yourself as under the orders of the Commandant of this Post & as bound to obey them & in every respect—?

Answer—Certainly

Question from
ditto to do } Had you any conversation with the prosecutor respecting the charge made against the accused, since he was publickly accused—

Answer—The only conversation I had with the Prosecutor was that it was a very serious charge if he could prove it by evidence.

Question from the
Court to Evidence } Did the accused lend you this fall Tobacco & Strouds to send to an Indian at the Saulk Village the Tobacco to receive the Saulks who arrived from below.— Answer—I borrowed about 3 or 3½ lbs Tobacco from the accused to receive the Saulks which I believe I returned—the strouds I borrowed was for myself—

2nd Evidence on the part of the Prosecutor.

Michael Brisbois Senior being called in and sworn deposed as follows Vizt

"I never heard the accused say anything regarding the charge"

Question from the
Prosecutor to Evidce } Do you recollect a discourse held in your house in 1813 between the accused, Captain Hamilton and several other persons & what were the words of the accused—

Answer.—I did not understand, but the accused said to me in french that the Canadians would not be seven years under the British Government—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Was not the country in an extreme alarming Situation on my arrival here from Quebec in 1813 and did you not caution me several times to be on my guard—

Answer—Yes

Question from
ditto to ditto } Did you not hear and did you not warn me that the Indians wanted to kill me, & on my arrival here in 1814 was not this country in a dangerous situation and were we not near coming to blows with the Indians?

Answer—Yes—

Question from the
Accused to Evidence } Could you from my discourse consider me as an enemy of my Government—?

Answer—I cannot tell—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Do you know that that affair appeared before a Court of Inquiry, and what was the result—?

Answer—I know it appeared before a Court of Inquiry but I do not know what was the result—

Question from the
Accusd to Evidice } Had you any conversation with the Prosecutor respecting me since I was accused, & what was the substance thereof—?

Answer—I had not any conversation with the Prosecutor respecting you—

Question from
ditto to do } Do you not recollect or have you knowledge of my using my endeavors this summer, and since that period have I not shewn myself a good subject?

Answer—I do not know, but you appeared to act as a good subject—

Question from
the Court to Evid } At what time of the night did the conversation take place between the accused Capt. Hamilton and the others in your house in 1813—

Answer—between 7 & 8 o'clock—

Question from
ditto to do Had they been drinking Spirituous Liquors in your house that evening, or did any of them appear to you to have been drinking Spirituous Liquors—

Answer—They did not drink any Spirituous Liquors in my house that evening, neither did they appear to me to have been drinking Spirituous Liquors at all—

Question from
ditto to do Have you had any conversation with any one respecting the Subject now before the Court?

Answer—No—

Question from
ditto to do Did you ever hear that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held respecting the accused's conversation in your house in 1813 were ever burnt or in any other manner destroyed

Answer—I heard that the proceedings of the Court had been thrown into the fire—

Question from
ditto to do Were you present during the whole of the time when the conversation took place in 1813 in your house between Captain Hamilton and the accused?

Answer—Yes—

Question from
ditto to do Did you that evening hear the accused say "When I was a child you could not overcome me. Now I am a man what can you do?"

Answer—He said so—

Question from
the Court to Evid Have you ever known the accused to have lent goods for use of Government—

Answer—I do not know—

Question from
ditto to ditto Do you from your knowledge, know that the bad conduct of the Indians at any time was owing to the accused or to his instgations—

Answer. I do not know

Question from
ditto to ditto From whom did you hear that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry had been burnt?

Answer—from Mr St. John—

Question from
ditto to ditto Why did you not reply more fully to question No I from the prosecutor respecting the words of the accused—?

Answer—because I did not recollect—

3d Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Jeane Baptiste Faribault being called in & sworn deposed as follows vizt—

"I heard the accused say that Mr Dickson was not a man fit for the place he held, that he assumed more than his commission permitted, but that he, the accused, knew well to what lengths Mr Dickson's commission extended, as for me said he, I do not fear that he will impose upon me, I think he is aware of the power I have with the Scioux nation, when we came here last summer under Lieut Col. McKay two or three days after taking the Fort the Indians having killed some cattle, the accused said if any Indians kill any of my cattle I will make the Scioux strike upon them. About 7 o'clock in the evening word was brought to the Village from the farms that the Indians were killing cattle there, the same Instant the accused went off and commanded the Scioux to strike upon the Indians that were killing the cattle, they went, They threatened the Indians that were in the Fort (The courte oriells) the Interpreters that were present prevented them Striking: The Scioux said they were near doing a bad action, meaning they were near fighting the other Indians but they had been prevented; They said the accused encouraged them to it—

Question from Prosecutor to Evidce } In what degree of relationship according to the Indian Manners, does the accused stand with Wabasha—the Chief of the Scioux—?

Answer—Mrs. Rolette in the Indian way is Wabashas niece & Mr. Rolette his nephew—

Question from ditto to ditto } What relation is Itassepah to Wabasha?

Answer—Wabasha calls Itassepah his nephew

Question from the accused to Evid } Since Mr. Dicksons arrival here or since I have been accused, have you had any conversation with him respecting me, and what was the substance thereof—

Answer—After the two men were killed, was the first discourse I had with the Prosecutor respecting the present affair. he said to me it was an unhappy accident that had taken place, to which I replied, the accident would not have happened if Mr. Rolette had not sent contrary to Captain Andersons orders—

Question from ditto to ditto } Do you know what was the cause of the alarm in this Country in the Spring 1813 or 1814?

Answer—Yes—

Question from
ditto to ditto Are you ignorant whether the accused, then Captain of the Volunteers, was in the execution of his orders or not when he told the Scioux to strike?

Answer—I am ignorant whether it was or was not his orders—

Question from the
Accusd to Evid Did you not give power yourself to the Mauch Rouge, or other Indians of that tribe after it was prohibited by Captain Anderson?—

Answer—Not a bit for I had none in my house.

Question from the
Court to Evidence Can you say from your own knowledge, that the accused was the cause of the alarming State of the Country in 1813 & 1814

Answer—No—

Question from
ditto to ditto Had you any conversation lately respecting the Subject before the Court & if so with whom—?

Answer—Yes but I do not recollect with whom—

Question from
ditto to ditto Were any efforts made by the officers of the Indian Dept to prevent the Indians killing the cattle?

Answer—Yes—

Question from
ditto to ditto Were you present when you say the officers of the Indian department prevented the Scioux killing the other Indians—

Answer—No—

Question from
ditto to ditto Then if you were not present how do you know the officers of the Indian Department prevented the Scioux from striking on the other Indians as you have positively stated in your evidence?

Answer—the Indians told me so—

Question from
ditto to ditto What officers of the Indian department were present at the time the Scioux were prevented striking on the other Indians?

Answer—I do not know—

Question from
ditto to ditto Who were the officers of the Indian department that strove to prevent the Indians killing the cattle?

Answer Lieut Grahm now Captain Grahm—

Question from the ⎫
Court to Evid ⎭ State to the Court the instance wherein the officers of the Indian department strove to prevent the cattle being killed?—

Answer.—Lieut Graham told Interpreter Rouville to tell the Indians that we were not come here to kill the farmers cattle & told the Indians to desist.—

Question from ⎫
ditto to ditto ⎭ Did you hear the accused say if any Indians kill any of my Cattle, I will make the Scioux Strike on them—

Answer—Yes—

Question from ⎫
ditto to ditto ⎭ Did you hear the accused order the Scioux to Strike upon the other Indians—

Answer—No—

4th Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Joseph Rouville, Lieut & Interpreter in the Indian Department being called in and sworn deposed as follows Vizt—

"The first time the Prosecutor came here, in 1813, he was one day standing between his own house and that of Mr Boilvenes, I was standing a little lower down with Lieut. Fraser, when I saw the accused pass by the Prosecutor, who called to him to stop, and that he would pay for his animal, The accused did not stop. I went with Lieut Frases after the accused, till we arrived at his, the accused, back yard, where the accused seized upon a Scoux saying it is to kill the Indian who killed my calf. we stopped the accused on telling him he did ill in not hearkening to Mr Dickson. the accused said he had done ill in not stopping for Mr Dickson, but it was passion that prevented him." Last summer two or three days after the Fort was taken, I was standing above Mr Giards house, I heard the accused say he was going to find the Indians that killed his cattle, I followed the accused. he arrived at the Scoux Camp, & invited the Scoux to go with him, he recommended the Scoux to take their arms, to go and take away the meat the Puans had and to fight with them—Lieut Brisbois passing by me on horseback, I said to him, let us go and stop this business, because if we do not go, the accused is able to make bad work amongst the nations, we arrived at the place where the accuseds cattle were, with all the Indians, we assisted in taking the meat out of the hands of the Indians, and they were ready to fight, The accused encouraged very much the Scoux in saying "ho mes Gens" saying also that half his body was Scoux with much difficulty I stoped them, they brought all the meat before Colonel McKay—The accused told me after his arrival from Mackina the last voyage that the Americans had left a paper at his house, and that there was only him that could arrive here, of the people of Mackina, there was only him permitted on the part of the Americans. I have heard the Indians speak against the accused. The Scoux in speaking against Wabasha said they thought he was counseld by the accused, because he Wabasha, was the only one that kept American Flags & Medals, & they, the Scoux thought Wabasha would not have kept those marks in his possession after the Councils he had received from Mr Dickson—

Question from the Prosecutor to the Evidence
State to the Court what you know respecting Itassipahs conduct on our leaving Fort Meigs?

Answer -- All the Scoux put ashore, where Mr. Dickson did at the Entrance of the Miamis River except Itassipah who passed straight on, Mr. Dickson sent Lieut Fraser after him but he could not bring Itassepah back, that caused the other Scoux to go and join Itassepah saying It was their first Chief, they would follow him every where. There was only the little Corbean that remained with sixteen of his young men The little Corbean told me he was not surprised at Itassepah's conduct, because he was Wabasha's nephew, and the friend of the accused—

Question from Prosecutor to Evid
In the Indian custom what degree of relationship does the accused stand in with Wabasha? How is Itassipah related to Wabasha—

Answer—The accused is Wabasha's Son-in law– Itassipah is Wabashas nephew

Question from ditto to ditto
Did Itassipah's conduct & the other Scoux at Fort Meigs cause the other Nations to desert us

Answer– Yes—

Question from the Accused to Evidence
Are you not related to the Chief of the Last Band of Scoux and to the greater part of that Band?

Answer—Yes—

Question from ditto to ditto
Does not your Mother belong to this Band?

Answer—No—

Question from ditto to ditto
Do you recollect that I was Captain in the Volunteers and officer of the day when the Indians were here fighting?

Answer—I know the accused was Captain of the Volunteers, but cannot say if he was officer of the day—

Question from ditto to ditto. When I seized an Indian, as you say in your deposition, was it to kill the Indian, was I armed?

Answer—No—

Question from ditto to ditto Do you not know that Col McKay sent to tell an Interpreter of the Scoux, to tell the Scoux to strike upon the puans & to follow me?

Answer—No—

Question from ditto to ditto Have you had any conversation with the Prosecutor or any other person, since my accusation or before on the Subject now in question—

Answer—Yes—

Question from the Court to Evidence Relate the substance of that conversation and with whom held?

Answer—I conversed with the Prosecutor, he asked me if I knew anything against the accused I said Yes, The Prosecutor told me I would be called before the Court to take my oath and tell the truth..

Question from ditto to ditto Do you know if Wabasha has American Flags and Medals in his possession & how many?

Answer—I know he has some, but dont know how many.

Question from ditto to ditto Who was present when Mr Rolette told you that the Americans had left a paper at his house, and that there was only him permitted to arrive here on the part of the Americans?

Answer—I cannot recollect, but two or three persons were present at the time. I think Mr Giard was one.—

Question from ditto to ditto Do you from your own knowledge know that the accused ever gave bad advice to Indians

Answer. No.

5th Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Joseph Rorke Interpreter in the Indian department being called in and sworn deposed as follows—

"I know the accused to have always spoken against the British Government, he said he could carry on his commerce, and did not regard the Government therein—this sumer when the party under Colonel McKay was here, the accused raised the Scoux to strike on the Puans, when the Scoux came back they complained to me, saying we went like people out of their sences, & if the Puans had not run away, they would have done a bad action, we would have fought,—By listening to a fool, we would have put the Village in disorder, meaning if they had fought it would have been a serious business.

Question from the
Prosecutor to Evidence } What was the accused's discourse in Mr Giards house the other day—

Answer—he said he would not listen to Mr Dickson's department—

Question from
ditto to ditto } What do you conceive the accused meant by saying he would not listen to Mr Dicksons department and what gave rise to this discourse?

Answer—It was occasioned by the accused being commanded by Capt. Grahm of the Indian Department to come & parade in Fort McKay.

Question from
the accused to Evid } Have you knowledge that a man named Roi came to you with an order from Coll McKay to make the Scoux strike upon the puans?

Answer—I have. Colonel McKay sent me word by Rey to go after the Scoux & Scotoux to assist them.

Question from
ditto to ditto } Have you not knowledge of my having always spoken well & advised the people to act well, and hearken to the British Government—

Answer—For me I never heard the accused give the people bad advice—

Question from
ditto to ditto } In what manner did I speak ill of the Government, what were the words that I said and when did I say that I could do without the Government and carry on my trade?—

Answer—the accused said that he would receive no orders from the Government—

Question from
ditto to ditto } Was it not me that made you take the oath of abjuration against the American Government, and did I not allow you 5s pay to commence the 10th of February 1813 & to continue till Capt Roberts sanctioned the appointment?

Answer. Yes—

Question from the Court to Evidc } What were the Scotoux ordered by Coln McKay to join the Scoux for? Was it to strike upon the Puans—

Answer. It was—

Question from ditto to ditto } You have said in the first part of your evidence that you have always heard the accused speak against the British Government, state to the Court some of the instances in which you heard him speak so—

Answer—I comprehend by the accused speaking ill of the Indian department that he was & speaking ill of the Government—

Question from ditto to ditto } You have stated to the Court that the accused said he would receive no orders from the British Government, who was present when he said so—

Answer—Mr. . Giard—

Question from ditto to ditto } Are you possitive that the accused said he would receive no orders from the British Government, or that he would receive none from the Indian Department?

Answer—That he would receive no orders from the Indian department—

Question from ditto to ditto } Did the accused say that when he was ordered by a Serjeant from the Fort he would go immediately?

Answer—Yes—

Question from ditto to ditto } Have you overheard the accused speak ill of the British Government itself, or was it only against the Indian Department that you heard him speak—

Answer— Only against the Indian departmt—

6th Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Lieutenant Michael Brisbois of the Indian department being called & sworn, the following questions were put to him.—

Question from Prosecutor to Evid } What do you know respecting the conduct of the accused towards the Indians two or three days after this Place was taken?—

Answer— I can only say the accused was near making the Indians revolt amongst themselves & against us.—

Question from Prosecutor to Evid } Did you ever hear the accused speak of the Indian Department at any time?—

Answer—Yes. I heard him once—

Question from ditto to ditto } What did the accused say

Answer—He said there was not many of the department not worth much & that I myself passed for a flatterer—

Question from the Court to the Evid } You stated to the Court that the accused was near making the Indians Revolt amongst themselves & against us, were you present when that was near taking place?

Answer—Yes—

Question from ditto to ditto } State to the Court what took place on that occasion.—

Answer—.The Indians were in great numbers at the farms and I went to see what it was on my road I met the accused who told me to wait for him saying he was going to take the Scoux and would make the meat be returned that the Course orcilles & Follesavoines had.—I took Mr Rouville with me & went, but met the Indians coming back, the Scoux were with us armed, the accused was also there & had his sword drawn and encouraged the Scoux very much, saying to them, if the Indians do not return the meat, take it from them, on arriving to the Indians that had the meat, the accused striking himself on the breast and doing the same thing to an Indian, said. "I am an Englishman, on this I said. "Easy Mr Rolette this is not the way to act before the Indians dont keep your sword drawn, we can get the meat returned without so much ado—On that the Court orcilles & Follesavoins returned the meat & I came off with Mr Rouville leaving the accused there—

Question from ditto to ditto } Do you not Recollect having left Mr Rouville with the accused on your coming away—

Answer—I do recollect that it was my brother who came off with me if not Mr Rouville who I left behind with the accused—

7th Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Charles La Pointe being called in and sworn, the following questions were put to him.—

Question from the prosecutor } Since the Spring of 1813 have you heard the accused hold any conversation against the Government.—

Answer—I never heard him say anything against the Government, but I heard him talking against its subjects.

Question from }
ditto } What was his discourse?

Answer—The accused & I were talking about our Cattle that had been killed by the Indians I asked the accused if he thought we would paid for them, he answered that perhaps Government would pay them, but it was too long coming & passing thro' so many hands; every one kept a little, and before it got here there would be nothing left.—

Question from }
the Accused } Do you recollect that I wished to engage you to go to Mackina for powder in 1813 to protect this place from the hands of the Americans—

Answer— Yes—you wished to engage me to go to Mackina but I could go no further than the Portage—

Question from }
the Court } You have stated to the Court that the accused wished to engage you to go to Mackina for powder to protect the place from the Americans, what gave rise to that measure—

Answer— Hearing that the Americans were coming up here in the Spring & there being very little powder in the place—the accused I suppose took this measure on that account.—

Question from }
the Court } Have you no knowledge that that information was received by a letter from Boilvin American Agent at St Lewis to Mr. Rock, & given up by Mr. Fairbault—

Answer— I heard it was but did not see the letter—

8th Evidence on the part of the Prosecution.

Basil Giard being called on and sworn, the following questions were put to him—

From the }
Prosecutor } Did you ever hear the accused say that the Americans had left a paper at his house and of the people of Mackina. there was only nine allowed to go to the Upper Mississippi

Answer. No. never—

Question from }
ditto } Had you any conversation on the present subject with the accused, & what is the substance?

Answer—All the conversation I had was the accused told me he was attacked by you & did not know why.

Question from the accused to Evidence Have you not always me reccmmend to the people whom I spoke to before you to obey the orders of Government & tell them we were happy to have a garrison to protect us—

Answer— Yes—

Question from the Court Have you ever heard the accused speak on the subject of Government.—

Answer— Yes—

Question from ditto– Have you ever heard him speak ill of the Government since 1813—

Answer—No—

Question from ditto You have stated to the Court that you have heard the accused speaking on the subject of Government—Relate to the Court what he said on that subject—

Answer—I do not recollect the words—

Question from the Court to Evidence Have you held any conversations with any others besides the accused respecting the accusation now before the Court?

Answer—Yes with several persons—

Question from ditto to ditto With whom had you such conversation and relate the substance thereof.—

Answer.— I recollect speaking with Mr. Brisbois and Mr. Rock we were remarking that we did not know how the affair between Mr. Dickson & Mr. Rolette would end.—

9th Evidence for the Prosecution.

Captain Duncan Graham, Indian department being called on and sworn, the following questions were put to him.—

Question from the Prosecutor Did you not several times admonish the accused during the course of last summer respecting his intemperate manner of talking?

Answer— I told him last winter not to talk so freely that his tongue might cause him trouble—

Question from ditto Did you come to the door of my house on the 31st December last what did you tell me & what orders did I give you in consequence—

Answer—I did go to your house on the 31st December last, & told you I heard there was a disturbance in the Fort among the Michigan Fencibles, on which you told me to tell every one to get their arms and go up to the fort.—

Question from ditto } Did you tell the accused that there was a disturbance in the Fort and what was his reply?

Answer.—I did not tell him particularly, I mentioned it in his presence & told him to take his arms & go to the Fort, he answered "when he was ordered, I told him I was directed to order every man—

Question from ditto } What did the accused say about a man going to be flogged in the fort and who were present—

Answer—He said they could not flog one of the Michigan Fencables, Lt. Pullman & Mr. Brisbois Senr were present & some others whom I do not recollect.—

Question from the Prosecutor } When the accused said they could not flog the Michigan Fencables, were those his only words—

Answer—No that was not the only thing he said, to the best of my recollection, he said it was more than your neck was worth to flog one of them, to which Lt. Pulman answered we can break their necks too—to which the accused replied you may do that but not flog them—

Question from the Accused } Were you not obliged to come for me 50 leagues in 1813, to settle with the merchants here, to send an Express to Mackina for powder as no merchant would advance monies to send?

Answer— I went to let the accused know the news at the request of the people here when he came down with me to this place, when at his house up the Mississippi, the accused proposed sending to Mackina for powder—

Question from ditto } Did you not come on purpose to bring me down, by the voice of the whole people here—

Answer— I was sent up by the people here, but I cannot recollect whether it was to bring him down or not—

Question from ditto } Did you not induce me to come down in saying nobody would do anything without me?

Answer—Very likely I might have said so

Question from }
ditto } Did I not give you letters of Credit to Green Bay to forward the Express & to Mr. Oliva at Mackina, without knowing whether I would be reimbursed?

Answer— Yes. he gave me letters of credit, but I dont know whether he thought he would be reimbursed or not—

Question from }
ditto } Did I not lend you a keg of Gunpowder to assist you in case the Winnebagoes should try to plunder you & some spirits for Mr. Dickson in case he should want it for the Indians?

Answer—I recollect you offered me high wines or spirits but whether I took it or not I dont recollect, as to the powder I do not recollect anything about it—

Question from the accused }
to Evidence — } In the Spring 1814 do you not recollect that before you received Mr. Dicksons orders to purchase my flour & Corn Had I not promised to lend you those articles to take up with you to send to Mackina to assist Government—

Answer.—Yes

Question from }
ditto to ditto } Do you not recollect that the powder and spirits were sent to your boat from Giards house and that you told me on returning here that they had only been purchased at the Petit Grer—

Answer—I recollect that kegs having been taken from the Store to the boat, what they were I cannot recollect, but I recollect you offered to lend me those articles.—

Question from }
ditto to do } Did you on the 31st December, let me know by whom you were directed to order the people to the Fort, or did you only say that the people were wanted there.

Answer—I told you I was directed to order everybody, I do not recollect whether I told you who directed me to do so—

Question from }
ditto to do } From the knowledge you have of me, did you think me a friend of my Government, & have I not at all times appeared to you ready to assist the Government.—

Answer—I cannot know your heart, & have known you on many occasions appear willing to serve Government, at other times appear to impose upon Govemnt in selling anything to it at an exorbitant price.

Question from }
the Court } Were you sent to Mackina in 1813 for Powder—

Answer. Yes—

Question from
ditto to ditto For what use was that powder intended & how was it afterwards appropriated?

Answer—For the defence of the Country, to the best of my recollection it was afterwards delivered to Mr Dickson on his arrival here—

Question from
the Court— Do you know who advanced the Monies necessary for sending to Mackina for the powder in 1813

Answer—The accused advanced all that was made here, as far as I know—

10th Evidence for the Prosecution-

Lieut James Pullman, Michigan Fencibles, a member of the Court being sworn, the following questions were put to him—

Question from
the Prosecutor Were you in your house on the 31st December last when the accused spoke about the punishment going to be inflicted in the Fort?

Answer—I was

Question from
ditto State to the Court what passed in your presence & who were present—

Answer— The accused, Captain Grahm and another person, besides myself. the conversation turned on the punishment the accused addressing himself to me said it is more than you dare do to punish the Michigan Fencables they are under Militia Laws.—

Question from the
accused to Evidence Pray were you not laughing when you said you were going to punish a man, which occasioned my unguarded remark, the persons present were they not officers of the Garrison & a few of the Indian department?

Answer—It might have been the case I dont rightly recollect whether they were all officers, but there were some of the Indian department—

Here closed the Evidence for the Prosecution

Defence.

"If the Court will allow me I will in few words state my conduct from the beginning of the war in answer to the charges now against me—

Several months after the declaration of War say in the winter 1813 some letters from Boilvin Indian Agent for the United States from St. Louis reached this place inviting the people to join with the Americans in their cause against our Government This place had been left by Boilvin in the month of May previous to the Declaration of the War I was considered as under the American Government—

The Traders and Inhabitants of this place uneasy at these letters, finding that no one wished to advance monies to send these letters into Mackina (as this place was left destitute of ammunition) and everybody being ignorant of Robert Dicksons appointment determined to send to me at a distance of 150 miles to come to the Prairie to send an Express to Mackina. On the reception of these letters which were brought to me by Duncan Grahm now a Captain in the Indian department I immediately left my House in the middle of my business when the Indians were coming out of the lands with their credits at the critical time that Traders depend for their returns, I arrived at the Prairie & finding that Mr. Grahm volunteered his services to go into Mackina I engaged a man to go with him, making the advances myself & gave him letters of Credit on the Bay and at Mackina to send those letters in the name of the Principal Inhabitants of the place to demand power to assist in defending this important place that it might be attached to the British Governmt

Had I been an Enemy of my Government as the charges against me wish to make it appear, I then could have tried to insinuate into the people of this place principles against the British Government and have written to the Americans to come up here and of course they would have been at no trouble for exclusive of the ammunition brought by Mr Grahm, there was not two kegs of gun powder left in this place and the Indians would not have been an obstacle to them, had they seen any of the Traders inclined to the Americans, for it was with a good deal of trouble that in the winter 1813 I convinced a number of Indians of the necessity of attaching themselves to the British Government. I sent at the same time tobacco to Joseph Renville now Interpreter, to invite the Indians to come & defend this place, had I not done so, Mr Dickson would not have had a Scoux to take with him to Mackina.

In the month of April Mr Dickson arrived unexpectedly. Every assistance was given by me & other Traders in lending goods or other articles necessary for the Indians which he had not. In the winter 1814 Mr Dickson Wintered at a place called the Winnebagoes Lake, in the Winter some reports had been sent to him respecting my conduct towards Government by some ignorant people who knew no better, and thought that speaking of Mr Dickson personally was speaking against Govert.

Mr Dickson in the spring 1814 took upon himself to investigate the complaints, swore the people in, & finding them void and unfounded rejected them.—In Mackina Mr Dickson complained to Col. McDonall in my behalf against the very people, say Faribault & Lagotherie for having attempted to accuse me of false charges. I beg of the Court to remark particularly the conduct of my accuser in rejecting last spring several persons of his witnesses as suspicious characters, and this day to bring them forward as men of probity. I beg also of the Court to enquire on what terms I have been with Mr Faribault since a few years back—

In Mackina after I had volunteered my services Mr. Dickson asked me at his house before Captain Anderson and Colonel McKay if I had any objection to Mr. Faribaults going as a volunteer to the Prairie—I told him I had not— Had Mr. Dickson not looked upon him as a suspicious character he certainly never would have asked me the question. I beg also of the Court to remark that since I have been in this country, Mr. Dickson and I have been at variance, because I had an opinion of my own, except last spring and summer.

If Mr. Dickson had anything against me why did he not bring his charges against me in Mackina; on the contrary he was intimate with me and did everything to promote my interest, as will appear by a letter from him before the Court to Mr. Dease his agent here, & in the same letter he is guilty himself of the first charge of which he accuses me, in trying to destroy the authority of the Commanding officer here & causing trouble & quarrels in recommending to his agent to let nobody interfere with him in the management of Indian Affairs which must have alluded to the commanding officer here, as no man but him had a right to do so— According to that letter on the 23rd Sept from Mr. Dickson I was considered by him as a good subject & what have I been guilty of since that period.

I am now going to answer to Mr. Dicksons speech wherein he complains that on his arrival here he found the Indians changed I am not surprised at it & I shall endeavor to give the Court the reasons.

Previous to the declaration of the War, Mr. Dickson assisted the American Government in the person of Lieut Pyke, in drawing the British Medals and Flags from the Indians, and in his presence or knowledge, some of them received in return American Medals & flags, which prove the influence Mr. Dickson had at that time amongst the Indian Tribes caused them to believe they were acting correctly. It is not then surprizing that the Indians must have been a long time to rise against the American Government, after such conduct on the part of Mr. Dickson. In the Spring 1814 a Scoux Chief told Mr. Dickson publickly that he could not reproach him for having kept that *American Mark,* for he was the occasion of it, & told him, since you say you are stronger, I will deliver it up to you & follow you–

Mr Dickson complains that the Scoux left him at Fort Meigs because The said Scoux whose conduct was so improper had connection with me, he wishes to implicate me, I do not know how I who was at Mackina at the time, could have advised those Indians to act wrong.

Mr Dickson complains of some improper conduct on my part the Spring 1813. I had been drinking with Mr Hamilton in my house and at night gave my opinion freely about the War, as we were all friends, & British Subjects present.—

Mr Hamilton & I having fallen out next day about something else, lodged a complaint, where the accuser sat as a member. Mr Dickson investigated the business & finding it nothing of consequence destroyed it himself in burning it in the house of Mr St. John—

In the Spring 1814 Mr Dickson says he was cautioned by Brisbois & Dease to take care of himself & that the Country was in a bad state, I could easily venture to say something on the subject, not from having heard it from the Indians, Is it reasonable to suppose that the Indians could be well satisfied, when they knew well that Mr Dickson came out from Mackina with six Boats, the fall before, very heavy Laden & that in the course of the Winter he distributed the most part of it to *Pottawattamies,* I believe, Indians attached & on friendly terms with the Americans, that they attempted even to kill him last spring (this I heard from himself) instead of keeping them for the Sauks & other Tribes of the Mississippi, who were in the road as an impediment to the Americans. this I believe was the occasion of the Americans reaching this place in June last, safe, as the Sauks got very little ammunition when a quantity was sent out, & this place left without a keg of Gunpowder for the inhabitants to defend it.

I shall leave it to the wisdom of the honourable court to find out the contradiction in Mr Deases testimony. as to the Testimony Michail Brisbois, the court will remark that altho' on oath, he appeared not to wish to give his opinion, without it was extorted from him—

I remark on Mr. Renvills evidence that he says I told him the Americans intended to protect me—if such had been the case, could a crime be imputed to me for their so doing. He says that the Indians reproached Wabashas in being advised by me, his conduct since the beginning of the War—& principally his zeal in the business of the 6th September last at Rock River would, had I advised him, do me credit. As to the American medals & flags, if he has any in his possession, it is more than I know—

I was ordered by Coll McKay to take the Scoux & strike upon the Puans & a gun was fired from the Fort as an alarm. To my great surprize Lieut Brisbois left us when the business was undecided. As to what Mr Renville says he heard from the Indians his relations, zealously existing amongst them against Wabasha is the cause of their complaints—

As to captain Graham's declaration I certainly told him that when I would be ordered from the Garrison I would immediately go, as I am convinced that a man is not obliged to obey orders from any officer of the Indian Department, in a place where there is a Garrison & that they have no orders to receive from them, as to what I said before Mr Pullman, the court will examine I hope that I was Joking— & said that they could be shot, not knowing of anything having taken place & previous to being ordered by Captain Graham. There were but few of us & none that could have been influenced by my remark. Had I thought that Captain Graham was a spi upon me, or had I thought there was a disturbance in the Fort at the time, I never would have made use of the unguarded expression.—

The witnesses I shall bring will I hope convince the honourable court that far from holding discourse tending to excite insurrection in His Majestys Dominions at this place I have tried to advise & conciliate every mind to be well disposed towards the British Government. I beg of the court to notice that all my witnesses are men who earn their bread by their own Labour & are not attached to me by interest or commerce. On the contrary those brought by my accuser, being mostly men who exist and subsist by him—

1st Evidence from the accused.

Louis Genereux being called & sworn. the following questions were put to him.

From the accused } Were you present when Colonel McKay told you or others to go strike upon the Puans, if they would not return the meat—

Answer—I heard Colnel McKay say that if the Puans would not return the meat to fire upon them—

2nd Evidence for the accused.

Dennis Courtois being called in & sworn, the following questions were put to him—

Question from the accused. } Did I not advise you to enrol yourself in the Company of Volunteers, & tell you that man property was scarce since there was a garrison here—?

Answer—Yes—

3rd Evidence for the Accused.

Augustine Hebert, being called in and sworn, the following question was put to him—

From the Accused } Did I not advise you and others to be submissive to the orders of the British Government, and not to impose upon the Government in the sale of produce or other things, for if the commandant perceived that such was our conduct, we should be abandoned & be without resource?

Answer—Yes you told me so and other persons told me that you said the same to them—

Question from the Court. } Name one or two of the persons that told you the accused had spoken to them in the same manner that he spoke to you—

Answer—Vertefueille & Jean M. Courville.

4th Evidence for the Accused.

Francis Vertefueille being called in & sworn the following questions were put to him—

From the Accused. } In speaking of the English Government, have I not always well advised you, & have you not always seen me inclined to the interest of Gevernment, in advising the people to be submissive to the orders of Government, and did I not recommend to you to enrol yourself in the Company of Volunteers—

Answer—Yes you always gave me good councils and told me to be moderate in the prices; If I sold anything to Government at an exhorbitant rate; it might cause us to be abandoned, for that as long as there was a Garrison here, every man could call the property he had, his own—

From the Accused. } Have I not since 1813, always well counciled you in favor of the Governmrnt?

Answer—When you spoke to me on the subject you always gave me good advice.

5th Evidence for the Accused.

Antoine Rey being called in & sworn the following questions were put to him—

From the Accused. Some days after the Fort was taken did Col. McKay tell you to go and tell Interpreter Rock to tell the Scoux to strike upon the Puants where they had killed the cattle?

Answer—Yes—

From the Court to Evid Who were present when Coll McKay told you so?

Answer—There were several persons but I do not recollect who—

From ditto to ditto Did you deliver Coll McKays message to Mr Rock—

Answer—Yes—

6th Evidence for the Accused.

Jean Marie Thiery being called in and sworn the following questions were put to him—

From the accused Have you knowledge that I have always recommended to Wabashas Band to listen to Mr Dickson as their Father and their protector & that I have always spoken to the Inhabitants in favor of the English Government?

Answer—Yes

From the Court Do you understand the Scoux Language—

Answer—Very little

From the Court Then if you understand the Scoux Language but little, how do you know that the accused has always recommended to Wabasha's Band to listen to Mr Dickson as their Father—

Answer—From having heard it through Interpreters—

Opinion.

The Court having deliberately weighed & considered the Evidence adduced on both sides, is of opinion that the charges viz "Seditious words & discourse, tending to excite insurrection against his Majesty's Government, also illicit illegal & dangerous conduct towards the Indians His Majestys allies"—as proposed by Robert Dickson Esq. Agent & Superintendant Western nations against Joseph Rollette have not been proved, and the Court doth therefore acquit Joseph Rolette of the same.—

It appearing that the affair of 1813 between Mr Rolette and Capt Hamilton has been already heard before a Court of Inquiry, this Court have not thought itself bound to notice it—

But the Court cannot refrain from noticing the unwillingness betrayed by the Evidences for the prosecution, to say what they knew favourable to the accused until it was extorted from them by questions, and it is more particularly bound to remark on the testimony of Captain Dease and Interpreter Rock, whose self contradiction is so glaring, as to call for the animadversion of the Court.—

(Signed) Mr Bulger—Capt & President
Thos. G. Anderson Capt M. V.
James Pullman Lt Mgan Fencles
James Keating Lieut Miss ··
V. Artillery—

[M. G. 14, p 59.]

FROM MR. ASKIN.

(*Indians.*)

It has appeared to me that Mr Dickson has in several instances shown a disposition to obtain from His Majesty's Store a greater proportion of goods than he was entitled to.

On his way to Detroit in June 1813 he applied for every article then in the Indian Store at this Post for the Indians under his command which he received (to the exception of a few articles that were retained by a special order from the Commanding officer of the Post) exclusive of all the goods & guns that were purchased in the place, & tho the same Indians got what Presents the Posts of Detroit & Amherstburg could afford they were again clothed on their return to this by order of Mr Dickson from the goods sent up, under mark I $\underset{\text{M.}}{\text{P}}$ for the use of the Indians resorting to this, thereby causing no small degree of jealousy & discontent in the minds of the Indians in the vicinity of this Post

In addition to the fine assortment of goods sent to the Western Indians in Autumn 1813 under mark I $\underset{\text{I}}{\text{P}}$ the whole of the Indians who accompanied Mr. Dickson to this were again clothed in June last, thereby reducing the quantity of Presents to which the Ottawas and Chippawas here were entitled to.

In the beginning of last summer a deputation of Ottawas were about to proceed from hence to Quebec for the purpose of laying before the Commander in Chief their grievances & Mr. Dickson's treatment & partiality but they were dissuaded from that intention by me; In my opinion the Commandant in his zeal to do the utmost that was possible for the Indians of the Mississippi in his appropriation of the Presents last fall, for the Indians of that Quarter, ordered more goods than prudence & good policy would well justify, in consequence of which the Autumn Presents which used to be invariably given to the Indians of this neighborhood were withheld, thereby running great risk of diminishing their zeal & attachment to us & perhaps of rendering them less ardent in repairing to our assistance when attacked by the enemy—

From my long acquaintance with the Indian character, I think it most absolutely necessary that their rights should be most strictly attended to, particularly those around us, for they are the natural defenders of this Post, and to efface from their minds every idea that their Interests are sacrificed to those of the Indians of the Mississippi.

John Askin

[C 258, p 18.]

INDIAN STORES.

Indian Stores required for Presents for the Western Indians for the Year 1815.

80	Pieces of Blue Strouds	
10	" " Black "	
120	Pairs of 1 Point	Blankets
120	" " 1½ "	
120	" " 2 "	
560	" " 2½ "	
200	" " 3 "	
26	Pieces of Molton	
10	" " Cadey	
12	" " Spotted Swanskin	
3	" " Gray Rattan	
10	" " Bath Coating	
10	" " Scarlet cloth	
2	" " Blue "	
2	" " Green "	
20	" " Imbossed Serge	
10	" " Flannel	

3	Pieces of Flaxen Sheeting	
10	“ “ Callimanco	
120	“ “ Indian Callico	
15	“ “ Striped Cotton	
10	“ “ Irish Linen	
15	doz. “ Silk Handkerchiefs	
20	Pieces “ Romal “	
20	groce “ Bed Lace	
30	“ “ Gartering	
20	“ “ Scalping Knives	
2½	“ “ Scissors	
7½	“ “ Fire Steels	
8	“ “ Awls	
9	“ “ Gun worms	
50	Pounds worsted (assorted)	
12½	Thousand Gun Flints	
2	gro Coat Buttons	
4	“ Vest “	
100	Pounds Vermillion	
60	“ Seine Twine	
40	“ Net “	
60	“ Stitching Thread	
20	Cod Lines	
6	Thousand Needles	
30	Chiefs Hats	
5	doz. Feathers	
6	groce Box wood	Combs
2	“ Horn	
½	“ Ivory	
2	“ Paper cased Looking glasses	
8	“ Silk Ferreting	
100	Pieces of Ribbon (assorted)	
50	Hangers	
75	Spears or Lances	
250	Half Axes	
250	Castetes	
10	Pairs Pistols	
200	Common guns	
200	Chiefs do	
8	Nests Copper Kettles (covered)	
6	“ Tin “ (open)	

3 Nests Brass “ “
8000 Pounds gun Powder
16 Cwt. Ball
15 “ Shot
5000 Pounds Tobacco
24 Flags
50 thousand Wampum
40 Pairs Arm Bands
2000 Broaches
40 Silver gorgets
2000 Pairs Ear Bobs
24 Chiefs Scarlet coats

Michilimackinac 3d Jany 1815

Appd

Rt McDonall Lt. Col.
Comg.

[C 258, p 13]

Stationery Required for the Indian Department of Western Nations for the Year 1815.

Blank Books for accounts of 1 quire each, No. four.
Black Lead Pencils, No. twelve.
Ink Powder { Black, Papers four.
Red, Papers two.
India Rubber, No. one.
Foolscap gilt, Paper, Reams one.
“ plain, “ “ half.
Letter “ “ “ half.
“ gilt, “ “ half.
Folio Post, “ Quires six.
Pen knives, No. one.
Quills, two hundred.
Ribbon, narrow green, pieces one.
Wafer Boxes, No. one.

Mich. Jan. 1815.

Appd. Rt. McDonall,
Lt. Col.
Com'g.

[C 258, p. 12.]

Indian Stores Required for Presents to Indians who Resort to the Post of Michilimackinac and its Dependances for the year 1816.

1 M Awles.
30 pairs silver arm bands.
150 half axes.
200 Castiles.
20 cwt. Ball.
25 do. Shot.
8 Gro. Broaches.
120 pairs of 1 point
120 do. " 1½ do.
120 do. " 2 do. Blankets.
500 do. " 2½ do.
200 do. " 3 do.
11 pieces Callimancoe.
11 do. striped cotton.
112 do. Indian Callico.
300 yards broadcloth.
40 pieces Cadey.
2 doz. Chiefs' Coats.
4 pieces Bath coating.
6 doz. Ivory
12 " Horn Combs.
24 " Boxwood
1000 pairs Ear bobs.
6 dozen Feathers.
8 " Files.
3 " Flags.
5 Gro. Ferreting.
10 pieces Flannel.
8 M Gun Flints.
1 " large sturgeon hooks.
30 silver Gorgets.
12 Gro. Gartering.
20 " Bedlace.
200 Common Guns
100 Chiefs do
20 Rifles
4000 Gun powder, Pounds, 8000 pounds Rt McD
3 Doz Laced Hats
16 do Silk Handfs

20 pieces Cotton Handfs
40 Hoes
400 lbs Iron
200 lbs Copper Kettles
200 " Brass do
120 Tin Kettles
8 Gross Scalping } Knives
½—do— Pocket }
20 pieces Irish Linen
30 Mackrel } Lines
48 Hambro & Cod }
250 paper cased looking glasses
18 Large } Medals
12 small }
12 pieces Molton
5 M Sewing Needles
1 Case Hunters pipes
50 Pipe Tomahawks
4 pieces Rattan
60 " Ribbòn
60 lbs German Steel
6 Gro Fire Steels
10 pieces Embossed Serge
10 " Spotted
80 " Strouds
8 " Russia Sheeting
4 " Flaxen do
1 Gro Scissors
4 Doz Mens Shoes
4000 lbs Tobacco
48 ℔ Sewing } Thread
200 ℔ Net }
100 ℔ Twine
100 ℔ Vermillion
30 ℔ Worsted
1 ℔ Sewing Silk
4 Gro Gun Worms
40 M Black Wampum
5 " White do
40 hangers

Michilimackinac 2 Jany 1815

[C 258, p 20]

MAJ. GEN. DE ROTTENBURG TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War-1812.*)

District Head Quarters
Montreal 9th 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 5th inst, and in odedience to your commands relating to information about the present forces of the enemy on this frontier, I herewith transmit the statement of Major General Brisbane by which I estimate their numbers (at Plattsburg) to amount to about 2300. "The object of Genl. McComb's return to Plattsburg is to reinforce it "with about 800 men expecting an attack there and on their fleet at "White Hall they have in consequence converted our late ship the "Confidence into a battery for its protection—Colonel Clarks Corps "assembled near Caldwell's Mannor amount to about 300 a large pro-"portion of which are our deserters. I had a letter from Major Camp-"bell at St. John's, informing me that considerable alarm prevailed at "Plattsburg & even at Burlington from which place the inhabitants "were removing their effects—He promises me soon more accurate "accounts of the enemy's reinforcement which I shall lose no time in "transmitting to you—

The transport of stores to Upper Canada proceeds now without interruption & the sleigh carriages for the Brigade of nine pounders are completed and forwarded—

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most
obedient & humble Servant
Francis de Rottenburg
M. General—

To
His Excellency
Sir G. Prevost
the comr of the Forces
&c. &c. &c

[C 687, p 33.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War-1812.*)

Sir,

I have the honor to announce to your Excellency my arrival, here, a few days since.

In reference to that part of your excellency's letter of the 17th Instant, relative to the prospect of succeeding in forming at Kingston, Depôts sufficient for a particular service, so much depends on the exertions made in transport from the Lower Province, that it is scarcely possible to form an opinion at present, on the subject. But even were the Depôts at Kingston already amply supplied, I candidly confess that I entertain some apprehensions of the impracticability of the measure, from the excessive drain which is unavoidably made from thence, in the supply of Penetanguishene, of Michillimackinac & of the Right Division—

The weather in this neighborhood has been extremely cold, which has proved a favorable circumstance, as Asst. Comy. Genl. Crookshank has been enabled to commence transport across Lake Simcoe, upon which the ice has taken very strong— The Road to Penetanguishene will be cut completely through, the first week in next month—When Captain Collier & Mr Crookshank will immediately proceed thither—

I have ordered a company of the Canadian Fencibles, to be sent up here from Kingston, and I propose eventually to order up the whole Regiment, as well calculated for the duties of this post & Dependencies, & to send down the 89th Regt in their stead.

I have the honor to be
Sir. your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
Gordon Drummond
Lt. general

His Excellency
Sir Geo. Prevost Bart
&c. &c. &c.
[C 687–p 60.]

MR. FINLAY TO SECRETARY FREER.

(*Indians.*)

INDIAN DEP. LACHINE
13th Jany. 1815

SIR

Your Letter dated 7th Inst. addressed to the Supt. Genl. was handed me yesterday, inclosing a list of goods required for the Post of Michilimackinac and Dependencies, I find many articles therein mentioned, of which there are none in the Indian Stores—inclosed is a list of them —I presume they must be purchased from the merchants of Montreal— I dont find that any Silver works are mentioned, whether designedly or not is more than comes to my knowledge. I shall wait His Excellency's Direction as to the articles wanting – but will in mean time get made the Powder Barrels Cases &c. I beg you would inform His Excellency that I loose no time in forwarding to upper Canada the goods necessary to compleate the different Requisitions from thence and that I trust hereafter His Excellency will not find it necessary (as was the case in my predecessor's time) to employ Persons not in the Dept. to make up & send off Equipts to be transported in canoes to Mackinac thereby creating a vast expence to government, which may be avoided in future, by only allowing me but one more helping hand, with whose additional aid I should feel myself fully adequate to the task (having been many years an Indian Trader) & who would also enable me to pay more attention to the vast Depot of Indian Presents that are now in Montreal than it is in my power to do at Present & finally whose salary would be but a trifle compared to what has heretofore been payed as above stated—and if His Excellency Judges it proper to approve of the same I beg leave to observe that I have a son whom I wish to have in the Dept. under me, I intimated to the Supt. genl. my wishes to that effect, who told me that he would chearfully back any application I might make in his favor— You would confer Sir an obligation on me would you be kind enough to mention the subject to His Excellency— In mean time I have the honor to be.

Your most obt. Servant
JAMES FINLAY
Stkr. Genl. Ind. Dept.

Noah Freer Esq
Mily Secy Quebec

N. B. I forgot to observe that the Supt Genl. is absent & likely to be so for a considerable time—

[C 258–p 1.]

MR. DICKSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Indians.*)

PRAIRIE DES CHIENS
Jany. 17th 1815.

SIR,

I had the honor of addressing you from Green Bay on the 14th November last, and it was with much difficulty that I reached this place on the 29th of that month. The Mississippi being blocked up with ice, prevented me descending that River as I had proposed—I found Deputies here from the different nations & I have distributed the Indian Presents confided to me, in every direction, in the best possible manner. I am sorry to say that the quantity is not near sufficient for the support of the nations, who have been promised to be protected and supplied by our Government in the most solemn and impressive manner—I have at all times repeated to them, the obstructions that were in the way from the enemy, and the different operations of the war, they have untill this time believed me but I am afraid their patience is almost exhausted—Our stock of ammunition is almost expended but I anxiously look for a supply from Michilimackinac. I was but ill provided with gun Powder, and unfortunately a quantity was found damaged in the first boats sent out, a most serious loss at this time.

We have received information from various sources that the enemy had been making great exertions to invite the nations on the Missouris to join him in the spring in order to destroy those our allies on the Mississippi. Deputies from the Missouris were awaiting my arrival, but had gone off at a late season, I should have assisted these People was it in my power, but I was absolutely without the means of doing so.

Should the operations of the war allow an Expedition to go & attack St. Louis, it would be attended with the best consequences—it would annoy and distress the enemy, it would place this country in a state of security, and it would impress the Indians with the highest ideas of the energy & courage of British Soldiers—Five hundred regular Troops accompanied by two thousand good Indian warriors would fully effect the business.

A mutiny of an atrocious nature broke out in Fort McKay on the 31st ult. but was instantly quelled by Capt. Bulger, who acted with much resolution & I was happy to be at hand with the officer of the Dept. to give speedy assistance.

An Indian having lately killed two Canadians when they lay asleep I sent a Party to apprehend him, or to bring in the Chief of the Band—The Indian who committed the murder had escap'd, but the Chief was seized & confin'd, some time after the villian was brought in and delivered up to me to be put to death, he was tried by a court martial & sentenced to be shot which was immediately put in execution in the presence of the Troops Militia & Indians. I think this measure will be attended with the best effect—These Indians were attached to the Americans and they have since delivered up their Flags & Medals that they received from the enemy.

I think Sir that you are aware of the necessity of having regular Troops in this Garrison after what you will hear from Lt. Col. Mc Donall. I trust that he will send in early supplies—We are not in want of any single article in particular, but are really destitute of everything.

I have
the honor to be with the
highest respect
Sir
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
R. Dickson
Asst. Supt. Western Nations

Lieut General Drummond
Commanding the
Army Upper Canada.
[C 258, p 9.]

MR. DICKSON TO SECRETARY FREER.

(Indians.)

Prairie des Chien
Jany 17th 1815

Sir

I had the honor of addressing you from Michillimackinac previous to my departure from thence, after a tedious voyage at the close of the season, among the ice, I arrived here on the 29th Novem; You will please inform His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that my intention was to have gone down the Mississippi, but the navigation of that river was completely obstructed, which put it out of my power; On my route from Michillimackinac here to furnish the Indians with supplies, according to my limited means, & I have since forwarded the Presents intended for the Sauks & others in the Lower Mississippi. Lt. Col. McDonall retained a great portion of the Indian Presents and ammunition that was last sent up, with an idea that it should remain at Michillimackinac, to ensure a supply in the Spring; The want of Gun Powder in particular subjects me to much inconvenience, destroys the confidence of the Nations and endangers the safety of the country. in addition to the misfortune of having but a small quantity 400 lbs was lately lost in the first boats sent up, I wrote Lt. Col. McDonall from Green Bay, most earnestly requesting him to send an immediate supply, which I hope that he has attended to—It is my duty to remark to His Excellency that the quantity of Indian Presents for the support of the Western Nations His Majesty's Allies, during the war, are altogether inadequate for their protection & gives them but a poor idea of the means and powerful resources of the British Empire. I have incessantly explained to them, the extensive operations of the war & the obstructions in the way of forwarding their Presents. They have hitherto believed my promises made on the part of Government, but their patience is almost worn out. I have forwarded Sir John Johnson a statement of the quantity of goods required with a schedule for their distribution. A circumstance lately took place here which is necessary I should explain for His Excellency's information. A Band of Sioux Indians attached to the Americans have been prohibited from receiving ammunition for their support at the special request of the other Sioux Chiefs by the officer then commanding Fort McKay Capt. Anderson untill the disaffected Indians made due submission. Notwithstanding this order was made known & promulgated, in direct violation of it a Trader M. Rolette sent the Indians a supply of Gun Powder in the night, in consequence the two men who took the Powder were shot by an Indian who accompanied them on their way back—I sent a party of eighty men under the command of Capts. Dease & Graham, to bring in the Indian or the Chief of their Band, the Indian had gone off but the Chief was brought in & confined in the Fort—About twelve days after a party arrived, & delivered up the man who committed the murder. The Chief told me that he wished him to die—A Court Martial consisting of eight officers was held, the proceedings of which I have sent to Sir John Johnson & the sentence of the Court was that he should be shott. With the concurrence & opinion of Capt. Bulger who commands Fort McKay, the sentence was immediately carried into execution, in the presence of the Troops Militia and Indians on the 17th Inst. This is a strong but very necessary measure & it cannot fail of being attended with the very best effect—I trust that His Excellency will approve of my conduct in this affair. A daring mutiny broke out at Fort McKay on the 31st ult. but was quelled by the spirited exertions of Capt. Bulger—I am happy to say that the officers of the Indian Dept. were at hand to give prompt and speedy assistance—On every occasion Capt. Bulger has conducted himself with much propriety for the good of His Majesty's Service—The disaffected Indians have come in & delivered to me the Flags and Medals they had received from the Americans.

I hope that His Excellency is well aware of the necessity of having Regular Soldiers stationed in this distant part of His Majesty's Dominions & should the operations of the war permit a portion of the army to be sent to attack St. Louis, it would place this whole country in a permanent state of security, it would materially distress & humble the Enemy & it would impress the Indian Nations with the highest Ideas of the force & prowess of the British Soldiers.

From various sources we have information, that the Enemy has been exerting all his influence to excite the Nations of the Missouris to join with him next Spring in order to destroy the Nations of the Mississippi—Delegates from these Nations were waiting my arrival but had returned at a late season. I should have ordered them ample support had not my scanty supplies, deprived me of the means of giving them any assistance whatever— Another express will leave this before the navigation opens– I shall be guided by circumstances respecting my movements in the Spring. Lt. Col. McDonall has directed me to send in a body of Indians to Michillimackinac in the Spring & as early as the Lakes are practicable. I have ordered the officers of the Dept. at La Bay to collect as many as they are able to proceed immediately, but I foresee some difficulty respecting provisions to carry them in & they are all much dissatisfied with the rations they received there last year– They were positively reduced to mere skeletons & some of them unable to walk from the effects of hunger– Their patience & moderation was most exemplary– I hope that they will never again be subjected to so severe a trial—

I have the honor to be with much esteem
Sir
Your most obedient & most
humble Servant.
R. Dickson

Capt. Freer
Mily, Secy.
Quebec

[C 258–p 4.]

FROM CAPT. CHAMBERS–UNADDRESSED.

(*War–1812.*)

MONTREAL 17th January 1815

SIR.

I beg leave to submit the following circumstances for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces and request I may be honored with his decision thereon.

A few days subsequent to the surrender of Detroit Major General Brock directed me to proceed to the Miami's Country for the purpose of dispersing any of the enemies parties, which might be lurking about.

He informed me I was to have sixty or one hundred soldiers and one three pounder. Immediately after his departure from Amherstburg. Major General then Colonol Proctor. ordered me to proceed as Major General Brock had directed but from what cause I am to this day Ignorant did not give me a single soldier. I arrived at the foot of the Rapids with a party of Indians *only* Headed by Tecumthe & Roundhead. I had previously ordered Lt Bender with a Batteaū round to the Rapids, The Bateau was manned by Canadian Engagies. I then captured a quantity of provisions which I transported across Lake Erie at Amherstburg delivered them to the Commissariat and whos receipt I hold for the provisions. my reason for entering into the details of the forgoing circumstances is to send to His Excellency the justness of the claim I am about making and I appeal to his Excellency's wisdom & whether it is just that those should share the profits who aid and participate in the dangers.

For I not only ran a very great personal risk in penetrating upwards of seventy miles in to an enemies country accompanied only by savages who would have left me upon the first alarm to seek my own safety, but I hazarded my safety in crossing Lake Erie in open craft, there being no other way of transporting the provisions.

The claim I submit to His Excellencies consideration is that the provisions which I captured at the Miami's and of which I enclose a schedull may be divided between me and Lt. Bender in that proportion that our relative ranks entitle us to.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
J. G. CHAMBERS
D. A. Q. M. G.

N. B. I held the Local Rank of Major at the period alluded to.—

[C 695, p 57.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War—1812.*)

KINGSTON January 21st 1815

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that Major General Stovin has reported to me the arrival of Colonel, The Honorable James Baby, of the Legislative council of this Province, from the United States.

Colonel Baby states that several of our wounded have arrived nearly as far as Buffalo. He was at Presq'e Isle lately, where there are three British captured vessels laid up.—One vessel was building, but he could not learn her dimensions, or probable number of guns.—A Regiment on its route to Detroit was halted at Presq' Isle in consequence of the badness of the Roads.

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that I propose setting out, from hence, for York, tomorrow, or next day, to meet the Legislature, which is to assemble on the 1st of next month.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellencys
most obedient
humble Servant
GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lt General

His Excellency
Sir George Prevost Bt
& & &

[C 687, p 51.]

CERTIFICATE.

MICHILIMACKINAC 31st January 1815.

We the undersigned Certify the price of Forage at this place, averaged throughout the Year to be at the under mentioned rate—

A days Forage for one Horse

pr day	8½ lb Indian Corn	to Cost	5s	6s, 10d.
	16 lb of Hay	do	1s, 4d	
	6 lb of straw	do	6d	

to equal the sum of six shillings and ten pence Halifax Currency at the market price of the Country.

L. CRAWFORD
T. B. BERTHDOT

I certify the price of Indian Corn at this post to be from six to twelve Dollars pr Bushel since my taking charge on the 9th June 1814.

G. H. Monk
&c &c

[C 258–p 15.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*Indians.*)

York Feb 8th 1815.

Sir

In reference to the latter part of your Excellency's letter of the 27th ultimo relative to the removal of the Western Indians from the Shores of Lake Ontario to the Mississippi, I fully coincide with your Excellency in the propriety of the measure, but I am apprehensive it would be a difficult task to induce them to take the Journey— I have had a conversation with Colonel Claus on the subject, and he conceives they will by no means accede to it– Should, however Lt. Col. McKay have sufficient influence to encourage their change of residence to the shores of Lake Michigan, I consider it would be a most desirable object & I think he might succeed– In which case your Excellency may depend on my using every endeavor to lull to rest any suspicions which might be excited in the minds of the warriors of our desire to shake them off or to avoid the fulfillment of our promises to them.

The most adviseable Route I coincide with your Excellency is by the River St. Clair & I confess I see little at present to prevent their moving in that direction.

Presents do arrive from Montreal but the difficulty of procuring transport from Kingston to this place is so very great that very few have hitherto reached thus far.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
Gordon Drummond
Lt. Genl.

His Excellency
Sir George Prevost Bart
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258–p 22.]

FROM MR. MONROE.

(*War-1812.*)

Department of War
February 14th 1815.

Sir,

It is with great satisfaction that I have to inform you, that a treaty of Peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britian at Ghent on the 24th December last. A copy of this treaty was received to-day by Mr. Carroll, has been examined by the President & will I have no doubt be ratified—I give you this information that hostilities may immediately cease between our troops and those of Great Britian.

It will be proper for you to notify this to the British Commander in your vicinity.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt Servt
[signed] James Monroe.

(a true copy)
C. Foster
Mil. Secy.
[C 687, p 132.]

INFORMATION.

Feby. 16th.———1815.

Information to be Obtained on the Following Points	*Answer Received*
Strength of the Americans at Presque Isle	700 Soldiers and about 215 or 220 Sailors
Number of Regiments and by whom commanded	A part of the 17th & 19th Regts commanded by Col. Miller
Number of Pieces of Artillery & what quantity of ammunitions	23 pieces mounted & some on the ground dismounted—Great quantity of ammunition is said to be there.
Whether any Barracks are building or works constructing & the nature of them	The Barracks are principally on the west side of the town, & west of the Gulf; some Artillery men with 2 Guns & some troops are stationed in a Blockhouse S. W. of the Town, in which there are 5 guns.

Information to be Obtained on the Following Points	*Answer Received*
What number of vessels, their size & in what state of repair	*Eleven* vessels, but only seven in repair, neither officers or sailors sufficient to man them The informant did not go on board them on account of the ice
Whether any ships are building & whether any seamen have recently arrived there.	There are only two small boats building & those by individuals. No seamen have lately arrived there, but some have left that place, & more will go away as soon as they have received their pay.
The strength of the Enemy at Buffaloe & Black Rock & a description of the works which have been constructed at these places	The 3d, 5th & 12th & part of the 13th Regts with two Rifle Corps (1 & 4th) amounting to about 2000 men. There are six pieces of Artillery at Black Rock & seven about one mile & a half from Buffaloe on the Road to Batavia

[C 687, p 133.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War-1812.*)

York February 16th 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to state to Your Excellency, that a respectable female, a Mrs McIntosh, arrived from Sandwich, at Dundas, yesterday, and reports that the Enemy about 200 in number, Cavalry & Infantry, were moving upon the Road to Delaware Town. Lt. Col. James, on receipt of the Intelligence, under the supposition that they were advancing against Turkey Point promptly ordered the Light Company of the 37th Regiment (100 strong) to proceed as a reinforcement to Major Tilt and the Squadron of the 19th Dragoons, will also be moved in the same direction, detaching a strong reconnoitering party on the Delaware Road. Lieut. Col. James will likewise endeavour to induce

The Huron Chief Split-log, to lead forward a body of his warriors to the same point—

And the light Companies of the Royals 90th 97th and De Watteville Regiments, will be ordered from Niagara to support the whole– That part of the 37th at Burlington had been pushed on to the Grand River—

Sir James Yeo has returned from his tour towards Penetanguishene– The road is open to the River, which leads to Gloucester Bay for foot passengers, but it will be some days before sleighs can travel it.

The Commodore has given directions for the construction of two Schooners, and two decked Gun Boats or a greater number of the latter if they can be furnished by the opening of the navigation— In the meantime he has directed Captain Collier to employ People in cutting & collecting Timber for the large vessel, which I am of opinion can be completed this year, without a very great accession of strength in Shipwrights.

Sir James Yeo as well as the Commissioner, seem to think it would not be adviseable to detach any Shipwrights, from Kingston to this place, to construct the boats for a particular service; but that they can be built at the Dock yard, and, with the Seamen sent up in sufficient time. On this point I cannot agree with them, as I am convinced, from my own opinion, as well as from the information of others, that the Enemy will be in Lake Huron before our Boats from Kingston can reach Lake Erie—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
GORDON DRUMMOND
Lt. General

His Excellency
Sir Geo. Prevost Bart
&c. &c. &c.

[C 687, p 114.]

MR. BAKER TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War-1812.*)

WASHINGTON
February 17th 1815.

SIR,

In compliance with the directions of His Majesty's Government I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that the Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between Great Britain & the United States of America, were this day exchanged at 11 P. M. at Washington between the American Secretary of State & myself—

I beg leave to enclose for the information of your Excellency a printed copy of the Treaty by the first article of which it is stipulated that all hostilities shall cease immediately after it shall have been ratified by both Parties which has now been duly accomplished as above mentioned.

I have the honor to be
with great truth
& regard
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient humble
Servant
Anthony St. Jno. Baker.

To
His Excellency the
Commander in Chief of
H. M. North American Provinces
&c. &c. &c.

[C 687–p 131.]

TREATY.

A Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britanic Majesty and the United States of America. Signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

(*Extract.*)

ARTICLE VI. Whereby by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into

"Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the "communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, through "the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the water communication "into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said Lake to the "water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and whether certain Islands lying in the same were within the dominions of His Britanic Majesty or of the United States. In order therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of 1783. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly severeigh or state shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VII. It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding Article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most North Western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two parties the several Islands lying in the Lakes, Water Communications, and Rivers forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall by a report of declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

[L. S.] GAMBIER
[L. S.] H. GOULBURN
[L. S.] WM. ADAMS

[L. S.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
[L. S.] J. A. BAYARD
[L. S.] H. CLAY
[L. S.] JON. RUSSELL
[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN

[C 687, p 126.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War-1812.*)

YORK
February 21st 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the copies of two letters I received enclosed from Maj. General Stovin, stating that a Treaty of Peace between Great Britain & the United States of America, had been concluded, at Ghent, on the 24th of Decr. last.

I have communicated the Intelligence to Major General Robinson, but have given him pointed instructions on no account whatever to permit any relaxation of vigilance or discipline amongst the Troops— and I have written to Major General Stovin to the same effect; at the same time desiring him to abstain from any offensive act of Hostility, should the Enemy's Troops observe the like peaceable demeanor—

The enclosed intellegence is the latest received from the agent employed by M. Genl. Stovin— It is corroborated by a deserter of one of the Rifle Regiments, with this addition that the number of Troops at Black Rock and Buffaloe, amounts to between 3 & 4000—

I have not heard any recent accounts of the Enemy's advance by the Thames— No apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Turkey Point, as the 37th Detachment there was fully prepared to receive them, aided by about 100 Militia on permanent duty; and by the 2nd Norfolk Regiment which Lieut General Ryerson has ordered out also.

I am happy to add that a number of the Huron warriors took the field with much spirit on the application of Lieutenant Colonel James—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient humble Servant
GORDON DRUMMOND
Lt. General

His Excellency
Sir George Prevost Bart
&c. &c. &c.

[C 687–p 136.]

COMMODORE YEO TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War–1812.*)

SAINT LAWRENCE
Kingston 25th February
1815.

SIR,

I have this day received from Commodore Chauncey a copy of a treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States of America

I have reason to believe that the American Ships building at Sackett's Harbour are in a much more forward state than ours—

I therefore request Your Excellency's opinion how far it may be necessary to keep peace with the Americans and at the same time diminish the heavy expence of the naval Establishment at this Dock yard.

I should also wish to know your Excellency's sentiments as to the creating a Naval Force on Lake Erie, previous to my discharging the Shipwrights in upper Canada; and if it will now be necessary to build any vessel or Boats at Penitanguishene, on Lake Huron—

I had ordered two Schooners and four Gun Boats to be ready by the opening of the Navigation—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
JAMES LUCAS YEO
Commodore

His Excellency
Sir George Prevost Bart
&c. &c. &c.

[C 687–p 142.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Claims.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
27th February 1815

SIR

I shall endeavor by means of a Court of Inquiry, to throw some light on the allowances claimed by Captain Dease, Grahm & Livingston– As to that of Bat & Forage, it was impossible they could have recd any, as your first authority for allowing it to the Indian Department *was not recd* untill the persons above mentioned had been reduced, or left Mackina. Mr Dickson is in a similar predicament on the same account. That persons officers made many claims for Rations–Lodging Money Fuel &c. as due before I arrived at Mackina, but it was impossible to trace them with any accuracy, as he never kept any accounts not even of the immense public property which went thro' his hands.–

Respecting Capt Dease, I am almost as much at a loss as ever– You seem to have forgot that he has not been confirmed by Govmt in *any* Situation, & hence the difficulty I have found as to his pay or allowance—On my arrival at Mackina, he was designated as Captaian of Militia at La Prairie des Chiens, & your predecessor states that he only could be allowed pay, when his Militia were serving, but as he had acted in the Indian Dept under Mr Dickson, I certified the same, & recommended pay as Captain being allowed him for that year (to 24th September 1814) *which was done.*

As he was stated to be a useful man, I, in Feby last appointed him a

Captain in the Indian Department, subject to his Excellencys confirmation: he was not confirmed because of the Peace, but he had been performing the Duty. What could I do, under the circumstances, but as before, *to recommend* his years pay being allowed? the *allowances* he claims, (& others) ought at most to have no farther retrospect than *my arrival* they were not, till then, promised them, or led to expect them, and no account or voucher respecting them, can now be presented in a correct shape.

As you must be desirous of *finally* getting rid of these claims, & as the chief difficulty is regarding Capt Dease's, I shall ascertain what may be fairly allowed him & direct the Commissary to remit the amount, under cover to you it can then be remitted to him (care of Sir John Johnson) should His Excellency sanction and approve the same.–

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obt Servt
RT McDONALL, Lt Col–

P. S. I enclose the Proceedings of the Board.
The Military Secretary—
[C 91, p 122.]

LIEUT. GEN. SHERBROOKE TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War–1812.*)

HALIFAX
Thursday Evening
2nd March
1815

SIR,

The Kangaroo Sloop of War is just arrived from England— She has been 63 days on her passage has lost all but her Boats & has been obliged to throw her Guns overboard.

She brought the Dispatches which I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency and I feel it my duty to forward them to Quebec by Express— The Seal of the Dispatches sent by Lord Bathurst to me stuck so close to the envelope of yours that in endeavouring to separate them the cover of the latter was torn to pieces— But I can with great truth assure Your Excellency that no part of their contents has been perused— And I immediately folded your Dispatches up in another envelope which I have sealed with my own seal—

I have by this conveyance received the copy of the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent upon the 24th Decr– by His Majesty's Commissioners and those of the United States of America and Earl Bathurst informs me it is his intention to send a duplicate of the ratified Treaty to me for the purpose of being dispatched to Washington there to be exchanged with the ratified copy when it has been duly executed by the President.

I was last night honored with your letters of the 18th ultimo informing me that Your Excellency had been pleased to appoint Major Coore to act as Dy. Quartermaster General in this command until H. R. H. the Prince Regents pleasure can be known—Your Excellency's Dispatch for Lt. Genl. Torrens which came by the same conveyance shall be forwarded to England by the first opportunity—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servant
J. C. Sherbrooke
Lt. General

His Excellency
Lt. Genl
Sir George Prevost Bart
&c. &c. &c.

[C 687–p 149.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR SIDNEY BECKWITH.

(*War–1812.*)

Burlington March 3d 1815

Dear Sir

I have received the honor of your letter of the 25th Ultimo.—

Captain Coleman's Troop of Provincial Dragoons have been ordered to proceed to the Lower Province without delay.— But as there has been a large Depot of Forage Collected at this Place, (of both Hay and Oats), I think it would be much better to continue the Squadron of the 19th here, than order them, or any part of them, to Kingston, on the Line of Communication, where Forage is extremely scarce, and where there will be little use for them at the present.—

As the 5th Regiment is of much inconvenience and distress to the inhabitants where they are Cantoned, I am anxious they should be removed from the Line of Communication, to their former Quarters.

I have sent a copy of Colonel Mitchell's communication from Sackett's Harbour, to the officer commanding the American Troops at Detroit.—

I have the honor to remain
Dear Sir
Very faithfully Your's
Gordon Drummond
Lt General

Major General
Sir Sidney Beckwith
&c &c &c
[C 687, p 187.]

MR. BAKER TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(*War–1812.*)

Washington
March 7th 1815—

Sir,

In an interview to day with the American Secretary of State, he acquainted me that it was the intention of this Government immediately to send directions to General Brown, who commands in the Niagara frontier, to make arrangements with your Excellency for the mutual restoration of places in Upper Canada captured by either party during the war, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace—

I have thought it right communicate the course intended to be taken by the American Government to your Excellency, to whom I had the honour of transmitting by the messenger Kaye and in duplicate through the commanding officer at Fort Niagara, intelligence of the exchange of the Ratifications on the 17th ultimo and a copy of the Treaty of peace signed at Ghent.

I take the liberty of requesting that your Excellency will do me the honor to acquaint me with the periods at which the restitution takes place, and with any circumstances attending it which you may think it necessary that I should be informed of—

I have the honor to be
with great truth and regard
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient humble Servant
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

To
His Excellency
The Commander in Chief
of H. M. Forces in Canada.
[C 687, p 166.]

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
March 8th 1815

Proceedings of a Board of officers assembled by order of Lieut Col. McDonall Commanding to investigate and determine upon Claims prefer'd by certain officers late of the Western Indian Department, and that of Michilimackinac—

Captain Stephens 37th Regiment President.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Gl. Monk } Members
Ensign Moses 37th Regt. }

The Board proceeded to investigate the claims of Captain Duncan Grahm for certain allowances of Bat Baggage and Forage: namely as Lieut. in the Indian Department from the 26th July 1813 to the 19th July 1814 inclusive and as Captain in the same from the 20th of July 1814 to the 19th July 1815 inclusive—

Evidence

Lieut. Col. Mc Donall informs the Board that the Bat Baggage and Forage claims, for the period above mentioned amounting to the sum of 76£ Army Sterling he believes to be perfectly correct: and the cause of that claim being not settled at Michilimackinack, was in consequence of the Department being reduced, and the Claimant having proceeded to Montreal previous to the Receipt of the Military Secretarys Letter, first, authorizing the payment of that allowance, to officers of the Indian Department— The Board are of opinion that the claim for the Bat Baggage and Forage allowance is just; and do, therefore, admit it accordingly—

Opinion

The Board are further of opinion (after having the statement of Lieut.. Col. Mc Donall,) in addition to the Certificate of Lieut. Col. McKay that Captain Duncan Graham is entitled to six months Lodging Money—

Evidence

The Board proceeded to the claim of Captain Robt. Livingston of the Indian Department for certain allowances of Bat Baggage and Forage Lieut. Col. McDonall informs the Board that, in consequence of that allowance having been granted to the officers of the Indian Department he conceives Capt. Livingston fully entitled to Bat Baggage and Forage allowance for the following periods—

As	Lieut.	200	days in	1814
As	Captain	165	" "	1814
As	Do	200	" "	1815
As	Do	165	days in	1815

Amounting to the sum of £92–16–6 Army Sterling.—

This claim of Capt. Livingston is admitted by the Board.—

Opinion

It appears that he has no claim on the Government for Lodging Money having been settled with to the 24th of July 1815 according to the Barrack Masters Statement before the Board— The Board are not aware of any further claim Captain Livingston may have on the *Government*—

The Board proceed to investigate the claim of Capt Thos Dease, for pay as captain in the Indian Department from the 25th Sept, 1814 to the 24th July 1815; also Lodging money from 25th April 1813 to the 24th Sept. 1814—

Evidence

Lieut. Col. McDonall informs the Board that Mr. Dease was, first, reported to him as Captain of Militia at the Prairie de Chien—and that he received the orders of the Commander of the Forces, through the Military Secretary that he was only entitled to pay and allowances as such, for the period that the Militia were embodied and that *he* had acted with them; which was only for a very short period— Lieut. Col. McDonall further informs the Board that in February 1815, he appointed Mr. Dease a Captain in the Indian Dept. subject to the confirmation of the Commander of the Forces; but which was not confirmed in consequence of the Peace—

This circumstance *of course* prevented his being included in the regular pay list of the Indian Department but as he had done the Duty of the situation for the period for which he claims pay; Lieut. Col. McDonall is of opinion that the same should be allowed to him accordingly—

With regard to the claim prefered for Lodging money: Lieut Col. McDonall is not aware of any right that he possessed to that allowance or that he had acted within the period, in any capacity to entitle him thereto; his name having not been included in the List of those who established their right to such allowances.—

Opinion

The Board in consequence of Capt. Dease having acted in that capacity for the period for which he claims are of opinion, that the pay should be allowed to him accordingly. Captain Deases claim for Lodging Money from the 25th April 1813 to the 24th Sept. 1814 is not admitted by the Board—

Lieut Col. McDonall informs the Board that the following sums for Bat Baggage & Forage are justly due to Mr. Dickson as Superintendant to the Western Indians provided the same has not been paid to him in lower Canada

Vizt 365 Days for................1813
365 Days for................1814
200 days for................1815

Amounting to the Sun of £215,,5,, Army Sterling

Robt Stephens
Capt 37th Regt & President.

[C. 91, p 126.]

MEMORIAL.

(*North west*)

To His Excellency Sir George Prevost Bart. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies Vice Admiral of the Same &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Honorable William McGillivray, Simon McGillivray, Archibald Norman McLeod, Thomas Thain, John McTavish and Henry McKenzie, Trading at Montreal under the Term of McTavish McGillivray & Company, and Alexander McKenzie Agents for the North West Company.

Humbly Sheweth,

That early in the month of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen the Schooner Nancy belonging to the North West Company, being ready to sail with a load of Provisions, was taken by order of Major General Proctor into the Service of Government and sent with the Armament which then went against Fort Meigs, where she was detained until the return of that Army to Amherstburg. That on the Tenth day of July of the same year she was again put in requisition by the Government and sent with the Army to Fort Meigs and Sandusky and after the return of that expedition she was detained by the Government until Captain Bullock sailed in her for Michilimakinac to relieve Captain Roberts. That she continued to be employed by Government during the remainder of the open Season and at the close of it was ordered to the Falls of St. Marie's to pass the winter. That early in the month of May last she was with her Captain and crew ordered back to Michilimakinac and the command of her given to Lieutenant Poyntz of the Royal Navy, and in the month of August following being attacked by the Enemy at River Natua Sackie she was then destroyed to prevent her falling into their hands.

That in order to render every assistance in their power to the Garrison and Force under the command of Lieut. Colonel McDonall at Michilimakinac, your memorialists placed at his disposal at the Head of the Falls of St. Maries, two new Schooners which had been built on Lake Superior the preceeding year in order to be brought down the Rapids whenever Government should require them.— That in consequence one of them, The Mink, of about forty-five ton measurement was so brought down the Falls and was captured on Lake Huron with a valuable cargo, by the Enemy's Squadron, and the other Schooner The Perseverance of about eighty-five ton, was subsequently destroyed at St. Maries by the American Detachment under the command of Major Holmes. That together with the Schooner Perseverance their Establishment and all the Property belonging to Your Memorialists at St. Maries was either Plundered or destroyed to a considerable amount under the Pretence of its being Public Property.

That your Memoralists estimate the said Schooner Nancy at the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred Pounds, and their account against Government for Transport Service performed as aforesaid, at the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred and eighty six Pounds Five Shillings–

Allowed

That they estimate the said Schooner Mink at the Sum of One Thousand Pounds and the said Schooner Perseverance at the Sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds.

That they estimate their Establishment of Houses Stores and a new Saw Mill at St. Maries at the Sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds.

That they estimate their Losses in Provisions, Stores and Goods at St. Maries St. Josephs and on board the Schooner Mink at the Sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred and thirty Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and nine pence.— All current money of this Province.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, That Your Excellency will be pleased to grant them such Relief as in the Wisdom and Justice of Government may be thought adequate to the Services done, and the Losses sustained by your Memorialists. And as in duty bound your Memorialists will ever pray.

McTavish McGillivray & } Agents for
Alexr McKenzie } N. W Co.

The destruction of the property at St. Marys will be submitted to the consideration of H. M. Governmt at home—

[C 363, p 70.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

War—1812.

York.
March 11th, 1815.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 1st instant, covering the copy of a communication from Mr. Baker, at Washington, stating that the Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, between Great Britain and the United States of America had been exchanged at Washington on the 17th ultimo.

I have given directions that the public expences be reduced as far as possible in all Departments, that the progress of all works of fortification be stopped, except the citadel at Kingston, and the erection of all public buildings be discontinued, except the indispensibly necessary cover for the troops which will be afforded by the completion of the Barracks, and Block Houses at Turkey Point, at Weishuler's and at the Tete du Pont, on the Chippewa, at Queenston Hill and in Forts George and Mississagua.

I wait your Excellency's orders relative to Fort Niagara, and Michillimackinac.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
humble servant
GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lt. General.

His Excellency
Sir Geo. Prevost, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

[C. 687, p. 181.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

War–1812.

YORK, 5 o'clock, P. M.
March 11, 1815.

SIR.

I have this instant received the accompanying Papers from Major General Stovin, and have the honor to request your Excellency's Instructions, as relate to the restitution of Fort Niagara, therein alluded to.–

I have directed Major General Stovin to assure the American Commander at Buffaloe that not the smallest delay shall take place in restoring to its owners that Fortress, as soon as Your Excellency's Instructions to that effect have been received by me.

I will immediately despatch an Express to Lieut. Colonel McDonall at Michilimackinac, with a copy of the Treaty of Peace, to the end that Hostilities may cease in that quarter; but that he is not to give up the Fort until Your Excellency's orders have been communicated to him on that subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
humble servant,
GORDON DRUMMOND
Lt General.

His Excellency
Sir Geo. Prevost Bt
&c &c &c

[C 687, p 178.]

SIR GEORGE PREVOST TO LIEUT. GEN DRUMMOND.

(*Indians*)

QUEBEC
13th March 1815

SIR,

In transmitting for your guidance the copy of a separate dispatch together with an extract from another addressed to me by the Earl Bathurst on the subject of the measures to follow the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace sent to the Government of the United States by Mr. Baker, I have again to call your serious attention to the subject of the Indians, in order that every precaution may be used to prevent any just cause of reproach or complaint from them against us.

I am not aware of our being at war with any Nation of Indians, but should it be otherwise you will pursue the mode of reconciliation which has been pointed out by His Majesty's Government.

I have &c
[signed]
GEORGE PREVOST
Commanding the Forces

To
Lieut General Drummond
Commanding in
Upper Canada

[M, G. 9. p, 185]

CAPT. BULGER TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*Indians.*)

GREEN BAY 15th March 1815.

Sir,

I have made arrangements for sending in the Indians, as soon as the Lake opens, messages have been sent to invite them. Mr. Lawe will take in such as may be assembled when the Ice breaks up, and Lieut Grignon will remain to take in the rest. I have provided means for subsisting them, as well as a temporary supply for their families; I think you may expect about 200 in the beginning of May,—perhaps about the 10th. A Blacksmith must, if possible be sent from Mackina, for the Indian Department at this place, otherwise an enormous expense will be incurred, and that too without having the Indians' arms perfectly repaired; the Blacksmith in this Settlement being by no means capable of putting them in perfect order. Mr. Lawe has shown great zeal, in the service of Government during the winter, and is worthy of being promoted, and appointed to conduct the duties of his department at this place. He is, indeed one of the few belonging to the department who are of any service.

We are much in want of Intrenching tools at Fort Mc Kay, one shovel & one spade are, I believe, all that we possess there, Iron is also wanted—On the arrival of your supplies from below, I trust you will spare us what you can. It is my duty to notice that Mr. Pierre Grignon has shown every wish to impose upon Government in demanding much higher prices for what I wanted for the public service, than the other Traders, I think him unworthy of any remuneration for his losses. I have nominated Jacques Porlier Esq. to act as Captain of Militia and Justice of the Peace for the place until your pleasure upon the subject be known.

I have the honor &c

(signed)

A. Bulger Capt Comg.

Lt. Col. McDonall
Commg. at Mackinac

[M. G. 14, p 100]

GENERAL TODD TO COLONEL BUTLER.

Head Quarters
8th Military District
Chillicothe 21st March 1815

Sir

Herewith you will receive a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Brigdr General McArthur bearing date on the 11th instant, and I have been directed by the General to instruct you to comply with the views of the Department therein contained—You will take immediate measures to communicate with the Commanding British officer as to the execution of the first Article of the Treaty of Peace,—As the several Posts are required to be exchanged *simultaneously* it will be necessary to agree upon a particular day with the British officer.

(Signed)
CH. S. TODD
Asst. Insp. General

Col A. Butler
2d Regt Riflemen
Commanding Detroit &c
[C 687, p 206.]

MEMORANDA.

Memorie delivered to Sir George Prevost at Quebec March 28th, 1815, at his particular request on Mr. McGillivray's expressing strong apprehensions the Frontier would not be properly established on the troops being removed from Michilimackinac.

The unfortunate cession of the Fort and Island of Michilimackinac to the United States by the late Treaty bids fair in its consequences to cut off our intercourse with all the southern and western Indians—for the Americans aware (from the circumstances of the late war) of the influence established by means of the Trade carried on by Canadian Merchants and their Agents resident among the Indians, will naturally use every means to prevent a recurrence of this influence, by which alone in any future contest between the two countries, the friendship of the Indian nations must be determined, and experience has shown how much the safety of Upper Canada depends upon that friendship.—With a view to those considerations the question now is, in what manner are we to avail ourselves of our remaining influence—for although it will be extremely difficult, if at all practicable, to persuade the Indians that Government have not at the Peace broken faith with, and left them, in the power of their implacable enemies—still there must be a remaining attachment, which in good policy we ought to cultivate and improve—to do this, it appears essential that some trade should be carried on with them from Canada, and that a respectable Military Post should be established on the Frontier—at which Post the different nations should receive liberal presents of merchandize annually from the commanding officer on the station. On negociating a commercial treaty with the United States, as they have much to ask for, it is still in the power of Government to make some stipulation by which British subjects may be permitted to carry on trade from Canada to the Mississippi and Mississourie, by way of Michilimackinac, and for relieving the said trade from at least a part of the present duties, which amount to about 30 per cent on all goods imported into the United States and Indian country, and which of itself if continued would operate as a prohibition.—The protecting such a trade connected with a respectable Military Post on the Frontier would still prevent the Americans from ever alienating the minds of the Indians.—

To obtain this desirable object I am of opinion that the Fort should be built immediately on the Line of Boundary and as near to Michilimackinac as may be found practicable both for the purpose of contrasting its rising importance with that place—and as affording a greater facility to the Indians coming from the Borders of the Mississippi and distant Countries to the southward. And here also the Merchants and Traders would construct Buildings and Stores for carrying on their Trade— The village of Michilimackinac would consequently dwindle away in a few Years—and that place would lose much of its importance in the eyes of the Natives.

The officers of Engineers who have visited the upper Countries were divided in their choice between the place I alluded to that is the high Islands near the *Detour* forming one side of that straight through which the Boundary Line must run, and St. Maries on the entrance of Lake Superior— No one ever considered St. Joseph's as an Eligible situation—St. Maries, tis true, has the advantage of being more pleasantly situated, part of the country being under cultivation, and having a certain & plentiful Fishery almost at all seasons of the year it would afford also a greater protection to the north west Trade, now unfortunately the only Fur Trade remaining in Canada—but these advantages I conceive to be more than overbalanced by the station at the Detour, being 50 miles nearer to Michilimackinac, and also so much the nearer to the Indians whose friendship it is the present object of Government to secure— Besides a subaltern's detachment might be stationed at or near St. Maries—indeed, I think it would be necessary, in keeping open the communication with Lake Superior, and adding to the importance of the British Frontier— Our Frontier garrison should never have less than 150 men, and the officer in command should, independent of his Military rank, be of a character that would insure him the respect both of the Traders and Indians.—for he must needs frequently act from discretion and he is always considered the Representative of His Majesty and the Commander in Chief of the Forces. His situation is attended with a certain expense, arising from being under a necessity of keeping a Table in the open season—for which an allowance should be attached to the Command—

In the 1796, when in consequence of Jay's Treaty Michilimackinac and the other Frontier Posts were given up to the United States—as Government was doubtful whether the Island of St. Joseph's might not be claimed by the United States, being nearer to the southern than northern shores, it was ordered to be taken possession of by a party from the Garrison of Michilimackinac, before the Americans could arrive. Captain Bue of the Engineers was sent up by the Ottawa River in Mr. McGillivrays canoe with orders from Lord Dorchester to examine the country between Michilimackinac and St. Maries, and report on the most Eligible situation for Building a Fort to serve as Frontier Post—In the meantime a stockade was erected on St. Joseph's and subsequently a Block-house. It became therefore by mere accident the Frontier station without its ever having been so intended by Government to be such in the first instance, or in any manner fitted for it—St. Joseph's is a very fine Island about 27 miles in length—one of a numerous group which lie in the straits separating Lake Huron from Lake Superior— It is well fitted for cultivation but very unfit for a Military station.—

If the number of men recommended should be considered too great on account of the quantity of provisions they will require—it is to be observed that the settlements of Sandwich, the River Thames and on the River St. Clair, offered Flour and Pork cheaper than they can be purchased in Lower Canada, and the Government vessels which must necessarily be kept on Lake Erie, can with little trouble transport whatever quantity may be found necessary.

Your Excellency requested me to put my ideas to paper on the most eligible station for a new establishment on the distant Frontier—I shall be happy if my suggestions can be of any use, they are founded on observation and a long experience.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
W. McGillivray.

[C. 687, p. 229.]

EARL BATHURST TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

DOWNING STREET,
5th April, 1815.

SIR

I have the honor to transmit herewith a warrant authorizing the restitution of all Territory Places and Possessions taken from the United States of America during the late war in uniformity with the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent on the 24th Dec. last, a copy of which I also enclose. I am to signify to you the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent that you should adopt such measures and give such directions as may be necessary for carrying into effect the stipulations of the said Treaty.

I am Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
BATHURST

Lt General
Sir Gordon Drummond, K. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 687, p 202.]

WARRANT FOR RESTITUTION.

(*War–1812.*)

In the name & on the behalf of His Majesty
Signed George R.

Trusty and well beloved we greet you well whereas a Treaty of Peace and Amity signed at Ghent on the twenty fourth day of December 1814 between the Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed on the part of His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, the Ratifications of which Treaty were duly exchanged at Washington on the seventeenth day of February last, and whereas it is stipulated in the first Article of the said Treaty that all Territory Places and Possessions whatsoever taken by either Party from the other during the war or which might be taken after the signing of the Treaty shall be restored without delay excepting only such Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties which are to remain in the possession of the Party in whose occupation they might be at the time of the exchange of the Ratifications until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth Article of the said Treaty. Our will and Pleasure is that you do in pursuance of the stipulation above recited, deliver or cause to be delivered to such persons as shall be named or authorized on the part of the United States to receive the same all Territory Places and Possessions whatever taken from the said United States during the war or after the signature of the Treaty except the said Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy without causing any distinction or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said Forts or Places and which remains therein upon the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty, and for so doing this shall be be your warrant. Given at our court at Carlton House the fifth day of April 1815, in the fifty fifth year of our reign.

By the command of His
Royal Highness, the
Prince Regent in the
Name and on the behalf
of His Majesty.

BATHURST.

Warrant for the restitution of all Territory, Places and Possessions taken from the United States during the war.

[C. 687, p. 199.]

COLONEL BUTLER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

DETROIT 5 April 1815

Captain Alexander Gray of the Infantry in the service of the United States, will bear you this Dispatch.— Through his hands I shall have the honor to transmit to You copies of letters from the secretary of war and from Brigdr Gen McArthur Commanding the 8th Military District upon the subject of restitution and exchange of posts & in Conformity with the first article of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain.

From these letters you will perceive that I have been selected by the General Commanding the District to Carry into effect on the part of the United States the provisions of the Treaty in relation to the subjects embraced in the first article of the Treaty—and in pursuance of his order I have sent Captain Gray to make known to you the intentions of my Government—with regard to the Posts, Forts Malden and Michilimackinac will be transferred and exchanged *simultaneously*—as those two Posts are the only ones within the 8th Military District which are held adversely, and are situated at a great distance from each other, it will be necessary in deciding upon the day on which the Exchange shall be executed, to place it so far in advance as may ensure within a rational probability, that the intention of the two Governments with regard to a *simultaneous* re-occupation of those two posts may be effected, and when we take into the estimate the difficulty of Lake Navigation in the early days of the spring, it would seem impracticable to place the time of Exchange sooner than the 25th, May next. Captain Gray will be instructed to enter into Conventional stipulations with any officer you may think proper to appoint on the part of your Government for arranging this business, subject however to my control and revision when the Articles shall be submitted to me; or if it should be more agreeable to you Sir, I will receive an officer on your part at this place and adjust with him the time and the mode of restitution—

The officer Commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces at Michilimackinac will I presume be at once Instructed upon the subject of relinquishment of the Island—and so soon as arrangements are effected will receive an order to yield the possession of that Post to the United States.

I have the honor to be
&. &. &.
(Signed) A. BUTLER COL.
2d Riflemen Comgd

Lieutenant Genl.
Drummond
or officer Commanding
in Upper Canada
[C 687, p 207]

PETITION FOR RELIEF.

MONTREAL
8th April 1815.

My dear Sir

Of the many applications for the relief of distressed persons some must necessarily escape the notice of His Excellency particularly, at this time of hurry. I am informed that a Petition from the widow of the late Captain Montigny of the Indian Department was handed to you from Lieut. Col. Murray 5 Batt Militia when last at Montreal. I beg leave just to say for your information that this Lady a respectable woman daughter of Mr. Hay formerly Lieut. Governor of Detroit is by the death of her husband reduced to a situation the most deplorable being without the means of living tomorrow and is this day called upon to quit her Lodgings, at the house of poor people who cannot afford to maintain her. You will I am sure pardon the liberty I take in making known to you this poor Lady's miserable case in the hope that His Excellency may think fit to order some provision to be made for her support. I am informed that they suffered the loss of their Effects by the Enemy when Capt. Montigny was taken prisoner at St. Regis.

I am with true regard
Dear Sir
Your devoted Servant
J. W. CLARKE.

[C 505, p 149.]

MAJOR BROCK TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

War-1812.

SHERMANS NEAR MARAVIAN TOWN, U. C.
10th April, 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint you that on my arrival at this place yesterday, I met with Captain Gray, in the 24th U. States Infantry who has been delegated by Colonel Butler, the officer commanding at Detroit, to proceed with the inclosure for the purpose of making arrangements for giving up the several posts on the Frontier. Captain Gray informs me the object of the despatch is for him to enter into an agreement with an officer duly authorized by the British Government, for giving up the Posts of Malden & Mackina on the same day. Colonel Butler, it seems, is impressed, with the conviction that the navigation of Lake Huron will not be open till the 25th of May, at which period the Colonel proposes the several Posts to be simultaneously given up—so soon as the stipulations are entered into and mutually agreed upon between the respective parties. Colonel Butler has no objections to the British troops moving on Amherstburg, and if the detachment arrives before the day of Exchange of Posts takes place ground for encampment will be assigned to them, or they may be quartered in Sandwich, at the discretion of the officer commanding the troops.

As Captain Gray expects that I shall be impowered to enter into the necessary arrangements, he has declined proceeding further till I receive an answer to this despatch.

I shall proceed on to Detroit in furtherance of the instructions I have received from Colonel Myers but as it is evident from the above circumstances, that some delay will take place before the Posts on the Frontier are given up. I propose remaining at Sandwich until I receive your further commands.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
humble servant
(Sgd.) G. Brock, Major
A. Qr. Mr. Genl.

To Lieut. Genl.
Sir George Murray, G. C. B.
[C. 687, p. 211.]

FROM GOVERNOR EDWARDS.

Extract of a letter from N. Edwards, Governor of the Illinois Territory, to the Secretary of war dated Kaskaskia 13th April, 1815.

So great has been the hostility of the savages in this quarter that I do believe more murders have been committed on this Frontier, since the first of February than during the whole of the residue of the time since the commencement of the war.

[C 688, p 187.]

COLONEL HARVEY TO MR. MC GILLIVRAY.

(*War–1812.*)

Quebec 15th April 1815

My Dear Sir

Sir Gordon Drummond has directed me to communicate to you, copy of a letter which has been written to Lieut Col. MacDonall, relative to the restoration to the Americans of the Post & Island of Michilimackinac, & extract of a letter to Lt. General Sir George Murray on the same subject, & his Excellency has desired me to request that yourself, & the Gentlemen of the North west Company will give Lt. Colonel MacDonall the benefit of your advice & opinion in the selection of a proper scite for a Post of such importance to the Interests of that Company— His Excellency leaves it to you, to do this by Letter, or to detach a Confidential Agent from Montreal for this purpose, or to refer Lt. Col. MacDonall to Competent Persons on the spot, for their advice in your behalf—

I have &c
(Signed) J. Harvey
Lt Col. D. A. G.

The Honble W. McGillivray
&. &. &.

[C 687, p 224.]

MR. MC GILLIVRAY TO COLONEL HARVEY.

(*War–1812.*)

MONTREAL, 19th April, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have received the honor of your communication of the 15th Instant, with the inclosures, and my best acknowledgements are due to His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, for his protecting care of the Interests of the Northwest Company, by giving to that concern in some measure, the means of influencing by their opinions the decision of the officers of Government appointed to fix the station most proper for the Troops to occupy as a Frontier Post, after the Island and Fort of Michilimackinac shall be evacuated, so as to afford the greatest degree of Protection to the Northwest & other Indian Trade.

From the moment the nature of the Treaty was known in this Province—this important subject has much occupied my thoughts, and on my expressing to Sir George Prevost my apprehensions that in consequence of the Cession of Michilimackinac—all the Influence of Govts. for the future, would be lost with the Indian nations, he desired I would commit my Ideas to Paper—And as the best answer I can give to the letter with which you have favored me, Conceiving also it will be acting up to the Intentions of Sir Gordon Drummond, I beg leave to enclose a correct copy of the paper I wrote, in compliance with the late Governor's request.

In the opinions given it will be easily perceived that I had more in view the permanent security of the Upper Country, than any present advantage to the Northwest Company, for the trade of the Mississippi, or from Michilimackinac to the South or North, is not carried on by that concern, but I happen to think that the security of the Frontier of Upper Canada, & perhaps of the greater part of that Province depends on the Friendship of the Indian Nations, and if the British Government should unfortunately lose that Friendship, All the Tribes will be against us. Whenever it may please the *Worthies* at Washington to declare War, in which case no Englishman or Canadian can show his face, either in the *Northwest* or Southern Country—Much good management will be required in the present year to reconcile the Indians to the great disappointment they will feel on being placed by the late Treaty on so very different a footing from what they were promised all along, and as they are not to be spoken to with effect empty-handed—the supply of Indian Presents for the ensuing season should be very liberal & exceed those of any former year—a very early supply is essential & will be anxiously expected by Col. McDonall, for they are bare of everything, both at Michl. and in the Interior particularly. I would therefore take the liberty of recommending that the quantity of Indian presents originally intended should be augmented, and above all that a supply should go forward by the very first trip of the Schooners from Natua–saskie.—

In the article of the Treaty relating to Indians they are supposed to be placed as they were in 1811, as to *rights & privileges*—If the Post of Prarie des Chiens is to be occupied by American Troops, it never having been so occupied before, on our leaving it—I am of opinion that the spirit of this article will not be complied with, for every Military Post established in their country certainly deprives the Indians of some of their Rights and Privileges—if these words were intended to have a meaning in the Treaty—another Post of the same kind, has been established on the Rio des Moine not very distant from the Prairie des Chiens, and also subsequent to 1811.—

Perhaps I have entered into these matters more than it was your intentions I should have done, my wishes are that Government should have a correct statement of facts after which they can with the more facility come to a decision in such matters as relate to the Indian Countries. Any Information, I, or my connections possess on these subjects—or any aid we can give—M. General Drummond may freely command, at all times.

I have the honor to be with
Much regard
My Dear Sir
Yours most faithfully
W McGillivray.

Col. Harvey
& & &
[C 687, p. 216.]

MEMORIAL OF MR. RICHARDSON AND MR. MC GILLIVRAY.

Montreal, 20th April 1815.

Sir:

When you did Mr. McGillivray the honor to communicate to him for the information of the N. W. Co the intention of delivering up the Post of Michilimackinac to the United States of America as speedily as a temporary cover for the Troops and stores could be erected in another situation; his feelings upon the occasion were such as to deprive him of the capacity at that time of giving full consideration to the consequences which must necessarily result from the early execution of that intention.

We therefore, being both members of the N. W. Co (although Mr. R. is not an agent thereof) and also deeply interested in the Indian Trade heretofore carried on from Michilinck., which we see is upon the point of annihilation by the late Treaty, if the preservation of Indian rights therein stipulated for, be not meant to exclude Military Posts and Custom Houses of either nation within the limits thereby secured to the Indians; do most earnestly entreat of His Excellency, Sir Gordon Drummond, that he will be pleased to re-consider the question of delivery of the Post at Michilimc. to the Americans, unless he has an instruction from His Majesty's Government, positively directing the speedy delivery of the *Post of Michilimacknac by name*, and not by general words conveying an implication that the said Post is intended.

In respect to avoiding the giving of offense to the Americans, we know them too well to believe, that it is possible to do so, if they shall feel it expedient to raise or effect to raise a pretext for seeing in any of our proceedings a wish to offend them. The surest way to avoid just ground of offense to them, is to do what is just & right to ourselves and Indian allies, under existing circumstances, for there is no instance of an unnecessary concession being made to the States that did not engender a demand for a greater sacrifice on our part—therefore it is peculiarly necessary to be cautious in giving away to them upon any point, wherein a false step once made cannot be re-traced.

From these considerations we hope that in giving our ideas with freedom upon the interpretation of the late Treaty respecting the Post of Michilimackinac, we shall not be thereby understood as wishing to interfere or suggest any difficulties, that may not be fairly made by our Government, and that would not most certainly be made by the Government of the United States, if the question was reversed.

There are two articles in the Treaty which bear directly upon this point— In the 1st thereof it is stipulated that "all territory, places and "possessions whatever taken from either party by the other during the "war, or which may be taken after the signing of the Treaty shall be "restored without delay &c such of the Islands in the Bay of Pass-"maquady as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in possession "of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the "ratification of the treaty until the decision respecting the title to the "said Islands shall have been made in conformity with the 4th article "of the Treaty—and that no disposition made by this Treaty as to such "possessions of the Islands and territories claimed by both parties shall "in any manner whatever be construed to effect the right of either."

And in the 6th Article is stipulated thus " and whereas doubts have "arisen what was the middle of said River Lake and water communi-"cations, and whether certain Islands lying in the same were within "the dominions of his Britannic Majesty or of the United States; In "order therefore finally to decide these doubts they shall be referred "to two commissioners &c &c. The said commissioners shall by a "report or declaration under their hands and seals designate the bound-"ary through the said river Lakes and communications, and decide to "which of the two contracting Parties *the several Islands lying within* "*the said river Lakes and water communications do respectively belong* "in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the said treaty of "1783, and both parties agree to consider such designation and decision "as final and conclusive.

There then are two Articles in contradiction to each other, for by Article 1st Michilmc should be restored without delay, as it certainly was taken during the war,—but by the 6th we ought to retain it (being an Island in Lake Huron) until the decision of the commissioners be given as to which of the Parties the several Islands in the said Lake do belong.

Now it is an invariable principle in the constructions of Acts of Parliament—Treaties—or deeds of any kind, that where any articles therein formed are conflicting in their words, the meaning, shall be taken according to the fair interpretation of the Article inserted posterior to that raising the doubt, and consequently the 6th Article overrules the 1st where apparently discordant.

In support of this idea we beg to state that as the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy were made a special exception as to the operation of the general clause of restitution therein contained, so in the 6th article the Island of Michilimackinac would have been made a special exception as to the general provision contained in that article about the decision of the Commissioners respecting Islands in the River Lakes &c (Lake Huron of course inclusive) if it had been meant that Michilimc. was not to be governed by such decision.

This is further strengthened by the consideration, that although in the preamble of 6th article doubts about *certain Islands* only are spoken of, yet in the enacting part thereof, the decision of the Com'rs is to be as to *the several Islands* (meaning every Island) *in the said River Lakes, &c.* For it hardly requires an argument to prove, that the enacting part is to prevail against the preamble on all occasions, because the former merely gives a reason good or bad, for the propriety or necessity of a legal provision upon the matter in question, and when such provision is made, & it is to be construed by its own language—

But in order to remove all suspicion about the purity of the motives inducing the interpretation above said, as to the right of retaining the occupancy of Michilmc. as one of the Islands in Lake Huron until the decision of the commissioners be had as to the final right thereto—provided such a retention be contrary to positive instructions. Then we would beg leave to suggest that it may be proposed to, and made a condition with the Gov't or officer of the United States, that the withdrawal of our garrison from Michilimc. after the erection of temporary cover for them elsewhere, shall be made dependant upon the further condition, that the said Island shall not be occupied by any American garrison—and that no British or American Authority Military or Civil of any kind especially a Custom House officer shall exercise any jurisdiction therein from the time of the evacuation by our troops until the decision of the commissioners—In this view of the subject, Saint Mary, and not the Island on the North side of the Detour should be our temporary Post or station until such decision.—We know not of any measure that could have so strong an influence in reconciling the Indians to the Treaty or preserving their attachment to us as this.—

Where doubts exist they should (with such a Govt & people as the Americans) be construed in such way as to err upon the safe side regarding ourselves and our Indian allies, as if this opportunity be lost we shall never have such another in our power.

We hope that His Majesty's Government may have directed some steps to be taken to assure the fulfilment of the American part of the stipulation about the Indians, respecting the Lands whereof they have been unjustly deprived—for if not there cannot be a doubt that the American Government will continue to evade their every part of it, whilst we are scrupulously fulfilling ours.

We have the honor to be very
respectfully
Sir
Your most obedient and
very humble Servants
JOHN RICHARDSON
W. McGILLIVRAY

P. S.—We omitted to mention one thing highly important to the trade, which is, that if His Excellency cannot delay the delivery of Michilm'c beyond the time required to erect temporary cover for the Troops and Stores—that at all events no American Custom house officer be allowed to act in any shape whilst our Garrison remains there, and we hope that His Excellency will instruct Lieut. Colonel accordingly, as nothing would appear in the eyes of the Indians so derogatory to our consequence as a nation.

[C 687, p 220.]

COL. HARVEY TO MR. RICHARDSON AND MR. MC GILLIVRAY.

QUEBEC 24th April 1815.

GENTLEMEN

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th and Mr. McGillivray's of the 19th Inst:, both of which as well as the Memoir which accompanied Mr. McGillivray's letter have received the attentive Consideration of His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, by whom I am directed to observe in reply that altho': your reasoning has failed in convincing Him that the Island of Michilmackinac has ever been considered as one of the Islands "in Dispute" or that either the Letter or the spirit of the article which you quote would in fairness of construction warrant His Excellency in so regarding it, and that therefore He *is not* called upon by a regard to National good Faith, to "restore it without delay" Yet His Excellency influenced by a consideration for your wishes and the obvious interests of the Northwest Company which he admits to be intimately connected with those of the Indian tribes friendly to Great Britain and consequently closely blended with the interests of these Provinces and of the Empire, has been induced from these considerations to cause an intimation to be made to the officer in command at Michilmackinac, which will have the effect of delaying the surrender of that Post for a period sufficient to afford His Excellency ample time to refer to His Majesty's Government, and to receive distinct and specific Instructions on a subject which he feels to be of such importance and which His Excellency will endeavor to bring under their consideration in as grave and comprehensive a manner as he can.—

The communication for Lieut. Colonel McDonall herewith transmitted, Sir Gordon Drummond confides to you the care of transmitting with all the expedition which may be practicable, i. e. by your first Canoes —and referring to that which He proposes to make to the Kings Government, His Excellency invites you to lose no time in making such representation to the same source, through your agent or connections in London as you may consider to be necessary.

Lieutenant Colonel McDonall will be instructed not to permit the Establishment of Custom Houses or any Custom House officer of the American Government to act in the Island of Michilimackinac so long as it shall remain in the occupation of a British garrison.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most obedient and
Humble servant
(Signed) JOHN HARVEY
Lt. Col: Dep: Adgt: Gen:

The Honorable
John Richardson, and
William McGillivray } Esquires
North West Company
[C 687, p 226.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

(*War-1812.*)

Kingston April 25th 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond copies of papers received last night from Sir George Murray, who has directed me to act upon any orders or instructions I may receive from him— But as the Americans have demanded a simultaneous restitution of the Forts on the Frontier I shall not give up Niagara until I receive His Excellency's Instructions upon that head.

Sir George Murray dates his letter at Burlington on the 17th informing me that he intended prosecuting his route that evening to Ancaster, and (by Delaware) he intended reaching Amherstburg on the 24th inst unless he should receive Sir Gordon Drummonds Instructions to assume the Presidency before he left Delaware, in which he would return to York— Sir George Murray had not received any Dispatches or letters from me since he left Kingston, but as very particular orders were given to the Officers who conveyed them, I am of opinion they must have reached him previous to his departure from Delaware—

It being Sir George's opinion that a part of the 37th Regt should be moved towards Amherstburg, I have given directions to the Dep. Q. M. General to cause two companies to march as soon as the Commissariat shall be ready to supply them with provisions— The intention of this is, to expediate a movement on the part of the Indians—

I have to represent to His Excellency, that the Custom House Officers at Fort George, have taken it upon themselves to prohibit American vessels from bringing Provisions to that place in consequence of which the Troops are consuming the Commissariat Stores, although the finest Beef might be obtained at a moderate rate—the same thing was attempted here but did not succeed, and we are supplied with all the necessaries of life in the greatest abundance—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
F. P. Robinson
M. G.

Lt. Col. Harvey
D. A. G.

[C 687, p 213.]

SIR GEORGE MURRAY TO GENERAL BROWN.

War–1812.

York, 27 April, 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, That I have received Instructions from Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond, commanding the British Forces in the Canadas, to communicate with Your Excellency, respecting the Mutual restoration of the Places in Upper Canada, captured by either Party during the late war; agreeably to the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent.

A letter having already reached me however from Colonel Butler, Commanding the 2d Rifle Regiment of the United States, upon the subject of the mutual restoration of Amherstburg and Michilimackinac, I conclude that I am to have the honor of making arrangements with you, relative to the restoration of the Fort of Niagara.

I hasten therefore to acquaint you, that the British Garrison will be with-drawn from the Fort of Niagara, as soon as you are pleased to intimate, that the Troops of the United States are prepared to receive possession of that place; and as I am about to proceed upon a Tour into the Western part of this Province, I take the liberty of requesting that you will be so good to address any communication you may have to make upon this subject, to the Officer commanding the British Troops on the Niagara Frontier, who will be made acquainted with the contents of this letter, and directed to act in conformity to it.

I think it proper to enclose to you, a copy of my answer to the letter received from Colonel Butler, above alluded to, as it would appear by a communication coming from the King's Minister at Washington, that it had been understood, that the arrangements respecting the restoration of the whole of the places connected with the Command in Upper Canada, were to have been made with Your Excellency.

I have &c. &c.
(Signed) George Murray
Lieut. General.

Major General Browne
Commanding the Troops
of the United States on
the Niagara Frontier
Sacketts Harbor.

[C. 688, p. 57.]

TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

MONTREAL 27th April 1815.

DEAR SIR

We have at present on our Order book several memorandums for Stores for Officers in Garrison at Michilimackinac to be forwarded by Government canoes.

It is necessary to have some previous notice to prepare these & we wish you to inform us what steps we ought to pursue, that if the different officers remain in that part of the Country they may not be left entirely destitute.

If it would be found more expedient to forward these stores after the arrival of the fleet, it would answer our purpose better—

We remain
Dear Sir
Very truly yours
MAITLAND GORDON & AULDJO

Major Foster
&c &c
Quebec
[C 119, p 215.]

TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

MONTREAL 27th April 1815

SIR,

Having received an order from Capt. Wardrop 81st Regt at Michilimackinac, for stores for himself and the officers of his corps there, and requesting that we would apply to the Military Secretary respecting the transport of the same to that Post; we take the liberty of requesting to be informed, what bulkage will be allowed for him, officers & men, and by what conveyance they can be sent, and when, that we may prepare accordingly—He mentions that Col. McDonall had written respecting 12 kegs Rum in the order, which are to replace an equal number drawn from the Commissariat Store, & which he hopes will be allowed to go up as rations to the officers, and not to be reckoned as part of the bulkage for stores above mentioned—We have also orders for stores for

John Askin—Indian Storekeeper &c, at Michc. Sentlow Rawson Asst Barrack Master-do. David Mitchell—Hospital Mate do—

Have the goodness also to mention what allowance of bulkage will be made to each of them—we had further orders from some officers of the Newfoundland Regt and Veterans, but presume that they will come down and consequently will not require any stores to be sent up.

We have the honor to be very respectfully
Sir
Your most obedient &
humble Servants
FORSYTH RICHARDSON & Co

Major Foster
Military Secretary

[C 119, p 216.]

SIR GEORGE MURRAY TO COLONEL BUTLER.

(*War-1812.*)

YORK, 28th April, 1815.

SIR.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst, addressed to Lieut. General Drummond, and relating to the mutual restoration of the places captured by either party during the late war, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent.

Having but very recently received the Notification of my appointment to the command of the Troops in this Province, I have not had it in my power to reply to your communication at an earlier date.

The British minister at Washington states in a despatch of the 7th of March, of which a copy has been sent to me, for my guidance, that he had been acquainted by the American Secretary of State, that General Browne would be instructed to make arrangements, on the part of the United States, for the mutual restoration of the Places in Upper Canada.—I do not however consider myself as at all precluded by the expressions of that despatch, from proceeding in the mode least subject to delay, to carry into full effect, the terms of the Treaty of Peace, communicating for that purpose with such officers of the United States as may be in command on the Frontier most immediately contiguous to the Places to be mutually restored.

I do myself the honor to acquaint you therefore, that previously to my succeeding to the command in this Province, orders were forwarded to Michilimackinac, by Lieut. General Sir Gordon Deummond, upon the 28th of last month, directing the officer in command of the Troops at that Post, to make immediate arrangements for Providing temporary cover for the reception of the Troops and stores, upon the evacuation of Michilimackinac, and as soon as such accommodations could be prepared, to deliver over the Island of Michilimackinac to any officer of the American Government appointed to receive it.

Instructions were at the same time forwarded to the officer commanding at Michilimackinac to lose no time in giving up the Post of Prairie des Chiens to the American Government.

As to the Post of Amherstburg, I have to inform you, that I shall order a Detachment of troops to proceed in a few days to that neighborhood; that they may be prepared to occupy the Fort and its dependencies, as soon as the troops of the United States are with-drawn, and I have directed Major Brock of the Quarter Master Gen'ls Department of this army to have the honor of communicating with you upon the Details of that arrangement.

I have &c &c
(Signed)
George Murray,
Lieut. General.

Colonel Butler, or,
officer commanding, the
Troops of the United States,
upon the Detroit Frontier.

[C 688, p 59.]

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(*War–1812.*)

Extract of a letter from Benjamin F. Stickney, Indian Agent to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Wayne, 30th April, 1815.

"It appears from all the accounts I receive from Runners, who have lately come on, that the British Agents are acting over again the same part they did after the Treaty of 1783—They are using their utmost exertions to excite the Indians of the North to harass our Frontiers. I have one report that they are preparing a considerable force about sixty miles north east of this, and it is said they intend making their first attack upon Vincennes. A party of Pottawattamas have lately taken a prisoner near that place and have conveyed them to their place of rendezvous."—

[C 688, p 193.]

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO CAPT. BULGER.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Col. McDonall to Capt. Bulger Comg. Fort McKay dated Michilimackinac 1st May 1815

The official dispatch from Lt. Genl. Drummond to which I alluded in my last has not yet arrived, but this day an American vessel from Detroit, has brought me a duplicate of the same, confirming the previous report of a Peace and a mutual restoration of all Forts and Places taken on either side. You will therefore adopt instant and immediate steps for the evacuation of the Prairie des Chiens bringing with you the stores. The Guns Captured in the Fort must be sent down the Mississippi to St. Louis if practicable, if otherwise to be brought to Mackinac.

The whole of the western Ind. Department will accompany you to join me at this place.

That rascal Cowen, whom you may recollect in charge of Provisions at Nottawaysaga has been five weeks on the road from York with the despatches and has not yet arrived.

The utmost pains must be taken that this Peace should be generally promulgated, and every nation be cautioned how they infringe it, but above let them not imbibe the fatal error, that the supply which is sent them is an inducement to further hostilities.

MAJOR WHISTLER TO GEN. MCARTHUR.

Extract of a letter from Major J. Whistler, U. S. Army to Brigadier General Duncan McArthur, dated Fort Wayne 1st May 1815—

"On the 30th ultimo I was apprized by a Pottawattima Chief (Five Medals) that the Lake Indians are forming in large bodies to attack Vincennes–"

[C 688, p 192.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR CLAUS.

(*Indians.*)

MICH 4th May 1815

DEAR SIR,

On the 1st Inst two American Schooners from Detroit arrived here—One of them brought Major Brocks dispatch to the Commandant of this to deliver up the Fort &c on a certain day. The few Indians that are here do not relish the Idea of giving up the Island, when the whole of them arrive & made acquainted with their sentiments I will let you know—The few Ottawa Chiefs of L'Arbre Croche which ventured there have signified to me their intentions of removing to an Island situated between St. Josephs & Matchidash also to endeavour to get the whole of their nation to remove to the same Island with them—No arrivals from Green Bay nor Washtanong as yet. Coore is not arrived with the dispatches yet. Shangayshe left him behind. Capt. Livingston is sent by Lt Col. McDonall with dispatches to the Commander of the Forces—We are making every preparation to remove to St. Josephs & there wait untill a place is laid out for a Fortification. Have the Goodness to write me what I am to expect whether I am to be continued or dismissed & Capt L to be the senior Captn as he has been put over me most shamefully I still entertain hopes of getting my Rank. The Peace established will make a great reduction in the Dept & as I hope always done my duty with as much exactness as the times would permit of—I trust that my long services will be taken into consideration.

It would be a hard loss were I to rebuild at St. Josephs & then be turned about my business, therefore will take it as a particular favour if you would write to me your sentiments, on that head by the first opportunity—Mrs Askin joins me in best wishes for you & Mrs Claus health and Prosperity & am

Dear Sir

Yours most faithfully

(Signed)

JOHN ASKIN

To

HONBLE WM CLAUS

York.

[M. G. 40, p 136.]

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Col. McDonall to Sir George Murray, dated Michilimackinac 5th May 1815.

I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellency that I received the first official intimation of the Peace only on the 1st instant in a communication from the Dpty. Adjt. Genl. Lt. Col. Harvey.

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Col. McDonall to Lt. Col. Harvey, Dep'y Adj't Gen'l, dated Michilimackinac 5th May 1815.

I visited the Ottawa Nation a few days ago and proclaimed the Peace amongst them with the usual Ceremonies, and in a manner that was peculiarly impressive; in fact, I have spared no pains to render it palatable to the Indians of this neighborhood in general, in which I have been greatly assisted by my friend Lt. Col. McKay who is so deservedly popular among them.

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO CAPTAIN BULGER.

(*War-1812.*)

Michilimackinac 5th May 1815

Sir

In my letter of the 2d Inst I communicated to you the orders of Lt Genl Sir Gor. Drummond as conveyed through Lt Col. Harvey Dy Adg Genl. for the giving up of Fort McKay to the Govt of the U. States with the guns which were in it at the time of its capture.

Tho' I have not myself yet seen the Treaty of Ghent at full length a circumstance which I exceedingly regret yet from the heads of it as stated in several of the papers there can be no manner of doubt that the Indians are to be put upon the footing they were on, before the war. There is therefore a strange inconsistency which I cannot yet account for in the order of Sir Gordon Drummond directing Fort Mc Kay to be given up to the Americans. It may have been the result of inadvertance & not recollecting that it is situated in the heart of that Country which belonged to the Indians in 1812 and is guaranteed to them by the recent treaty, should this appear to you to be clearly and unequivocally to be the case, from no demand being made for it or preparation to take possession or any correspondence upon the subject.

There then can be no doubt that the literal meaning and spirit of the treaty as understood by both Governments is that the Indian Country alluded to shall be mutually evacuated by both partys. In that case you will take immediate steps for destroying the Fort and withdrawing the garrison, taking care that the guns, gun carriages, and ordinance stores taken with the place be correctly restored to the American Govt. by the best and most convenient mode, either by sending them down the Mississippi or if that is not practicable by bringing them to be given up at this garrison, acquainting the officer commanding at St. Louis of the arrangement made.

Should the nature of the Treaty made (certainly not such as the Indians had a right to expect) excite in them such a degree of irritation and ferment as evidently to endanger the safety of yourself and Garrison, should the Fort be given up to the Americans and such a disposition on the part of the Indians would undoubtedly manifest itself, also in acts of hostility to the Detachment of the U. States troops coming to take the possession & tend to impail and interrupt the good understanding subsisting between the two nations, you will in that case on yourself and Mr. Dickson being clearly convinced of the absolute necessity of the measure, take the necessary steps for withdrawing the Garrison destroying the Fort and disposing of the Guns as before directed, taking the earliest opportunity of informing the Govt. of the U. States of the delemma in which you are placed and of the measures, which you have been compelled to adopt in consequence.

It is of great importance that you clearly comprehend these instructions—the substance of which I recapitulate.

1st. The order of Lt. G. Sir Gordon Drummond must be carried into effect, if so understood and required by the Government of the United States provided that the thing is practicable without committing to eminent hazard the safety of the American Detacht or of your own Garrison thereby having a tendency to interrupt the harmony so recently restored.

2d. Should the order alluded to have originated in mistake, (which appears probable from the nature of the treaty) & the cession of Fort McKay not be required or demanded by the Govt of the U. States, you will then on that fact being clearly ascertained destroy and evacuate the fort as before directed. Should it appear to you and Mr. Dickson distinctly & unequivocally evident, that in attempting to put the American troops in possession of Fort McKay, or retaining it for that purpose, that the safety of yourselves & Garrison is thereby hazarded & that no doubt remains on your minds that it would be resisted on the part of the Indians, & also highly endanger the safety of the said detachment of the U. States Troops & have a tendency to renew hostilities between them & the Indians, the unavoidable necessity of the case will compell you to destroy the Fort & withdraw the Garrison &c as before stated. The light three pounder, Coln McKay informs me, was solemnly presented by him to the Sioux Nation, and of course must be left with them; they should be cautioned against its falling into the hands of the Americans.

On your march to Green Bay it will be perhaps advisable to observe the utmost caution & vigilence having your Lt three pounder mounted in one of the boats and always ready for service.

Mr. Dickson will of course render you every assistance in carrying your arrangements into execution. I have the honor to be

&. &.

RT McDONALL

Lt Col.

Commanding.

Captain Bulger

Comd Fort McKay

[C 688, p 25.]

CAPTAIN COLLIER TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(*War–1812.*)

MAY OPPOSITE DETROIT.

May 5th, 1815.

SIR

"In consequence of what has transpired since my arrival here and what has been drawn from Col. Butler of the U. S. Service, commanding at Detroit it appears that the Isle of Bois Blanc that is immediately off Amherstburg, and forms that harbour must be decided by the Commissioners to whom it may belong. Colonel Butler has represented to his Government the great importance of that Island to them and the propriety of erecting a work on it immediately—this they began some time since, but lately left off again. Bois Blanc is only 400 yards from Amherstburg the ship Channel and Harbour between the two. Should it be given to the Americans by the commissioners it will of course render Amherstburg quite useless to us as a harbour, leaving to us nothing but Larypain.

"There is a channel to the westward of Bois Blanc, but from its not being so good has not been so much frequented, consequently, not so much known, and from what I can learn not so much water.

I have said nothing to Col. Butler on the subject, but he has expressed himself so far to Major Brock, and, from the manner in which he spoke of St. Joseph's to me, I am of opinion he expects that Island to fall to them too; but should the ship channel be the water communication considered, one or both of those Islands must fall to us, as the ship channel is to the westward of the latter place:—

I am collecting all the information I can of the Channel and will transmit a copy as soon as completed."

(Signed) Ed. Collier.

true Extract.
To Sir E. W. C. R. Owen
Commander in Chief.
&. &.
[C 688, p 94.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO COLONEL BUTLER.

(*War-1812.*)

Michilimackinac 6th May 1815.

On the 1st Instant, I had the honor of receiving Your letter of the 16th April, by the same conveyance, I received the first official communication from my Government, of the termination of hostilities, and of the restoration of the blessings of Peace, by the treaty concluded at Ghent.

I regret much the unusual delay which has occurr'd in forwarding the original despatch from York, and which only arrived this day, as I sooner could have commenced my preparations for the evacuation of this Island, agreeable to the stipulations of the Treaty. No one can be more anxious than myself, that they should as speedily as possible be carried into execution, being aware that it is the desire of both our Governments, and will tend to their mutual convenience.

I did flatter myself, that the immediate Cession of the important Fortress of Niagara, would have been sufficient to evinced the readiness of the British Government, promptly to carry the articles of the treaty into effect, as far as was practicable at the moment and that the example would have been followed by the restoration of Amherstburg.

I did hope, that in Candor some allowance would have been made for the remote situation of this Garrison, the delay of intelligence, and that the recollection of the entire destruction of the former post at St. Josephs, would have suggested the necessity of time being required for completing temporary Barracks, for to shelter the troops, and magazines for the reception of the stores and provisions. An officer with a party of artificers, are now on the way for this purpose. I shall render every assistance possible to expedite the work, but I have every reason to believe, that with all our exertions, it will be near the middle of July before they are completed, and I enabled to remove the Garrison.

I subjoin the instructions of the Commander of the Forces on this Head.

"Temporary Barracks and store houses sufficient for the troops and Stores at Michilimackinac are forthwith to be constructed; a proportion of Artificers are to be sent for that purpose, and when completed, the whole of the garrison, the Guns (except such as were Captured in the place and which are to be restored with it) and the public stores, are to be removed and the Fort and Island of Michilimackinac delivered over to any officer of the American Government appointed to receive charge thereof; you will at the same time explain the causes which make it impossible for you to evacuate Mackinac until cover has been prepared for the garrison and Stores." I have already commenced the buildings alluded to, and also the embarkation of the provisions & stores; no effort of mine shall be wanting to hasten their completion, which, should I be enabled to effect sooner than the period I have mentioned, I will not fail to give you due notice thereof, and to fix the precise day and hour when I am prepared to restore the Island to the Troops of the United States.

Bad weather and some repairs required by the schooner which conveys this despatch, which is committed to the charge of Lieut Worsley of the Royal Navy, has occasioned some delay which it was impossible to prevent.

As it is customary for many Indians to resort to this place for their presents during the summer, I beg leave to recommend, that the departure of your garrison should if possible be so timed, as to enable them to land on the day fixed for the surrender of the Island—with regard to the circumstance of the Musicians which you mention, I found on my arrival here, a Drummer and Fifer both British subjects, who were taken at this place in 1812, and surrendered themselves as deserters from his Majesty's Service, to the then Commanding Officer.

Being both old & worn-out men, one of them Alxd. Parks, I sent last fall to Canada to get rid of a useless incumbrance, and is since discharged. The other, Redmond McGrath goes in a few days to Canada, at his own desire, to be there discharged; for your further satisfaction, I enclose his affidavit, which I believe to be strictly true; I believe there may have been a few other of His Majesty's Canadian subjects who are similiarly situated, whose engagements have ceased with the war, and are of course perfectly free to follow the bent of their own inclinations.—I beg to assure you, that you will ever find me ready in the genuine spirit of candor and conciliation, to afford you every explanation you can require upon Public topics, and to strengthen as far as in me lies, the bands of friendship so happily re-established between the two countries.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Obedt. most humble Servt.
Rt. McDonall
Lt. Col. Comd.

Colonel Butler
Comg. U. States Troops
Detroit.

[C 688, p 31.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAKER.

(*War-1812.*)

Department of State
May 6—1815—

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th of this month by which you have been so good as to inform me that Sir Gordon Drummond the Commander in Chief of His Brittannic Majesty's Forces in Canada, had on the transfer of the command to him by Sir George Prevost given orders for the immediate restoration of the places taken during the late war, to any duly authorized agent of the United States, but that in consequence of the destruction of Fort St. Joseph, the only shelter in the neighborhood of Michillimackinac, it had necessary to delay the evacuation of that post till some buildings might be erected on the shores of Lake Huron for the reception of the Garrison & Stores, and for which orders had already been given; that Major General Gosselin, the Commander at Castine, had advised you in a letter of the 7th of April, that he was making the necessary arrangements for the embarkation of the Troops, and expected to evacuate that post in a week or ten days from that date—

As the most prompt measures were taken by this Government, after the exchange of the Ratification of the late Treaty of Peace, for carrying it into effect in every circumstance depended on the U. S. it is very agreeable to know that similar measures have been taken by your Government & particularly that you had reason to believe that Castine was evacuated in the course of the last month as early as the 20th—

I cannot but regret however, that any delay should occur in the restoration of Michillimakinac, as its detention by a British garrison may make impression on the Indian Tribes in that quarter injurious to the United States which the explanation of the agents of both governments may not be able to prevent. It was among the first acts of this Government, after the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace to invite the Tribes with whom the United States were still at war, to St. Louis on the Mississippi for the purpose of concluding peace with them in conformity with a stipulation in the Treaty with Great Britain. Should such erroneous impressions be made by that cause, aided by the misrepresentations of those who trade with them it is probable that some of those Tribes may decline sending deputies to St. Louis, and may likewise continue their savage war on our frontiers. To avoid a consequence so painful to both Governments, I flatter myself that the suggestion which I had the honor to make to you in a late interview, of removing the Troops from Michilimakinac to Malden will be acceded to. The necessary transportation will be cheerfully afforded by this Government, and without the slightest inconvenience. The same vessels which take the Troops of the United States to Michilimakinac, may bring back those of Great Britain to Malden.

You have not mentioned whether Fort Bowyer on the Mobile has been restored. If it has been, I shall be glad to be informed of it.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed.)

James Monroe.

To
Anthony St. John Baker Esq
Chargé d' affaires
&c. &c. &c.

[C 688, p 7.]

FROM COL. BUTLER.

Extracts of a letter from Colonel A. Butler commanding the U. S. Troops at Malden to the Secretary of War dated Detroit May 8, 1815.

"Sensibility is also manifested by Mayor Brock at the prospect of our retaining the possession of Isle Aux Bois Blanc, where I had determined to place a small command and was preparing it for that purpose. He insists upon its being a part of the province of Upper Canada for which he assigns however no better reason than that of his Government having erected a Block House and kept a Serjeants command on the Island some years since, which no officer on the part of the United States thought proper to object to."

"Our title it would seem to me is placed out of all doubt under a fair construction of the Treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, for beyond all question if the middle or centre of the navigable water communication or ship channel is the boundry of territory between the two Governments than the Island of Bois Blanc is ours."

[C 688, p 173.]

ACCOUNT.

Account of Indian Presents forwarded to York on board His Majesty's Schooner Vincent—

May 8th 1815.

For Michilimackinac

Guns	700	No.
Blankets 2½ point	50	prs.
Tobacco	800	lbs.
Ball	4	cwt.

The following have no particular destination.

Tin Kettles 12 nests

John Fergurson
Resndt for Ind.
Affrs Kingston.

[C 258, p 72.]

MR. BAKER TO MR. MONROE.

(*War-1812.*)

WASHINGTON May 8th 1815.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th Inst. acknowledging the receipt of the communication which I made to you on the 4th respecting the prompt measures which had been adopted by His Majesty's Commanders for the restoration of places captured from the United States during the late war—

It has afforded great satisfaction to learn that steps have been taken by the American Government for the execution of the article in the late Treaty of Peace which relates to the pacification of the Indian Nations & their restoration to all the possessions rights and privileges, which they enjoyed in 1811, but I cannot avoid regretting that the retention for so short a space of time of the post of Michilimackinac for the purpose which has been stated, should appear to you calculated to produce impressions on the Indians in that neighborhood injurious to the United States, and confidently trust that the fears which are entertained on that account will be proved to be without foundation.

With respect to the suggestion which you have brought forward relative to the removal of the garrison and stores in that post to Malden, I beg leave in tendering my acknowledgements for the facility with which you have had the goodness to offer by the use of the Boats of the United States for their conveyanec, to renew to you the observation which I had the honor of making on the subject at the interview to which your refer—vizt. that any questions relating to the means of removing the garrison & Stores, or the precise place to which they are to be taken in H. My's. North American Possessions is so purely of a military nature & so closely connected with the internal arrangements of the Province, that I do not feel myself competent to form an opinion respecting it— I will however with great pleasure forward a copy of your letter to the Commander in Chief of the Forces in Canada, and will not fail to acquaint you without delay with whatever communication His Excellency may make to me in reply—

The only information which has as yet reached me on the subject of the enquiry contained in the latter part of your letter, states that early in March Rear Admiral Malcolm was left in command of Mobile with orders to embark the Troops immediately and to enjoin the Indian Nations to desist from all hostilities against the United States—

I perceive that accounts which are very circumstantial although in an unofficial form, have been received at Boston, that the whole of the Penobscot Territory had been evacuated by His Majesty's Forces, & that a detachment of the U. S. Army had taken possession of Castine–

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
(signed)
ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER

N. B. After this letter had been sent to the Dept of State advices were received of the evacuation of Castine on April 27th which intelligence was immediately communicated to Mr. Monroe.

ANTY. ST. JNO. BAKER.

Hon. James Monroe
Secy. of State
&c. &c. &c.

[C 688, p 10.]

GOV. WOODBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(*War–1812.*)

Extract of a letter from William Woodbridge Esqr. Acting Governor to the Secretary of War dated Detroit 10th May 1815.

"The British still keep up an active intercourse with the Indians. Recently large belts of white & black wampum have been passing through our country, with great secrecy & secret conferences holden with those chiefs, most decidedly British. So late as in April, some chiefs were told by the British agency at Michilimackinac, that the peace was but for a short time, that the Indians must still grasp firmly the tomahawk and be ready at the moment. Cadot (the same British agent who is known to have offered money for the scalps of Chadonai and Vrinice) is stated recently to have told the Indians that the fortifications at Michilimackinac were all in a situation to be blown up, if at any time the Americans should go there, and that the peace was but an artifice. Much information of this tenor is passing among the

Indians, and from time to time is reported to be, of little importance in itself but taken in the aggregate of a tendency, at all events, to show the general temper of the savages, that general temper which I have most reluctantly been endeavoring to advise you of."

[C 688, p 192.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War—1812.*)

WASHIEGTON, May 11, 1815

SIR

I had the honor to receive on the 1 Inst: Your Excellency's letters of the 4th, and 6th ultimo. The intelligence contained in the latter arrived most opportunely, and enabled me, together with a letter which I had previously received from Major General Gosselin, to reply in the most satisfactory manner to the complaints which this Government were beginning to make on the subject of delay in restoring the placcs captured, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

I beg leave to Enclose for Your Excellency's information an Extract of my despatch of the 8th Instant to His Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, together with the Enclosures therein referred to, and to request your answer, when convenient, relative to the suggestion offered by Mr. Monroe respecting the removal of the Garrison and Stores at Michilmackinac to Malden, as a means of hastening the evacuation of the former Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your mo obt humble Servt
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER

His Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 688, p 16.]

MEMORANDUM.

(Commissariat.)

[N. B. The whole officers of the Garrison are put down in this list because if all their orders be not yet received, yet they will certainly send them. Comd Monk is not included herein, an application having before been made for him—]

Memorandum of Officers in Garrison at Michilimc 1815 and the allowances of Transport to which they would be entitled by the scale of former times—

	Allow in a Mess.	*Allow out of a Mess.*
Lieut. Col. McDonall Comd.	15	
Capt. Wardrop 81st	5	
2 Subalterns do 3 each	6	
81st Company	3	
Newfoundland Regt—2 companies 3 ea	6	
2 Captains Vizt. 1	5	& one 7
3 Subalterns——3 ea	9	
A Subaltern of Artillery	3	
A Lieut of the Navy as a Capt.	5	
Lt Col. McKay Militia	5	
J. Askin Ind. Storekeeper		5
David Mitchell Hosp. Mate		5
Lentlow Rawson, Barrack Master		5
	62	22
	22	

84 Barrel bulk of 200 lbs each making equal to 168 canoe pieces which at the rate of 65 pieces of canoe, would be about 2½ canoe loads—But if Newfdland Regt. come down then there might perhaps be the following deductions viz.

2 Captains as above	12
2 Companies	6
3 Subalterns	9
and the Ind Storekeeper Hospital Mate & Barrack Master if reduced to a Subs allowance as if in a Mess—	15 as above 9 if as in a Mess dif: 6

33 barrel bulk of 200 lbs.

being about a canoe load of 66 pieces, leaving still a residue of about 1½ canoe load—

The whole expence attendant on a canoe to Michilim^c cannot at present be estimated at less than £275 currency—

There are three possible routes for the conveyance of the above, Vizt. one, by the Lakes, through Ontario Erie and Huron, which is so uncertain as to afford no prospect of Stores thereby getting up this Season, or at all events not in time to supply their present necessities—

The second route or that by York is also uncertain and as articles thereby would necessarily pass through so many different hands—Wines & Liquors &c. would suffer such embezzlement, as to defeat the object.

The third route or that by the Grand River is the only one therefore to be depended upon, and consequently would require 3 canoes if the whole 168 pieces as above stated are to go—or if the N.f.d land Regiment's allowance and the reductions mentioned be taken off, then 2 canoes will do, and in either case making up the ladings thereof with Indian presents—equal to about a half canoe load

If it be intended to send up some canoes by the Grand River with Indian Presents, the sooner that such a measure can be decided upon the better—as the preparatory steps of engaging canoemen, and various particulars incident thereto require a very considerable time.

The engaging of canoemen and equiping them, can only be done by some person habituated to the business as heretofore, who makes a charge for his trouble.

MONTREAL 12th May 1815

[C 119, p 226.]

GEN. MCARTHUR TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

(War–1812.)

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Duncan McArthur to the Secratary of War dated Chilicothe, May 15th, 1815.

"I have just received two letters from Major Whistler, commanding at Fort Wayne, in which he states that Indians to the northwest have declared their intentions to continue the war against the United States. They also say that they will not suffer the lands in the Territories of Michigan & Illinois to be surveyed or settled."

Extract of a letter from Same to Same, dated Head Quarters, Chilicothe, 26th May 1815.

Herewith you will receive two letters from Major Whistler, commanding at Fort Wayne, who is really a faithful Centinel. His opinion with respect to the hostile disposition of the Lake & Mississippi Indians, appears to be confirmed from every quarter."

Extract of a letter from same to same dated Fort Wayne, 12th May 1815—

"I have heard frequently that there are large bodies of them (Indians) collecting near the Lakes or River St. Joseph—I have sent for Gehass one of their head Chiefs, to come here, that I might communicate the speech that had been sent from the acting Governor of Detroit—The man returned this day, tells me that Gehass is gone to a Council to Mempoches Village, more near to the Lakes, and would come here when he returned. This evening Pacan a Miami Chief, arrived and called on me. States that those Lake Indians & others (he states sixteen nations) had sent a very long string of Wampums to the Delawares on White River–"

[C. 688, p. 192.]

MAJ. GEN. PROCTOR TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

(*Indians.*)

MONTREAL, May 15th, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose you a letter I have received from W. Frazer of the Indian Dept. to whose zeal and courage I must bear the strongest Testimony in justice to the service. He is, or was of that Branch of the Dept. under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Robert Dickson who thought well of him. Circumstances that I *believe* have not operated in his favor from the characteristic jealousy that I know pervades that wretched Department. I have had a long acquaintance with it & and know it thoroughly, I am confident you will take the requisite measures ensuring Redress to the complainant.

I remain
My dear Sir
Yours faithfully
HENRY PROCTOR.
M. G.

Lt. Col. Harvey
&c. &c.
Quebec.

[C 258, p 109.]

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*War-1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC 15th May 1815.

SIR.

Your dispatch of the 11th of March, containing, for us, the highly important intelligence of Peace being concluded between Great Britian & the United States of America, reached me at this place on the Eleventh of this month ! !—

By it, for the *first time*, I was enabled to peruse the treaty at full length, it is to me a matter of great regret that I did not receive it sooner, as I have, till now, been in doubt as to several matters of much delicacy & importance. I leave you to judge whether the Indian Department at *York* entrusted *such* a despatch to *proper hands*, when I inform you, that the persons who took down my Letters in March, left that place *Thirty* days *after* their departure, and arrived here ten days before them! In addition to other inconveniences, such a shameful & unprecedented delay, might have occasioned (& may have for what I yet know) the loss of many lives.

My perplexity is as great as ever, as to the order, sent me thro: Lt. Col. Harvey, to give up Fort McKay & the Prairie des Chiens, to the Americans, as the ninth article of the Treaty affords the most clear & circumstantial evidence, that the great extent of Country from the Mississippi, so shamefully seized upon, by the Americans in *June last*, & from which they were expelled in the ensuing month, reverts again to the Indians, as it is expressly stipulated that they are restored to all the possessions, rights, & privileges, which they enjoyed in 1811. My instructions & the treaty itself, being at such variance, together with the indispensable necessity of withdrawing the garrison at Fort McKay, so critically situated, I have after mature deliberation, directed Captain Bulger to act, agreeable to the instructions herewith enclosed.

I also see with much pain (from this first sight of the Treaty) that it will be a very difficult, if not an impossible matter, to fix upon an Eligible situation for a new Post, until the Commissioners have decided whether certain Islands in the vicinity of the boundary line, *are within the dominion of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States.*—I have not the smallest doubt, from the usual arrogance & unblushing impudence of the latter Govt. that *evry effort* will be made by them to grasp what they can, that both St Joseph's, & the large Island close to the Detour (the most westerly of the Manitoulin Islands) which appeared to me very eligible for a New Post, & apparently possessing the rare recommendations of a good harbor (will be claimed by them, & that at least a Year will elapse before they come to a determination.

I also cannot disguise my fears, judging from what has passed, that the places alluded to, will also be given up. *If so, it will retire us out of the reach of the Indians altogether, & give the finishing blow to whatever influence we yet possess amongst them.* I conceive it to be of the utmost consequence, that His Majesty's Government, should be early apprized of this important circumstance. The surrender of *this* most important Island, the Key to the whole western country, & which they fully expected would have been retained by us, if followed up by that of St. Josephs, and the adjoining Islands, will be *to them*, such conclusive proofs of our disgrace, & absolute submission to the American Government, that it would be most grossly deceiving ours, to hold forth the expectation of being joined by a single Indian, in the event of another war. Their neutrality is *then the utmost*, perhaps that we can hope for, & that is more to be desired than expected. Of this be assured, that a more terrible Enemy exists not, than a numerous body of Indians, *properly managed & led on*, in such a country as upper canada; Instead of the flattering promises, which I was so lately instructed to make to them, being realized, the Whole Country is given up. A breach of faith, is with them an utter abomination, & never forgotten; Dubious of our intentions *from past events*, they have in Council, often alluded to the destruction of their fathers by Genl Wayne in 1795, under the very guns of our Fort on the Miami River, & that so far from being assisted, even the fugitives were refused admittance, to save them from the indiscriminate slaughter. Such are their retentive memories as to real or supposed injuries. I leave you to judge what their reply will be, when solicited for their assistance hereafter.

I have taken every precaution to make known the news of Peace, & to put a stop to that predatory mode of warfare, which they are continually waging against the Americans. To effect this *entirely* among so many tribes, having such cause to hate that people, need not be expected. The Govt of the United States therefore, will soon have a fair pretext to glut their vengence against them & gradually to root them out. They will probably stop all Powder from going to the Mississippi (when they get this place) without which, these nations must perish in the winter; the slow but sure poison of their whisky stills, will effect the rest, and in fifty years time, there perhaps will not be an Indian left between this and the Rocky Mountains, to plague either party.

I visited the Ottaway Nation a few days ago, & proclaimed the peace amongst them with the usual ceremonies. They received me with strong marks of attachment, & begged me to notice, & represent to their Great Father at Quebec, their advantageous settlement, the fertility of their fields & the comfort with which they lived.— I believe they *wish* to be at a greater distance from the American Garrison, & to be in the vicinity of our new Post, & yet are naturally loath to quit the pleasant abodes of their ancestors, where they are now so happy, for worse lands, yet uncleared, & in colder climate; still it is much to be desired.

Lt. Worsley sailed for Fort Erie on the 8th Inst. I wrote by him to Sir Geo. Murray & also to Col. Butler Commanding at Detroit, a copy of which I enclose.

I find that the greater part of the Royal Newfoundland Detachment were enlisted only for the war; many of them are also literally worn out, from a series of the most arduous and harrassing services. In consequence of their well earned right to a respite from their toils,—I have determined to send them to Montreal, but I must again re-urge in the strongest manner to the Comr of the Forces the absolute necessity which exists for their being *previously*, and as soon as possible relieved by at least one strong and effective company. If we would avoid being brow beat & insulted by our powerful & haughty neighbours, and preserve in the eyes of the Indians some remaining degree of respectability such a garrison (also wanted to assist in the construction of the new Fort,) at this critical juncture, is more than ever required.

I have no further news from the Mississippi since my last.

The repairs of the buildings at St. Josephs are rapidly going on, & if necessary will soon be fit to receive the Garrison & Stores. I have for that purpose made use of the dwelling house & store-houses of the Southwest Company, & it perhaps will be necessary to come to some agreement with Mr. Richardson on the subject; occupy them we must, if this Island is speedily given up. That Gentleman and Mr. McGillivray from their local knowledge, will be able to give an opinion how far it would be safe & prudent to consider the most Western Manitoualian Islands as ours, & at once to commence our new establishment, if in other respects it is deemed advisable.

It will be necessary to direct Mr. Crookshank to forward us provisions & some Rum; of which latter article we have none—both are necessary at this moment for the Indians, who are flocking from all parts, & must for the present be well fed and attended to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedt Servant
Rt. McDonall
Lt. Col. Comd.

Lt. Col. Foster.

[C 688, p 49.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

(*War–1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC, 16 May, 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 28th ulto; which was delivered to me by Capt. Collier of the Royal Navy this evening. He was at the same time, the Bearer of a letter to me from Major Brock, who informs me, that, "from a conversation "I have had with Col. Butler, Comd. at Detroit, it appears that the "Col. in the Month of Feby., & again in March last, communicated to "his Govt. his intention of occupying Bois Blanc, at the time of his "delivering up Amherstburg, & proposing to fortify the same, from "the conviction that the Island belonged to the United States. Col. "Butler (he adds) has not yet received an answer from his Govt. but "in case none should arrive, previous to his evacuating Amherstburg, "he informs me that it is his intention to occupy the Island in ques-"tion with troops of the United States.

Agreeable therefore to your instructions I shall suspend the evacuation of this garrison, until further orders.

I have every reason to believe that similar pretensions will be set up by the American Government, not only to the Island of St. Joseph's, but to several others in its vicinity of great consequence to us, as probably affording the only eligible situation for the establishment of our new Post, in Fact, Colonel Butler hinted as much to Cap. Collier, & these pretended rights, have before been with them, the subject of frequent discussion. That they will claim them I have scarcely a doubt, and should the commissioners be obstinate, it will be no easy matter for the Sovereign umpire to come to a speedy decision upon the subject. This renders it so necessary that we should be well assured, not only of our right to the Islands in question, but that the commissioners will be so likewise before we finally determine upon the situation for the proposed Fort. Should they also be ceded, *it will retire us altogether from the Indians, & give the finishing blow to whatever influence we still possess amongst them.*

From the apirit & obvious meaning of the treaty of 1783, they are unquestionably ours, & I trust that on this subjeet, the Government will be inflexible.

The large Island close to the Detour (the passage of which it commands) appears to me from what I have yet seen, the most advantageous for a new Post, but I fear it is one of those that will be claimed. It is the most western of the Manitoualian Islands (and 27 miles in cir. Lt. Worsley (R. N.) reports favorably of the harbour, which will be minutely examined in a few days, by Capt. Collier. That officer can give me no intelligence of Capt. Payne, whose arrival at this garrison, I have for some time expected.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most Obedt. & most humble Servt,
RT. McDONALL, Lt. Col.
Comg.

Lt. Gen. Sir George Murray, K. B.

[C. 688, p 49.]

SIR GEORGE MURRAY TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

YORK
16th May 1815.

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Letter of the 4th Inst. enclosing a copy of a communication of the same date, addressed by you to Mr. Baker, His Majesty's chargé D' affairs at Washington, on the subject of the restitution of the Posts of Niagara and Michilimackinac—

I have received also a letter from the D. A. General, dated on the 3d inst. requesting that no further delay take place in the restoration of Fort Niagara to such officer as the United States Government may appoint to receive it.

I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to transmit copies of your Excellency's communications above mentioned, to Lt. Col. McDonall for his guidance, although I observe that a copy of your letter to Mr. Baker has been already sent to him from Quebec.

As to the Fort of Niagara, no delay has as yet taken place in the restoration of it, and none is to be apprehended as I have this day forwarded to M. Genl. de Watteville a copy of the D. Ajt. Generals Letter on the Subject, also alluded to—

I have the honor to enclose copies of the only communications which I have myself addressed to the officers of the United States on the subject of the mutual restoration of the Places taken during the late war— These letters were written on my receiving your Excellency's

Instructions on the subject, communicated to me by the Dy. Adjts. Generals letter of the 6th of April—

I avail myself of the present opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the military Secretary, dated on the 1st of May, transmitting for my information a copy of Your Excellency's Dispatch to Earl Bathurst of the 25th ultimo, stating the steps you had taken to protract the restoration of the Island of Michilimackinac to the United States, and enclosing a correspondence between the Dy. Adjt. General and some gentlemen of the northwest Company respecting the Interpretation to be given to the Treaty of Ghent in reference to that Post—I have not considered it my duty to make any communication on these points to the officer commanding at Michilimackinac—

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
humble Servant
George Murray
Lt. general

His Excellency
Lt. Genl.
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

[C 688, p 62.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

War—1812.

Michilimackinac 17 May 1815.

Sir

From my letter of yesterday's date, it will be evident how difficult a matter it at present is to comply with the orders of Lt. General Sir Gordon Drummond, in fixing upon an *eligible* situation for a new Post, in *our own territory*, at a period when such sweeping claims are likely to be made by the American Govt., & when some years may elapse before a decision is pronounced upon them.

I have represented this to Lt. General Sir Gordon Drummond accordingly, & would be much gratified at receiving additional instructions for my guidance upon this subject.

In the meantime, the repairs of the buildings at St. Josephs, are in such a state of forwardness, that they will be soon capable of giving shelter to the Troops & Stores, when necessary, part of the latter, and the most of the provisions, have been already sent there.

The Indians whom I had directed to assemble here, for the defence of the Island, are flocking in from all parts. Bitterly disappointed as they are at the treaty of peace, it is more than ever requisite that they should (while here be well fed, well clothed & indulged with their Customary allowance of sprits—of the latter article, Rum, we have none and an additional supply of flour & pork, will soon be necessary from Mr. Crookshank.

Our issues will soon be a thousand rations a day, which will not be in my power much to diminish, until the arrival of their presents enable me to send them away. I trust those destined for this Post, by the way of York, are forwarded, being never so much required as at this moment.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obedt Servt
Rt. McDonall Lt. Col.
Commandg

I have discharged that part of the Company of Michigan Fencibles doing duty in this garrison, the greater part are on the Mississipi & will be disbanded on their arrival here.

The Indian Dept of this garrison, and that of the western Indians under Mr. Dickson, continue still upon the war establishment, until I receive your orders thereon.

Lt. Genl. Sir George Murray K. B.
[C 688, p 72.]

LIEUT COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*War–1812.*)

Michilmackinac 17 May 1815.

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Lt. G. Sir Gordon Drummond, that Captain Collier of the Royal Navy, arrived at this garrison last night, being the bearer of a despatch from Lt. General Sir Geo: Murray, & also a Letter from Major Brock at Sandwich.

By the former, I am directed by the Lt. General, that should certain rumors *prove true*, that the Americans, are evacuating Amherstburg, meant to occupy and retain possession of the adjoining Island of Bois Blanc (& of the truth or falsehood of which, I would be apprized by Major Brock), I am in that case, to suspend the evacuation of the Island of Michilimackinac until further orders, notwithstanding any instructions to the contrary, which I may have previously received.

Major Brock having accordingly communicated to me, the avowed intention of Col. Butler to occupy the Island in question with the troops of the United States on the evacuation of Amherstburg, I have therefore acquainted Lt. Genl. Sir Geo: Murray that I have suspended the evacuation of Michilimackinac agreeable to his orders.

From some hints thrown out by Col: Butler in a conversation with Capt. Collier R. N. there cannot be a doubt, but that these very modest & unassuming Gentlemen mean also to lay claim to St. Joseph's, & perhaps the most westerly of the Manitoualian Islands. If granted (which cannot be possible) we lose the Indians, & the only eligible situation for the new post.

As Capt. Payne has not arrived, nor can I hear anything of his motions, I trust that by the time he joins me, I shall have received the instructions of the Commander of the Forces, As to the Islands above mentioned, & whether I am authorized to establish the new Post upon each of them, as may appear to us to be most eligible for that purpose.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most obdt, servt.
RT. MCDONALL Lt. Col.
Comg. Mich. & dependencies

Lt. Col. Foster

[C. 688, p. 68.]

CAPTAIN COLLIER TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(*War—1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC
17th May 1815

SIR

Colonel McDonall being about to send off an express for York, I avail myself of this opportunity of acquainting you of my arrival at this place yesterday, but find that Col. McDonall has not determined upon any post as yet to remove the Garrison to, Neither does he know how to act, until he may hear from Sir George Murray in answer to a dispatch he has previously sent off; as St. Joseph as well as the western Manitoulin Islands he expects will be desputed by the American Government, some of the stores have been removed to St Joseph's, but the Colonel does not intend sending anything more there for the present, and has notified to Colonel Butler of the United States Service at Detroit, that it will be out of his power giving up this Garrison before the middle of July.

As I find Lieutenant Winkfield with his Schooner here, I shall leave this for St Joseph's and thereabouts, in her, the day after tomorrow, but fear it will be long before anything will be finally settled for the Establishment of the new post, as the Islands of most importance to us are those that will be disputed by the United States. I shall remain here for the performance of the duty I have arrived for, as soon as it may be determined on

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. humble servt
(Signed) Ed. Collier

Sir E. W. C. R. Owen K, C, B
Commodore & Commander in Chief

[C 688, p 97.]

SIR GEORGE MURRAY TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

Fort George, 17th May 1815

My Dear Drummond

I find by a letter from Major Brock addressed to Col. Myers that he states that the Americans had begun to erect works upon the Island of Bois Blanc, subsequently to the Ratification and Publication of the Treaty of Peace, but that they had again deviated from their works. I expect however to have, in a day or two, a full explanation from Major Brock upon this subject, in reply to a letter I wrote to him before I left York.

The Treaty does not authorize either power to appropriate to itself Islands that formerly belonged to the other, until the commissioners have determined the line of the limits of the two powers, and if the American officer Commandg on the Detroit Frontier attempts to retain Bois Blanc, I think an explanation should be made on the subject through our Minister at Washington. To whom the Island will ultimately belong I cannot tell, but it appears to me that it will not answer to adopt strictly, either the principle of the ship channel being the boundary or that the actual middle of the water being the line. In my opinion there must be a principle of mutal accommodation adopted, and that a supposed right must not be insisted upon, on one side, when it leads to nothing else but a positive and conclusive detriment upon the other.

Believe me faithfully yours
G. MURRAY

His Excellency
Lt Genl Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B

[C 688, p 21.]

INDIAN SPEECH.

(*War–1812.*)

Extract of a Speech from Lafrombois to Judge B. Parke, dated May 17th 1815.

MY FATHER,

I am sorry to tell you that the chiefs who were sent with your Speech, to the Pattawattimies and Kickapoos have returned, for this reason, I heard that the British had invited them to their country, and that they were gone.

MY FATHER,

I listen with pleasure to your Speech. It would be unnecessary for us to go to the Kickapoos & Pattawattimas, knowing they would tell us nothing but lies.

MY FATHER.

You know that the Kickapoos & Pattawattimas told you at Vincennes, that they had sent an Express to their nations for you, and that they expected to meet the express at Fort Harrison. They told you a lie.

MY FATHER,

I believe that the British have sent for the Indians to inform them that peace has been made between the United States & Great Britain,

MY FATHER,

The British sent for us (the Weas) We are determined not to go.

[C 688, p 190.]

INDIAN SPEECH.

(*War–1812.*)

Extract of a speech from Labossier to Judge B. Parke dated May 18th 1815.

My Father,

A party of twenty eight Ottawas and Pattawattimies passed my camp, I endeavoured to turn them back, but they would not listen to me,

My Father,

You and the British have counselled together, and you are the proper person to settle the disputes.

My Father,

The Ottawas and Pattawattimies who passed my camp told me that they were informed by the British that by the Treaty they had made with the United States, the Americans had given up all the country as far as the Ohio River, and they were angry to see the Americans planting corn so far in their country and that the British were bringing to Mackinaw presents for the Indians; that the British wanted no help from them, but told them to do as they pleased. Those Indians said to me, "My Brother, what do you do here. Pecon your chief is on his way to the British at Mackinaw, and here is the wampum from your Father the British" I told them I could not accept the wampum from the British, that I wished to be at peace with all nations. I gave them two strings of wampum telling them that if they saw any of my young men, to treat them kindly. These Indians also told me that the British were ashamed of the peace they had made with the Americans, but that they would soon be strong enough as they had four vessels, laden with arms and ammunition coming to Mackinaw, that the Indians had the British, French, Dutch and Negroes at their backs to assist them. That there were several parties of hostile Indians out, and as soon as the country got dry, there would be many more, for the purpose of killing the white people.

[C. 688, p. 188.]

SIR GEORGE MURRAY TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

York 18th May 1815

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to Your Excellency Copies of letters and other documents connected with the Mutual Restoration of the places taken during the late war, and bearing chiefly upon the question which, I have before had the honor to state to Your Excellency, seemed likely to arise, respecting the possession of the Island of Bois Blanc in the Detroit River.

The measures which I had taken upon myself to adopt by way of precaution, towards ensuring the Restoration of the Island of Bois Blanc I consider of course as superceded by Your Excellency's letter of the 4th of May and that of the Dy Adjt. General of the 3d Instant.

The enclosed copy of a letter from M. General de Watteville of the 16th Inst. will inform Your Excellency of the steps taken for the immediate Restoration of Fort Niagara to the Troops of the United States.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your excellencys Mo. Obt humble Servt
G. MURRAY Lt. Genl—

List of Enclosures.

1. Sir Geo: Murray, to Major Brock A. Q. M. G. about the intention of the United States to retain Bois Blanc
2. Do. to the same, with copy of a letter addressed to Col: Butler 28th April (Copy also sent to H. E. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond 16th May)
3. Do. to Major Genl. de Watteville, with an extract of the letter to Major Brock.
4. Major Brock's reply to No 2, with enclosures from Col: Butler, 7th May.
5. Major Brock to Lt. Genl. Sir Geo: Murray, 7th May, with copies of a paper from James Allen, and of Major Brock's letter to General DeWatteville, and to Lieut. Col. McDonall.
6. Extract of a letter from Major Brock, 12th May, with a paper by James Wood.
7. Letter from Major Brock of 12th May, with enclosure from Colonel Butler of 10th May.
8. M. Genl. DeWatteville to Lt. Genl. Sir Geo. Murray, 16th May.

His Excellency
Lt Genl Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 688, p 18.]

MR. CLAUS TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

York 22nd May 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd Inst, and to transmit herewith a proposed establishment for the Indian Dept. of this Province; a return of officers & others whose services I think may be dispensed with, and a return of Interpreters whose age and Infirmities renders them totally unfit for further service. One of them, Simon Girty, was in the year 1795 included in an order for Pension, a certified copy of which I now transmit.

His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond may probably think the number proposed to be retained for the Amherstburg Branch too great, I must therefore state, that I think the services of Capts. Billy Caldwell & Wilson very necessary, they being men of worth and influence with the Indians—great exertion will certainly be necessary to keep the Indians in good humor, as the American Agents will no doubt use all their art to detract them from the British Government. Altho' I have not insisted upon the proposed establishment the names of Capt Matthew Elliott and Alexander McKee whose youth and inexperience prevents their rendering very essential services at present, I think it necessary to mention that they are sons of the late Colonel Elliott & Capt. Mc Kee which with their connection with the Shawnese Nation will give them a good deal of influence with the Western Indians. I would then beg leave strongly to recommend that His Excellency will be pleased to continue them upon the Establishment. Amable Chevallier an Ottawa Chief was appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost a Lieut in the Indian Dept. of this Province; but as he regularly resides in the Lower Province & receives his pay there, I have included his name in those who are to be struck off the Returns of the Dept. in this Province—There being no Blacksmith for the Fort George Branch of the Dept & one being insufficient for the Amherstburg Branch I have inserted in the proposed Establishment the Pay of one for each, leaving blanks for the names to be filled up when the appointments shall be made.

You will observe that the Michilimackinac Branch is not mentioned

I must wait until I receive a return from Mr. McKay to enable me to say who it may be proper to retain in each Establishment.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servant
W. Claus
D. S. G.
Ind. Affrs.

Lieut. Col. Foster
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 84.]

RETURN.

Return of Officers & others of the Indian Department of Upper Canada whose services the Dy. Superintendant Genl thinks may be dispensed with.

Names.	Appointments.	Rate of Pay.	Amt. of Pay in Sterling dollars 4s 8d		
			£	s.	d.
Mr. Johnson Kerr	Captain	10s 6d	191	12	6
Mathew Elliott	"	10s 6d	191	12	6
William Elliott	"	10s 6d	191	12	6
Willian Caldwell	"	10s 6d	191	12	6
Alexander McKee	"	10s 6d	191	12	6
William Servos	Temp. S. K. of Provision	7s 6d	136	17	6
James Burnette	Lieut. & Intepreter	7d	127	15	6
James Fraser	"	7d	127	15	6
Dominque Perin	"	7d	127	15	6
Thomas Cadwell	"	7d	127	15	6
George Rousseau	Lieutenant	6d	109	10	6
Amable Chevalier	"	5d	91	5	6
Charles Spinnard	Interpreter	4s 8d	85	3	4
William Cown	"	4s 8d	85	3	4
Patrick Cown	"	4s 8d	85	3	4
Thomas A. Clarke	"	4s 8d	85	3	4
Michel Girard	"	4s 8d	85	3	4
Thomas Guthrie	"	4s 8d	85	3	4
T. Laframboise	"	4s 8d	85	3	4
Samuel Saunders	Messenger	4s 8d	85	3	4
Warror.					
Total			2575	5	

Amounting to Two Thousand five Hundred and seventy-five Pounds five shillings Sterling dollars at 4s 8d each.

Indian Dept
York 22nd May 1815
W. Claus D. S. G.

[C 258, p 80.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

PHILADELPHIA,
May 25, 1815.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive on the 23d inst. Your Excellency's letter of the 4th inst. with its enclosures & have already applied to the American Secretary of State in order that directions may be issued, or if issued may be renewed to the officer commanding at Fort Malden, to restore that place without delay to any duly authorized agent on the part of His Majesty. I shall lose no time in acquainting your Excellency with the answer of Mr. Monroe, which I cannot expect to receive for some days in consequence of his absence & that of the President from the seat of Government.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
&c &c &c
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

His Excellency
Lt General
Sir GORDON DRUMMOND,
&c. &c. &c.

[C 688, p 76.]

MR. HARRISON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Indians.*)

Sir.

I am commanded by the Lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that your letter of 15th Feby last to Earl

Bathurst has been submitted by him to their Lordships and under the circumstances of the case, I have to convey to you their Lordships' authority for the two payments of £1500 and £500 being the amount of expenses incurred by Lt. Col. McDonall, when commanding at Michillimackinac, in purchasing Presents for the Indians as therein mentioned

I am
Sir
Your obedt. servant
GEO. HARRISON.

Treasury Chambers,
25th May 1816.
Lt. Gen.
Sir Gordon Drummond
&c. &c.
Quebec.

[C 258, p 542.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

(*War–1812.*)

SANDWICH 29 May 1815

SIR

I have been honored by Your Letter of the 18th last month, since which my communication from the Thames would have apprized you of my intention of moving down here, which I did on the 22d and have been joined by a good many Indians, however many of them have been induced to proceed to their homes from the different points of the Thames which lay nearest, and as those who have gone were supplied with seed corn I am in hopes much benefit will accrue.—I am informed that the number who intend to come here, and through this place, where they propose to have a Council will amount to about 600.—I am also informed that there has been much negotiating between several of the Tribes to purchase ground from each other without effect.

I have great pleasure in confirming the best understanding to continue between Colonel Butler & myself and I beg leave to report to you that he has informed me of having Received the Orders from His Government to occupy Blois Blanc and that Guns and Stores are actually now removing from Amherstburg to that Island. I have not been at Amherstburg but I am assured from undoubted authority that, that Post is Completely Commanded by Blois Blanc.—Colonel Butler could not conceal his surprise at having Received an express from Washington on Saturday last, forbidding the disbanding of the Provincial Corps of Rangers stationed at Detroit, or any other soldier whatever. It is with much regret that I inform you of the Desertion of three men of the 37 Regt and also three more of the Miners, & what makes this evil the more vexatious, is, that there are such artful lures held out to the men, but in such a manner as to leave it almost beyond the power of detection, however by the stationing a few Indians who have taken up improper characters after hours I have for the present detered the men from holding communication with all strangers.—I proposed a Mutual delivery & return of all Deserters which was not acceded to by Colonel Butler, on the plea that the Civil power would proceed against him.—I have had a public building here known by the Schoolhouse, fitted up by permission of the Magistrates as a Barracks Capable of holding 130 men, it is built of Brick and Capable at any time of being made a temporary Defence, at the shortest notice.

SANDWICH 1st June 1815.

Since I had the honor to commence this communication the matter contained in the accompanied papers, No. 1. 2 and 3 has occurred and which I lose no time in forwarding.

From conversations which I have had with Col. Butler and other officers of the American Army I consider it my duty to inform you that an impression of a very strong nature has been left upon my mind that it is the intention of that Government to proceed to open rupture with the different tribes of Indians at no very distant period—The language of Col. Butler on this head was not to be mistaken, and as far as regards our obligations towards those People I consider this communication necessary, although only my own Opinion.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. & humble Servt.
WM. JAMES
Lt. Col

Lt. Genl. Sir George Murray
&. &.

[C 688, p 133.]

TO MR. DALLAS.

(War of 1812.)

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Thomas Parey, Governor of the Indian Territory, to A. J. Dallas, acting Secretary of War, dated Jeffersonville, May 30th 1815.

I herewith enclose sundry documents recently received from Judge B. Parke, who acts as Deputy Indian Agent at Vincennes, Fort Harrison, &c.

Extract of a letter from Judge B. Parke, deputy Indian Agent at Vincennes to Governor Parey dated 18th May 1815.

"I believe that the chiefs who were here were sincere, and had they been left to themselves would have complied with their agreement I now think it doubtful, for when they returned to their own country they found a message from the British of which I informed you in my last.

"I have just received a talk from Labossier, a copy of which is enclosed. It is a mixture of insolence & truth, & strongly corroborates the information already communicated to you. British Agents & British Indians are exerting all the means in their power to excite distrust and divisions amongst the Savages.

[C 688, p 187.]

COLONEL BUTLER TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(War–1812.)

Detroit 31st May 1815.

Sir.

I have the honer of informing you that a dispatch will be forwarded from hence addressed to the officer commanding the Post of Michillimackinac upon the subject of restoring that Post to the United States, pursuant to the stipulations in the first article of the Treaty of Ghent.

The delay which has taken place in relation to the execution of that important article which provides for the restoration of all posts and places taken from each other during the war has operated a great inconvenience to the United States; and with every disposition on the part of the American Government to accommodate, I am nevertheless instructed to say, "that the execution of this important article of the Treaty cannot be much longer postponed."

It will be recollected that an exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent was made more than three months since, and with a continued readiness on the part of the American Government to comply with the terms of the Treaty in respect to the restoration of posts and places, and with the desire to do so manifested by the proposition already submitted and urged upon the subject; this object which should be so desirable to both parties remains unaccomplished.

Having been informed by Lt. Gen. Sir George Murray that Lt. Col. McDonall has been invested with full powers to act in this matter so far as related to Michilimackinac I have thought proper to address a communication to Lt. Col. McDonall direct.

I beg leave to inform you that the vessel bearing my dispatch to Mackinac shall be detained for six hours, and that the Agent of the Government who is made the bearer shall take charge of and deliver any communication you wish to make to the officer commanding at Michilimackinac.

I profit of this occasion to repeat to you the assurance of the high respect with which

I have the honer to be
Sir
Your most obedt servt,
H. Butler, Col'n
2nd Riflemen Commanding
Detroit.

Lt. Col'n James.

[C 688, p 126.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO COL. BUTLER.

(*War-1812.*)

Sandwich 31st May 1815

Sir

I am this moment honored by Your Letter of this date and shall make its contents known to my Superior Authority with as little delay as possible, however from its nature I should be induced to Conclude that a direct Communication had been made from Washington to Quebec.

I beg leave to offer my Thanks for the very obliging manner in which you give a safe conveyance to Lt Col. MacDonall of any Letters from me and which I now take the liberty to forward.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
R. JAMES Lt Col.
37th Regt.

Colonel Butler
&. &.

[C 688, p 132.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*War-1812.*)

SANDWICH 31st May 1815

SIR

Herewith I do myself the honor to forward you a copy of Colonel Butlers' letter to me and which I lose no time to lay before you particularly as its should in my opinion not remain unregarded. I shall forward the original without delay to Lieut. Genl Sir G. Murray.

I arrived here with a detachment of the 37th Regiment on the 22d Inst. and have taken possession of this country with the exception of the opposite and works of Amhestburg which the Americans still retain possession of—

I have been through a private channel informed that the works of Niagara was restored to the American Government on the *22d Inst.* however I mentioned it as *Report* having heard that it and Mackinac were to be restored at the same time, and that Amherstburg would be in like manner, and on the same day restored to the detachment under my command.—I had also understood that the cause of delay on the part of our Government in not delivering up Niagara and Mackinac at a more early period was the intention manifested by the American Government to occupy the Island of Bois Blanc, which so completely commands Amherstburg, and which I am informed the Americans are now actually conveying Guns &c. to, for that purpose.

It may be necessary for me to acquaint you that I have not received any instructions, in any official matters regarding this part of the country, consequently anything which is herein related is merely my own opinion & circumstances not of an official nature; however eventually necessary for your information.

I have the honor to be &c
R. JAMES, Lt Col.
37 Regt.

Lt Col. McDonall
&. &.

[C 688, p. 129.]

COLONEL BUTLER TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*War-1812.*)

DETROIT 1 June 1815.

SIR

A communication from the Department of War of the United States addressed to me and received on yesterday, has made it my duty again to communicate with you and to request a definitive reply to the question. At what period and on what day will the Island of Michilimackinac be restored to the United States? And to assure you Sir at the same moment, that with every disposition on the part of the American Government to accommodate, it is proper that the execution of that important article in the Treaty of Ghent relative to the restoration of posts and places captured by either party during the late war should not be much longer postponed.— More than three months have elapsed since the ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent were exchanged, and although every disposition on the part of the United States has been manifested for executing that Treaty, still the accomplishment of an object that should be so desirable to both parties has been delayed and avoided on the part of the Government of Great Britain.

As I have understood from Lieut. Genl. Sir George Murray Commanding the British Forces in Upper Canada, that you have received full instructions and ample powers in relation to the restitution of the Island and Post of Michilimackinac, I have deemed it best to communicate with you directly upon the subject and not circuitously through another channel. The Squadron of the United States destined to transport the Troops and Stores intended for the Garrison of Mackinac is now in Detroit River and will remain for that purpose untill I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you on this subject. In your letter to me of the 5th Ultimo. you fell into an error when you supposed that the Fortress of Niagara had been restored to the United States; I shall add no other remark upon that part of your letter than merely to state, that Niagara was occupied by your Troops as late as the 20th ultimo. Confiding in the assurance which you have given me of your disposition to aid in strengthening those bonds of Amity so happily restored between the people of the United States and Great Britain and with an assurance on my part of acting under the influence of the same spirit,

I am
Very Respectfully
Sir
Your Most obedt Servant
A. BUTLER Colonel
2nd Riflemen
Commanding Detroit
& & &

Lieut. Col. McDonall

[C 688, p 108.]

ACCOUNT.

DETROIT 1 June 1815.

WM. H. ROBINSON Esqr
Commissary General
(On account of Public service)
Drs to Austin Ewing Depy Collector
of the Customs at Detroit U. S.

For the following Duties on Importation of the undermentioned Articles by Capt. Payne, Royal Engrs.

Packages.	Nominal Value. Dols.	Duties.	Amount.	
			Dols.	Cts.
Case 3 tents	75		18	75
One grindstone	3			90
Two saddles and two bridles	25		6	25
Seven gallons of brandy 4 proof, per gal.		74	5	18
Nine gallons of port wine		60	5	40
One box glass 7½ x 8½, cont's 100 sq. feet			3	20
Fifty pounds of mould candles, per lb.		4	2	
9 bottles of mustard	3		1	1½
2 chambers and wash bowls	4		1	20
12 lbs. of chocolate, per lb.		6		72
2 lbs. of pepper, "		12		24
1 dozen peppermints	4 50		1	35
10 lbs. cheese, per lb.		14	1	40
36 lbs. loaf sugar, "		6 48	6	48
2 cases of carpenter's tools	40		10	
One doz. liqueurs	6		1	50
16 bottles of Noyeaux	16		4	
9 gallons of Port Wine, per gall.		60	5	40
One case of earthenware and crockery	20		6	
One case of axes and adzes	60		18	
One case of cross cut saws	90		27	
12 lbs Hyson tea, per lb.		80	9	60
20 lbs, of tobacco, "		12	2	40
2 barrels of cyder	20		5	00
Shoepack leather	3			90
Covr'd over am't of duties			$143	88½

Amount of Duties brought forward	$143 88½
Entry of Boat and Canoe	4 —
	Dollars 147 88½

(Signed) AUSTIN EWING
Depy Collector

A true copy
(Signed) JAMES LAWLER
A. C. G.

A true copy
WILL GIBSONE
Ass. Mil. Secty

[C 673, p 199]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAKER.

(*War–1812.*)

Department of State

June 3 1815

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th of May stating that the Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Canada had found some difficulty in obtaining the restitution of Fort Malden from the officer commanding the forces of the U. S. at that Post, complaining of that delay in consideration of the prompt measures adopted by the commanders of the British Forces for the restitution of the several places captured from the United States, with the exception of Michilimackinac, the restitution of which had been delayed by a cause, the nature of which had been fully explained to this Government, and you request that an order may be issued for the immediate restitution of fort Malden to any person who may appear duly authorized to receive it.

You state also that some hesitation having been showed as to the execution of the order for the restitution of fort Niagara, in consequence of the difficulty found in obtaining the restitution of Malden, the British Commander in Chief in Canada had renewed his order for the immediate restitution of Niagara, and had likewise given an order to the Commanding officer at Michilimackinac to expedite the evacuation of that Post.

The conduct of the United States since the peace has afforded sufficient proof of their sincere desire to execute with perfect good faith all the stipulations of the late Treaty, and to preserve and improve the pacific relations so happily restored between the two nations. As soon as the ratifications were exchanged, measures were taken for executing promptly every act the performance of which was enjoined on them, and other measures were likewise adopted founded on a state of peace which would not have been adopted had not full confidence been entertained that your Government would perform all its engagements with equal good faith, and was equally desirous of preserving and improving the existing relations between the parties. As these measures are of public notoriety, and of a marked character, I need not enumerate them.

It is true that in giving the order for the restitution of Malden, the Commanding officer at Detroit was instructed to make that act simultaneous with the restitution of Michilimackinac. As those posts are intimately connected by the relation which they bear respectively to the Indian Tribes, it was deemed important to the U. S. that the surrender of each to the Government to which it belonged should be made at the same time. As peace was still to be concluded with Indian Tribes in that quarter the surrender of Malden before that of Michilimackinac, even for a short time, might it was apprehended, induce those tribes to form an improper opinion of the conditions of the Treaty which had been concluded between the U. S. and Great Britain, or of the intention of the parties as to its execution, from which serious injury in either case was anticipated. Against these consequences it was sought to guard.

You will I am persuaded be sensible that this order for the restitution of Malden, was in strict conformity with the Treaty, and that if any delay has occurred in the restitution of that post, it has proceeded from that attending the restitution of Michilimackinac.

As it appears however, by recent intelligence received here that Niagara has been restored, and as you state that new orders have been given to expedite the evacuation of Michilimackinac, I am instructed by the President to assure you that an order shall be issued for the restitution of Malden, without making that act dependent upon any act to be performed on your part. The delay attending the restitution of Michilimackinac was not anticipated or contemplated when the first order in relation to the restitution of Malden was issued. After the explanation which you have given, that delay cannot it is presumed be protracted much longer, and will form no motive with this Government to postpone the execution of any stipulation which the U. S. are bound by the Treaty to perform. But if the immediate surrender of Malden unaccompanied by the counter surrender of Michilimackinac, should be found likely to involve the American frontier in Indian hostilities, I persuade myself that you will perceive in the prospect of that occurrence a sufficient reason for Mutual accommodation as to the periods of surrendering Malden and Michilimackinac. The American Commander will therefore be directed to surrender Malden immediately to the British officer, who shall be authorized to receive possession of that post, unless the menace of Indian hostilities should be such as renders it necessary for the safety of our frontier citizens to suspend the surrender until the British troops shall be ready to evacuate Michilimackinac. In that case he will be directed to confer or to correspond in a friendly and confidential manner with the British Commander upon the subject and to make every arrangement, consistent with the single object in view, for completing the surrender.

With great respect and consideration
I have the honor to be
&. &. &.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

To
Ant St. John Baker Eqs.
&. &.
[C 688, p 101.]

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Thomas Worthington Governor of Ohio, to the Secretary of War, dated Chillecothe, June 6th 1815–

"I have no reason to believe that the British Authorities in Canada have taken the proper, or any steps either to notify the Indian Tribes, considered their allies, of the peace, or to quiet them. In truth a continued state of hostility is to this moment kept up on the frontier, as you will have seen by the frequent accounts of murders & massacres published in our papers"

[C 688, p 194.]

MR BAKER TO LIEUT GEN. DRUMMOND.

PHILADELPHIA June 11, 1815

SIR

I have the honor to transmit inclosed for the information of Your Excellency, the copy of a letter which I received last night from the American Secretary of State, in answer to the application which I had made to him on the subject of the delay in the restoration of Fort Malden, as stated in my letter to Your Excellency, of the 25th ultimo.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obed humble servant
ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER.

To
His Excellency
Lt Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
& & &
[C 688, p 105.]

EARL BATHURST TO LIEUT GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

DOWNING STREET
13th June 1815.

20th Nov. 1814. SIR,
24th Dec. 1814.
5th Apr 1815
6th " "

Since I had the honor of addressing you I have received your Dispatches of the dates mentioned in the margin—

Although the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain & the United States renders it unnecessary to make any observations upon those of your dispatches which relate to your military operations during the last campaign yet I should have felt as if I was acting injustly towards you and the officers and men under your command if I had forborne bringing under the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the great & meritorious exertions so long & successfully made by them for the preservation of the upper Province—I am commanded to assure you that His Royal Highness has contemplated your efforts with the greatest satisfaction not more on account of the skill & valour uniformly displayed by His Majesty's Troops in presence of the Enemy than of the patience with which the privations incident to the peculiar nature of the service were supported a fully overcome.

You will not fail to convey to the Troops under your command the strongest expression of His Royal Highness's approbation & to accept for yourself & the army under your orders that testimony which His Royal Highness is so anxious to bear to the great service which you have rendered to your country.

Nor is his Royal Highness insensible to the merits of the inhabitants of Upper Canada or to the great assistance which the militia of the Province afforded during the whole of the war, His Royal Highness trusts that you will express to them in adequate terms the high sense which he entertains of their services as having mainly contributed to the immediate preservation of the Province and its future security—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
BATHURST.

Lieut General
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

[C 688, p 91.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

St. Lawrence Kingston
13 June 1815

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to Your Excellency an extract from a letter I have received from Captain Collier on his way to Michilimackinac and the copy of one which he has written since his arrival there. The subjects there alluded to must be already known to your Excellency, and, probably, orders have been sent in consequence to Lieutenant Colonel McDonall.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt humble servt
E. W. C. R. Owens
Commodore,
Comr. in Chief.

To His Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond

[C 688, p 100.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

Philadelphia June 14 1815.

Sir

I had the honour to receive last night Your Excellency's letters of the 25th 30th and 31st ultimo, with their several inclosures.

My letter of the 11th inst, a duplicate of which is herewith transmitted, will have acquainted your Excellency with the nature of the orders which have recently been sent to the Commanding officer at Fort Malden in consequence of the application which I had made to this Government, respecting the delay in the restoration of that post. As I collect from your late communications that Michilimackinac would be immediately evacuated, even the contingency of Indian hostilities, as stated in Mr. Monroe's letter, would not cause any further delay in the restitution of Malden.

As I perfectly coincide in the opinion which you entertain relative to the conduct and proceedings of Colonel Butler, I shall lose no time in making the proper representations on the subject to the American

Government, and cannot but flatter myself that that they will be successful in obtaining complete satisfaction upon the different points which form the ground of such just complaint.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedt humble servant
ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER

To
His Excellency
Lieut. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond K C B
& & &

[C 688, p 106.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*War-1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC, 14th June 1815

SIR

As I am immediately setting out for St. Josephs I have only time to acknowledge, & to thank you for your Letter of the 31 inst.

Pressed as I am for time, so much yet to be done, & the means of effecting it so little, I have been not a little annoyed at the uncommon delay of Capt. Payne in reaching this Garrison. It has not been lessened by his losing a Sergt and nine of his Artificers out of fifteen by desertion. We are still worse off for materials than for workmen, and even some of the most necessary tools, we only received yesterday from Nattawasaga. Even the very boards & plank that we require, we have to saw, There being none to be purchased so situated—with such difficulties to encounter, & the progress made with our Barracks and Stores even slower than I hoped for, how is it possible as yet to name a day for the surrender of the Post, especially as my instructions say, that it is to be given up *when they were completed.*

In compliance, however, with Lt Genl Sir Gordon Drummonds re-iterated orders, the utmost exertion we are capable of, are now making to expedite the evacuation of the Island, & I trust I shall be able, from personal observation, assisted by Capt Paynes opinion, to satisfy Col Butler upon the subject on my return from St. Josephs.

We have had (& still have) so many Indians to feed, that I have been obliged to bring back some of the provisions from St. Josephs, &

likewise some stores, sent there by mistake not having at that time seen the treaty. There has been a great delay in forwarding the Indian Presents, both those by the Grand River, and those by York—It is unfortunate, as I cannot get rid of the Indians until they are arrived.

I am happy to hear that part of Your Rt. is to relieve the New-found'd Detach't whose engagements have ceased with the war.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your very obedt servant
Rt. McDonall Lt. Col.
Comg

P. S. I shall be happy to hear from you every opportunity.

Lt Col James
[C 688, p 154.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO COLONEL BUTLER.

(*War-1812.*)

Michilimackinac 15 June 1815

Sir

I had yesterday the honor of receiving y'r Letter of the 1st Inst. I regret much that it is not yet in my power to name the day when I shall be prepared to restore this Island to the Govt of the United States.

I must candidly own, Sir, that I have found the task of preparing shelter and accommodation for this Garrison & Magazines & Stores for the ammunition & provisions, not a little arduous, & in consequence of our almost total want of means, slower progress has been made than I expected. Six weeks have scarcely elapsed since I first heard of the conclusion of peace, & when it is considered that we were without tools, plank or boards—very few Carpenters, & the officer & party of Artificers who were purposely despatched for the Completion of the buildings alluded to having only arrived yesterday, I trust that the difficultys which I had to encounter will be duly appreciated, & the delay admitted to be unavoidable.

With regard to the powers with which I am invested, the extract which I communicated in my last, exhibits their full extent. I recapitulate the substance of them.

"When the temporary Barracks, Storehouses are *completed*, then the whole of the Garrison Guns stores &c are to be removed, & the Island is to be given up. Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond has since instructed me to use encreased exertions in completing the arrangements (for its evacuation) & has also very recently instructed me, (thro' Sir George Murray) "to apprize the Comg officer of the 8th Military Division at Detroit, *whenever I am prepared to deliver up the Post.*"

From this Frank disclosure of my instructions, you will easily perceive that the part which I have to act, is plain, simple, & not to be mistaken. It is of course unnecessary to remind a soldier, with what precise fidelity they must be obeyed. I have only to repeat that I shall most sedulously devote my attention towards accelerating what yet remains to be done. I proceed tomorrow for St. Josephs, with Captain Payne for that purpose—it is my wish to be as correct as possible in naming the day for the surrender of the Garrison in order that the Indians (now waiting for their presents) may previously take their departure & shall immediately communicate to His Excellency the Comr of the Forces your last despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
&c &c
RT. McDONALL, Lt. Col
Comg

[C 688, p 111.]

MR. CALDWELL TO MR. CLAUS.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH 15th June 1815

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 21st May, it has been twenty days on the way. I am sorry it came so late to hand as by that means I had no opportunity of using my influence agreeable to the wishes of Sir George Murray to settle the Indians at the places you mention in your letter.

From Delaware I informed you the proceedings of our Commanding Officer which was contrary to the usage of Indian affairs we were drawn down by Colonel James contrary to my wishes—if I had been left alone to manage the Indians with the assistance of the Officers of the Department the Indians should still have remained at the River Thames and planted corn; which would have enabled them to provide for themselves in the way of provisions, in the course of three months from hence but here are the *Shawnies Kickapoos & Socks* who are brought down to the place and the Govt will have to provision them till next spring. In consequence of the Interference with our Dept. the Govt. is now at present feeding upwards of 1,900 persons at this Post and its vicinity, this would have been avoided had not the Commanding Officer interfered.

The Indians who are now here are not permitted to go across the River to hunt as formerly, it is out of my power to mention the arrangements which may have been made between *Colonel James & Colonel Butler* respecting them, Colonel James having made no communication to me on that subject—the Indians to know the cause of this impediment—I expect large parties of Indians daily from the Northwest to pay their respects to their Father. I now wish you will give me every advice on this subject to give me an opportunity in acting with those people, or whether I am to act at all, the reason I mention this is, Colonel James has been the Storekeeper and Supt. of Indian Affairs since on our way to this place—I am now at a loss to proceed while we have so inimical a man as Col. James to command.

Before the receipt of yours I had prevailed on the Muncies, Moravians & 600 of the Chippewas with the Buffalo the former to plant corn at Moravian Town, the Latter at the Chenail Ecarte, these people are provisioned monthly at Dolsens, Newark is planting on Fighting Island with three hundred and eighty seven Ottawas, the greater part of the Hurons remained at the Grand River.

We are much in want of the Indian Presents particularly the Ammunition and Tobacco.

As you are well aware that from the age and long services of Timothy Murphy, he is unable to do the work necessary in repairing the arms &c of the Indians I beg you will give me an authority to employ Alexis Theophile who was formerly in the Dept. as a Smith.

I also send down the pay lists from the 25th Apl. to the 24th June 1815, which you will please do the needful and send them back by the bearer of this, who will wait for your orders.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your humble servant
Wm. Caldwell
A. D. S. G.

The Hon.
Wm. Claus
&c. &c. &c.
York.

[C 258, p. 156.]

MR. FERGUSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

KINGSTON 15th June 1815

SIR

I have the honor to report to you that the Gun Powder destined for Michilimackinack, as well as that for the Six Nations and other Indians was forwarded on the 10th Inst, amounting to 18380 Pounds—

I have the honr to be Sir
Your most obt and
Very humble Servant
JOHN FERGUSON
Resident for
Indian Affairs
Kingston

Colonel Foster
Mil. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 258, p 111.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

KINGSTON June 23d 1815

SIR

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a correspondence between Col. James Commanding at Sandwich, and Col. Butler of the U. S. Army Commanding at Amherstburg which I consider highly important, and request to be favored with Your Excellencys Instructions respecting the line of conduct to be adopted in the event of the Americans occupying the Island of Bois Blanc previous to any regular arrangement by the Commissioners for establishing a Boundary line.

I am informed that Colonel James has conducted himself with great moderation and Judgement.

Captain Freer will enform Your Excellency of every thing I am in possession of respecting the Indians lately attached to this Army, also the latest intelligence from the Persons Superintending the Indian Presents for St. Josephs as well as the Commissariat stores &c. &c.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
obed & humble servant
F. P. ROBINSON
M. G.

His Excellency
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B. &. &. &.

[C 688, p 136.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

(*War-1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC, 24 June 1815.

I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that the New Post on Lake Huron has been at length fixed upon, by Capt Payne, R. Engineers (who arrived here the 13th) Capt Collier R. N. & myself.—The situation combines several important advantages, viz:—an admirable harbour proximity to the Indians, & will enable us to command the passage of the Detour, giving our vessels the double advantage of a good anchorage in that strait in addition to the fine harbour adjoining.

The ground fixed upon for the New Post, & which was best calculated for the protection of the Harbour, is very rocky, and will be difficult to work; To carry it out with the spirit and expedition which the times require, a very strong Garrison will be necessary, or great assistance in Masons, Miners, & Labourers from below. The work (to restore the drooping spirits of the Indians) should exceed this Island in strength, and I trust it will be Commenced with such ample means, as will afford a fair prospect of its being successfully completed.

It would be highly desirable if some of the 24 Pounders (long) were forwarded from Lake Simcoe this summer or fall, otherwise it will be June next, before any of them can be received.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys most obedient servant
RT: McDONALD, Lt. Col:
Comg

Sir George Murray K. G. C. B.

[C 688, p 138.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

(*War-1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC 24 June 1815

SIR

I think it of great consequence, immediately to appraize you of intelligence, which was only made known to me yesterday, in case it should not previously have come to your Knowledge.

Colonel Millar of the American Army had left Pittsburg, on the Ohio, with Four Hundred men of the 17th U. S. Rt (to be reinforced at Newport) to 600, for *the open and avowed purpose* of descending that river, & proceeding up the Mississipi, *to take possession of La Prairie des Chiens;* their intention, it appears. was not confined to the seizing of that Post, but also to establish another Fort in the heart of the Country of the Winnebago and Fallsouoine Indians, tribes most strongly attached to us, and who have proved it by repeatedly destinguishing themselves in our cause in the late war; this proposed Fort (to be erected in the neighborhood of Green Bay) subdues them at once, and for ever cuts off all communication with us.

It being also the intention of the Americans to re-occupy Chicago, there cannot be the smallest doubt that on their being put in possession of this Island, the whole of the Western Indians, are completely hemm'd in, thoroughly in the power of the Americans, & their assistance in any future war, *hopeless, & not to be expected.* On the contrary, they will perhaps, only escape the vengeance of that Nation, on condition of their acting against us.

I now beg leave to refer Your Excellency to the 9th Article of the treaty of Ghent, & submit it to your better judgment, if this sudden invasion of the Indian Territory, is not a flagrant violation thereof. It states, that the Indians are to be restored to all their rights, *possessions* & immunities *as before the war.* The Americans for the *first time* seized upon the Prairie des Chiens in June last. Previous to the war, they had no Post on the Mississippi farther advanced than Fort Madison, about four hundred miles to the *southward* of the Prairie des Chiens.

Nothing can therefore be more evident, than the Americans have *no manner of right* to the Prairie des Chiens & the intervening Country; that their attempts to do so, is a manifest breach of the treaty (*if the report can be depended on*, which I am much inclined to believe) & calculated to sever us from those Allies, who so faithfully adhered to us during the war, whom the enemy on many occasions found so formidable, & who have implicitly relied on our *repeated assurances* of protection & support, and who have particularly been lead to believe that their *remaining lands*, & possessions, are secured to them, by the King *their Father*, by the late Treaty.

This situation of affairs places me in a most awkward predicament, Ignorant as I am of the views of Government, & how far it is intended to abide by our promises to the Indians, or totally abandon their cause, I of course, find it a matter of no small difficulty how to advise them on this occasion. The chiefs of the different nations, have also been invited to repair to the Portage de Sioux, near St. Louis, on the 6 of July next, to ratify the Peace, but should the expedition, under Col. Miller (openly avowed at Pittsburgh, to be for the purpose of occupying the Prairie des Chiens) prove to be correct, little doubt remains on my mind, that the intention is, to seize upon the respective chiefs, as hostages, & then they would assuredly accomplish their object without opposition.

It is not easy to foresee how the Indians will act on this occasion, & it is too delicate a case for me to advise them. They know that this Island (the Key to their Country) is to be given up, & that it leaves them but little hope of being supported by us— This will paralise their exertions— It is therefore probable that they will resist the attempt at their subjugation, but at the same time, prove an easy conquest.

I therefore submit it to Your Excellency & and also to His Excy. Sir Gordon Drummond (to whom I communicate these matters *via* the Grand River) how far this bold attempt of the American Government is consonant to the late Treaty—how far it can be tolerated without compromising our good faith with the Indians, or how far it indicates a spirit of aggression & hostility, calling upon us to be on our guard.

I have likewise the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that in pursuance of my directions, Captain Bulger evacuated the Prarie de Chiens on the 23d of May, destroying Fort McKay, bringing in the Guns to this place; finding it impossible to send them to St. Louis. He arrived here on the 19th inst. & reports to me that his little garrison would have been in eminent danger, & not permitted to return, had he delayed his departure a few days longer, as the Indians were assembling, & decidedly opposed to his leaving the Country.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's Obedient Servant
Rt McDonall Lt Col.
Commandg

P. S.—Your Excellency is of course, apprized that I have been instructed by His Exy the Comr of the Forces, to retain possession of this Island, till the pleasure of His Majestys Ministers be known. Col. Butlers last communication on that subject, was in a very authoratative tone, accompanied with indirect threats & demanding, on what day the Island would be given up. *The substance* of my reply was, that I was only authorized to surrender the Island, when the temporary barracks & stores, for the reception of the troops & provisions, *were finished*, & that from unexpected obstacles, it was impossible for *me then* to name the day, but that I was making every possible exertion to get them completed.

I am now obliged to issue 800 rations a day to Indians & their families, *and not an article* in the Indian stores to enable me to send them away. Provisions also (& no small quantity) should be immediately forwarded. The small schooner now on this Lake (having *so little* stowage) cannot bring us the third part of what we require—what *is* forwarded to us, by way of York.

Your Excellency from this Letter will perhaps, be of opinion with myself, that even the Peace has not materially lessened my difficulties I entreat Your Excellencys interference, in forwarding the Indian presents, stores, and provisions, so much required.

His Excellency Lt. Genl Sir Geo. Murray K. G. C. B.

[C 688, p 141.]

TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY—WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

(*War–1812.*)

MICHILMACKINAC 25, June 1815.

SIR,

I have this moment had the honor of Your Excellency's Letter of the 30th May, with its several enclosures upon the subject of the restoration of this Island. I shall take immediate steps for the speedy restitution thereof, in conformity to the instructions you have transmitted, and purpose despatching a canoe to-morrow for Detroit, acquainting the officer commanding at that place. That on the day of July it shall be given up to such officer of the United States Troops as may be appointed to receive the same.

I must confess to Your Excellency that it has not been easy for me to reconcile the various orders I have received on this subject, as what I had the honor to state in the postscript of my letter of yesterday will show. The dispatch however of Yr Excellency received this day sanctioned also, by the Letter of Major Foster, leaves no doubt on my mind that every exertion is to be made by me to expedite the evacuation of this Post.

From the General tenor of the enclosures transmitted me by Your Excellency, I am more and more convinced in my own mind, that a comprehensive, deep laid, & well digested plan has been entered into by the Govt of the U. States, & in part acted upon, finally to seperate us from the Indian Nations. Their Anxiety to gain possession of this Island; their wish to remove our garrison to Malden, so conveniently out of the way; their *invitation* of the Indian Chiefs to St. Louis, in my opinion to faciliate, and render easy, Col. Miller's occupation of their country; their tempting offers to our discharged interpreters of the Indian, all, in my mind corroborate the opinion. Grieved am I to say, & trust in God I am no prophet, that, from all appearances, the complete success of their schemes appears to me inevitable.

The order for sending down the Compy of the 81st naturally adds not a little to the discontent of the detachment of the Rl Newfoundland Rt. I therefore beg of your Excellency to enable me as soon as possible to fulfill my promise to them of their being immediately relieved, which fact, I was sometime since authorized to do.

His Exy,
Lt. Gen. Sir Geo. Murray, G. C. B.

[C 688, p 149.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

SANDWICH, 24th June, 1815.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to forward you a Letter which arrived here from Lt. Col. McDonall two days ago, and as far as regards the Desertion of the sappers and miners I feel it a duty I owe myself to inform you that I cautioned Captain Payne against embarking those new men in an American vessel, & particularly from the opposite side the River which he took upon himself to do.

On Captain Payne's arrival at this place he handed me his instructions which I considered as placing him independent of any orders of mine.

I have the honor to be
Your Most obedient humble
Servant
R. JAMES

Lt. General
Sir George Murray K. B.
& & &

[C 688, p 168.]

COLONEL BUTLER TO LIEUT. COLONEL JAMES.

(*War–1812.*)

DETROIT 25 June 1815

SIR

In the many conversations which have passed between us in relation to the Mutual Restoration of the Posts of Malden and Michlimackinac, I understand that the delay which may attend a simultaneous execution of this object will operate inconveniently to your command and adversely to the interests of your Government. I have the honor now to make known to you that by a late Communication from the War Department, I am Authorized to enter into such arrangements with the officer commanding the troops of His Brittanic Majesty on the frontier, in relation to that subject, as shall promote your convenience and accommodation and fulfil in good faith on the part of the United States, the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent in relation to the restitution of Territory, posts & places.

For the final adjustment of this interesting subject, I beg leave to propose and submit for your consideration and concurrence the following stipulations and arrangement.

1st. Col. Butler proposes and agrees in the name of the U. States, that he will on or before the 1st day of July next ensuing, withdraw from the Post of Malden and Amherstburg all the Troops of the U. States now stationed there, and on that day restore in full sovereignty to Lieut. Col. James of his Brittanic Majesty's Forces or the officer appointed by him to receive the same, the above mentioned post of Malden and its dependencies.

2d And Lieut Col. James in like manner on the part of his Government engages that the Civil Supremacy of the Island of Michilimackinac shall be restored to Colonel Butler or the officer appointed by him to receive the same within three days after the arrival of the United States vessels at anchorage of Michilimackinac; and that all civil officers under the Authority of the United States, shall be in the full exercise of their functions thereafter.

The American Troops that proceed in the above mentioned American vessels to Garrison the Fort of Michilimackinac shall be permitted to land and encamp on the most convenient and eligible ground for that purpose in the discretion of the officer commanding the American Troops; and the full and complete restoration of the Post and Island of Michilimackinac shall be made to Colonel Butler or the officer appointed by him to receive the same, on or before the fifteenth day of

July 1815, on which day at latest, the flag of the United States shall be hoisted at the Fort of Michilimackinac and the Troops of his Brittainic Majesty withdrawn from the same.

In relation to the *Isle Aux Bois Blanc* about which there exists a difference of opinion as to the right of Possession and of Sovereignty, the United States and Great Britain each claiming that Island as part of their Territory; I would suggest and propose to you: That I will withdraw from the occupation of the *Isle Aux Bois Blanc* the Troops of the United States now stationed there, and suffer the same to remain vacant, upon your assurance that no possession on your part will be taken, and the Island suffered to remain vacant untill the Title to it shall be decided and settled agreeable to the Provisions contained in the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

As I am satisfied that the spirit of accommodation which has dictated the arrangement now submitted and proposed on my part, will be met by a corresponding influence on your part, I am in hopes that the tenure of your general instructions and the extent of your power, will authorize you to meet and accept the proposition I make in respect to the *Isle Aux Bois Blanc,* and I am fortified in this expectation when it is discovered by an inspection of the Treaty of Ghent in the Sixth Article thereof, that the Boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, from the 45 degree of North Latitude to Lake Superior running through Lakes Ontario, Erie & Huron, and the Establishment of the Title to the several Islands lying on the straits connecting the Lakes aforenamed, is all to be settled by commissioners to be named for that purpose, and moreover because the peculiar situation of that Island heretofore, in relation both to the right of Territory and the possession, precludes the Idea of its being a subject of restitution as part of Territory, a post or a place captured from Great Britain during the late war; but on the contrary has ever been considered and claimed by the United States as a part of her own Territory, the possession of which was accidentally lost, without acquiesence on our part in the Title obtained by the adversary from such accidental possession.

I use this occasion to repeat to you that I am

Very Respectfully
Sir
Your most obedt servant
A. Butler
Colonel Commanding
Detroit &c.

Lt. Col. James
37 Br. Infantry
Commanding Sandwich &c.

[C 688, p 162.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*War-1812.*)

Sandwich 25th June 1815

Sir

I do myself the honor to refer you to my letter of this day's date, a copy of which has been forwarded to His Excellency Lieut. General Sir George Murray, and another has been by me delivered to Colonel Butler, on which document only he has been induced to restore Amherstburg and its dependencies on or before the 1st of July next.

It has just been reported to me that two vessels have arrived at Amherstburg with stores and men of the 37th Regiment on board; I cannot better point out the necessity of my arrangements with Colonel Butler, than my informing you that until Amherstburg has been restored, the stores &c on board of those vessels, or any others that may arrive, must remain on board until the the 1st of July, at a heavy expense, or else brought up here and landed, subjecting the same stores to a re-embarcation for Malden, and further, that the means of water Transport on the Lakes, are very limited indeed. I am thus particular in explanation least you should for a moment consider that I interfere with any arrangement of yours.

I am perfectly aware of Lieut Genrl Sir Gordon Drummond's sentiments on this subject, and I rely the arrangement I have made will perfectly meet the wishes and approbation of Lieut. Genl Sir Gordon Drummond.

I shall forward you one Company of the 37th Regiment, with the least possible delay, after their arrival, that is to say by such vessel as will ensure a prevention to desertion, an offence so assiduously encouraged by the Inhabitants of the United States; I have lost six men since I have been here.

I subjoin the distribution of the 37th Regiment

5 Companies	Niagara Frontier
1 do	Turkey Point
1 do	St. Joseph's
3 do	Malden & Sandwich

Very probably I may send up an officer with Col. Butler, however this will depend upon Circumstances, as I expect to have Sir Geo. Murray's final instructions in the course of a day or two.

(signed) R. James
Lt Col.

Col. McDonall
& &

[C 688, p 160.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*War–1812.*)

Sandwich 25th June 1815

Sir,

I have been honored by your Letters of the 14th instant, and regret that it had not been in your power to comply with the orders of His Excellency Lieut General Sir Gordon Drummond, at a more early period, by delivering up the Post of Mackinac to the United States. This regret I feel the more, as the Post of Amherstburg has been retained, with great inconvenience and a heavy loss to Government, until the post of Mackinac should be restored to the American Flag.

On this subject I beg leave to inform you that I have entered into an agreement with Col. Butler of the United States, Commanding at Detroit, who has agreed to restore Amherstburg and its dependencies, on or before the 1st day of July, on the following Terms, and to the full and entire completion of which I beg to call your compliance as most decidedly necessary to the British Government—

"*Proposed and acceded to*"

Colonel Butler, on his part, will deliver up the Post of Amherstburg and its dependencies, on or before the 1st day of July next, to Lieut: Col: James." Lieut: Col: James engages that the civil supremacy of Mackinac shall be delivered over to Colonel Butler, or such officer as he may name, within three days after the arrival of the United States vessels at anchor off Mackinac."

The American troops that proceed in the above named vessels, are to be permitted to Encamp in the most convenient ground until the final restoration of the Post of Mackinac, which Lieut Col: James has assured Colonel Butler would be put in possession, and the Flag of the United States hoisted, on the 15th day of July next, or as soon and before the within named day as is practicable and Lieut Col: James has every reliance in the full compliance of Lieut: Colonel McDonall to every part of this mutual arrangement.—

(Signed) R. James
Lt Col.

Lt Colonel McDonall
Commanding
Michilimackinac

[C 688, p 158.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC 26 June 1815

As I am very desirous of sending of Capt Mockler with the least possible delay, I, for the present content myself by transmitting to Your Excellency copies of my dispatch to Sir George Murray of the 24 inst., which sufficiently elucidates the state of affairs in this quarter:
In consequence of His Excellency's despatch of the 30th of May accompanied by several enclosures from Major Foster pressing the restoration of this Island to the Americans, with the utmost expedition, I this day dispatched a Lieut. of the Indian Department to Detroit to announce to Col. Butler, that the restitution thereof, to the Govt. of the U. States would take place on the 15th of July. I of course propose removing the Garrison to St. Joseph's, there now being accomodation nearly sufficient for the troops in consequence of the removal of the Compy of the 81st which departs tomorrow for York the order I duly received yesterday, & that for Captain Mockler to go down, a short time preceding. There is apparently no certainty of receiving dispatches with the requesite speed, however important.

We have had, & still have great numbers of Indians & their families on the Island, who are rapidly exhausting our provisions, without being able to send them away, not having for some time had an Article in the Indian Stores. It is on many accounts very unfortunate. Before the presents arrive, the Island will be given up, and the only opportunity lost of sending them to the Mississipi. Critically situated as I know we are with them, together with the deep plotting of the Americans to seduce them entirely from us, I have found it a duty incumbent upon me to purchase what I could from the Merchts to send to the Western Indians & prove to them they are not forgotten. Indeed we are daily obliged to make purchases in the same way, in order to send off & lessen the number of those to be fed.

Captain Payne is busily employed in preparing to transmit Your Exy a plan of the proposed Fort & Harbour: the latter is excellent—the former will be well situated for protecting the harbour, & a battery close at hand will command the Detour—the ground however is very rocky & difficult to work. Capt. Payne states, that at least 300 men a day would be required to make any progress; few, or none can be hired here, & a company of men, taking their duty also, could effect nothing.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys obedt Servant
Rt. McDonall Lt. Col:
Comg

His Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 688, p 119.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

(*War–1812.*)

Sandwich, 27th June, 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of Lt. Col. McDonall's Letter of the 14th Inst. which accompanies this dispatch, together with my knowledge of other facts, Exclusive of those contained in my Letters to him under Yesterday's date that I considered it as a matter of importance to the Public Service my entering into the arrangements which I did with Colonel Butler & which will afford me great satisfaction if they meet your approbation, it may be as well my informing you that Colonel Butler has swerved from the considered arrangement, which passed in our last conversation regarding Bois Blanc, but at the same time the Possession of Amherstburg is a great object at this particular moment when our vessels & stores are hourly looked for, and should it be your orders the Island can easily be occupied.—The British Flags to be hoisted at 12 o'clock on the 1st July and I shall send down Major Brock tomorrow to make preparations for the reception of the men.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obedient
humble servant,
Wm. James,
Lt. Cl.

Lt. General
Sir G. Murray
& &

[C 688, p 169.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

York Upper Canada

Sir,

I have the honor of transmitting for Your Excellency's information, two letters received from Lieut. Col. James Commanding at Sandwich, —the first enclosing a communication from Lieut. Col. McDonall on the state of his preparations for the evacuation of the Post of Michilimackinac,—and reporting the loss of a Serjeant and nine Artificers from a party of sappers & miners under the charge of Capt. Payne on their route to that place, by desertion,—the latter containing an arrangement with Colonel Butler of the United States Army Comg at Detroit for the immediate occupation of Amherstburg &c. by our Troops.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedt. most
humble Servant
F. P. Robinson
M. G.

Lieut. General
Sir G. Drummond K. C. B.
& & &

[C 688, p 171.]

A PROTESTATION.

United States of America
Territory of Michigan.

By Anthony Butler, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Riflemen, in the service of the United States of America, and now commanding the said Territory of Michigan, in behalf of the United States of America, a protestation,

Whereas by the definitive Treaty of peace concluded between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, at Paris on the third day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three it was stipulated by and between the said parties, that the boundary between their respective dominions should run through "the middle of Lake Erie untill it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron" as by the said Treaty, reference being had thereto, will more certainly appear, and whereas the British commandants at Amherstburg in the Province of Upper Canada subsequent to the day of the date of the said definitive treaty of Peace, and anterior to the Declaration of War, by the said United States of America, against his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the eighteenth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a war at this present time concluded, did occupy and cause to be occupied, by a British force the Island at the embouchure of the River Detroit, opposite the Town of Amherstburg, usually called and known by the name of "*Isle au Bois Blanc*" and whereas during the pendency of the said war between the two parties, the said Fort of His Britannic Majesty called Fort Malden, and the Town of Amherstburg, and the said Island called *Isle au Bois Blanc* and all their respective dependencies came into the possession and Military occupation of the United States of America, and now on this day, the date of this present instrument of writing and protestation, so remain in the possession and military occupation of the United States of America, and whereas by the first Article of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and concluded at Ghent, the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred fourteen, it is stipulated by & between the said parties that, "all Territory, places, and possessions whatsover, taken by either party from the other during the war shall be restored," and whereas in pursuance of the said Article the United States of America, are about to restore the said Fort and Town, and dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty that is to say on the day of the date of these present, and his Britannic Majesty is about to restore to the United States of America the Fort and Island of Michilimackina, and its dependencies, that is to say on the fifteenth day of this present month, and whereas the communication by Water from Lake Erie to Lake Huron passes between the said Island of Bois Blanc and the main land, the same being the main ship channel, and whereas by the sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent aforesaid, commissioners are to decide whether this, and other Islands, are within the dominions of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and whereas the president of the United States of America anxious to preclude the slightest degree of doubt with respect to the good faith of the United States, in the execution of the said Treaty, has directed me the undersigned, Colonel as aforesaid, commanding as aforesaid to remove all the forces and property of the United States, from the said Island of Bois Blanc, leaving the same entirely vacant, the same being uninhabited, and at the same time to reserve the rights of the United States of America to that Island, such as they may be, unimpaired; and to protest against the possession or Military occupation of the same by forces of his Britannic Majesty; Now, therefore; in consideration of all the premises aforesaid, Be it Known to all men, and remembered, that in restoring Fort Malden and its dependencies to his Britannic Majesty, which I this day do, the same Island of Bois Blanc is not considered or admitted to be one of those dependencies, but the rights of the United States of America to that Island, such as they may be, are considered to be reserved and retained, unimpaired, and I do solemnly protest against the possession or military occupation of the same, by the forces of his Britannic Majesty, as well in relation to the time which is past as to that which is to come.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my proper hand, and have executed three original autographic instruments of one and the same purport, of which this is one, one of the same to be delivered to the officer now commanding the forces of his Britannic Majesty at Fort Malden, one other to be transmitted to the Secretary at War of the United States, and one other to be deposited with the Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

Done at Detroit in the Territory of Michigan on the first day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and in the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-ninth.

A. Butler,
Colonel 2d Regiment Riflemen commanding
for the United States of America in the
Territory of Michigan and its dependencies.

Witnesses present at the
Execution and delivery of the Protestation.
Willoughby Morgan,
Major Rifle Corps
Henry I. Hunt,
Mo. Ruland, Lt,
Service U. States.

[C 688, p 228.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

York Upper Canada
3 July 1815

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency's consideration three Letters which I have received from Lieut Col. McDonall, reporting the intention of the American Government to occupy La Prairie de Chiens immediately and to establish a Fort in the heart of the Winnebago and Falsovine Indian's Territory also to re-occupy Chicago,—likewise stating that the situation of the new post on Lake Huron had been fixed upon by Capt. Payne Rl. Engrs—Capt. Collier R. N. and himself—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
F. P. Robinson
M. Genl

To His Ex's
Lieut General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&. &. &.

[C 688, p 153.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

(*War-1812.*)

Sandwich 4 July 1815

Sir

I do myself the honor of making known to you the purport of a conversation which passed between me and Major Morgan of the United States Troops.

"Lt Colonel James I have waited on you by desire of Colonel Butler to express his surprise that so many Indians should continue to "be fed and retained by your Government, and He wishes it to be "made known that the smallest infringement on their will be considered by His Government as an Act of Hostility on the part of the "British; and above all Colonel James Colonel Butler desires it to be "particularly understood that neither Arms or Ammunition is on any "account to be given to the Indian Tribes.

On this occasion I replied. Major Morgan the nature of your Mes- "sage is such that I must request that you will desire Colonel Butler "to be so good as to make His Communication by Letter which I will "convey to my Government, but in its present shape I can have noth- "ing to do with it.

Major Morgan observed that he would make known my wishes to Colonel Butler and said I dare say Colnel James you will have his answer in the morning.

I beg leave to inform you that a week has now elapsed and I have heard nothing more on the subject

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
W James
Lt Col

Lt General
Sir George Murray

[C 688, p 222.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SIR GEORGE MURRAY,

Sandwich 6th July 1815

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to forward a document in form of a Protest on the Part of Colonel Butler of the United States Army regarding the Island of Bois Blanc, on which I have only to remark that I on all occasions informed that officer that no doubt on Earth could exist as to that Island being British Property, however that any written documents which he thought proper to make that I would forward for your information.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obedt humble servt
W. James
Lt. Col.

Lt Gen Sir Geo Murray
& &

[C. 688, p 227.]

ACCOUNT.

MICHILIMACKINAC, 4th July, 1815.

Commissary General Robinson.

For the Public Service.

To Pierre Rocheblave—Dr.

For the undermentioned articles supplied for the use of the Indian Department at Michilimackinac—

1815.				
June 12th.	To 1 pr. scarlet cloth 24¼ yds @ 25s.	30	6	3
21st.	" 3 " blue strouds 35 4—£53 2; 20 cloth capots £50	103	2	-----
"	" 12 prs. blankets 2 pts. @ 40 6—£24 6, 12 pts. @ 0 2 pt., £20 5	44	11	-----
"	" 12 " " 1 pts. 3 6—£18 18; 12 tapt. tobacco, box £4 10	23	8	-----
"	" 18 doz. scalping knives, 7 3, £6 10 6; 12 lbs. vermillion, 3 6, £8 2	14	12	6
"	" 2 ps. embossed serge. 48 yds. @ 8 6—£20 8, 2 gros gartering	25	8	-----
"	" 2 prs. Indian ribbon @ 60s.	6	-----	-----
26th.	" 2 lbs. blue beads @ £1 6; 1 groce rings, 15s	1	11	-----
28th.	" 12 cotton shirts @ 20s.	12	-----	-----
"	" 1 groce plated buttons	1	10	-----
		£262	8	9

Amounting to two hundred and sixty-two pounds eight shillings and nine pence, Hallifax currency.

(Signed) PIERRE ROCHEBLAVE.

We certify the above rates to be reasonable.

A true copy.

(Signed) G. H. MONK.

D. A. Comy. Genl.

[C 260, p. 166.]

ACCOUNT.

MICHILIMACKINAC, 5th July, 1815.

Commissary General Robinson.

For the Public Service,

To Pierre Rocheblave—Dr.

For the undermentioned articles supplied for the use of the Indian Department to equip three batteaux sent to supply the Indians on the Mississippi—

For 12 papers, each 2 6—£1 10; 6 doz. files @ 2 6—£9	10	10	------
" 15 lbs. white and blue beads, 6 4—£4 15; 672 lbs. shot, 1 s 8—£5 6	60	15	0
" 4 bags balls. 336 lbs, 1 8	28	0	0
" 8 kegs gunpowder, 536 lbs., 5 10	156	6	8
" 410 lbs. tobacce, 5s.	100	5	0
" 4 kegs grease, 227 @ 5s.	68	0	0
" 12 " highwines, 108 galls, 17 6	94	10	0
" 65 bale cloth and cord, 6 3	20	6	3
" 1 red trunk	1	15	0
" 1½ doz. Holland twine	"	7	6
	£540	15	5

Amounting to five hundred and forty pounds fifteen shillings and five pence Halifax currency.

(Signed) Pierre Rocheblave.

A true copy.

(Signed) G. H. Monk, D. A. Com. Gen.

We certify the above rates to be reasonable, and at the fair market price of the country.

[C 260, p 172.]

ACCOUNT.

Michilimackinac, 5th July, 1815,

Commissary General Robinson,
[For the Public Service.]
To Pierre Rocheblave—Dr.

For the undermentioned articles supplied for the use of the Indian Dept. to equip three Batteau sent to supply the Indians on the Mississippi—

30 pieces blue strouds 2 36—£354; 40 prs. blankets 3 pt, 5 2—£104	468	------	------
12 prs. blankets 2 pt, 40—£260; 15 prs. blankets 2 pt. 2 7—£205	260	5	------
10 Do. 1½ pt. 2 6—£1 15; 10 prs. Do. 1 pt. 21—£10 10	21	15	------
5 ps. molton 140s—£35; 1 ps. flannel—£7 18 2; 2 pcs. scarlet cloth £29 6 6	72	4	6
½ ps. blue cloth 15¾ yds, 13 8—£10 15 3; ½ ps. blue cloth, 17 yds, 14 4—£12 3 8	22	8	11
2 pieces grey cloth 38¼ yds, 15s—£28 13 9; 20 lbs. spoiled yarn 12s—£12	40	13	9
10 pieces Indian ribbon spoiled 40s—£20; 12-8 ps. broad ribbon 84s—£32	51	16	------
6 doz. boxwood combs 10s—£3; 10 lbs. all colors Do. @ 86—£4 5	7	5	------
3 lbs. stitching thread 13 8—£2 1; 2 ps. 6-4 cotton 75 yds, 4 6—£10 17 6	18	18	6
10 Indian ribbon assorted 40s—£20; 8 ps. broad ribbon 84s—£33 12	53	12	------
	£1007	8	8

Amounting to one thousand and seven pounds eight shillings and eight pence Halifax currency.

(Signed) Pierre Rocheblave.

We certify the above rates to be reasonable.

A true copy. (Signed) G. H. Monk,
D. A. Com. Genl.

[C 260, p 170.]

ACCOUNT.

Michilimackinac, 5th July, 1815.

Commissary General Robinson
[For the Public Service.]
To Perre Rocheblave—Dr.

For the undermentioned articles supplied the Indian Depart't to equip three Batteaux sent to supply the Indians at Mississippi.

5 ps. printed callico 140 yds, 4s, £28; 2 best copper camp kettles @ 3 32, £33 4	61	4	------
2 gros Indian awls, 8 6—17s; 1½ gros fine hats £3	3	17	------
1½ gros gun worms @ 4 8—7s; 30 lbs. vermillion, 9s—£13 16	13	17	------
1½ " gun flints @ 28s—£2 2; 2 doz. women's scizzors, 18s	3	------	------
50 doz. scalping knives, 5 6—£13 15; 21 doz. folding knives, £3 13 6	17	8	6
18 gros gartering assorted. 36s—£32 8; 5 gros Bed lace, 32s—£8	40	8	------
55 W. W. guns @ 54s—£148 10; 5 rifles, 110s—£27 10	176	------	------
2 doz. cork feathers, 60s—£6 4; ⅓ gros blank bills, £1 17 6	7	17	6
1 Do. Fox Tail feathers, 60s	3	------	------
	£326	12	------

Amounting to three hundred and twenty-six pounds twelve shillings Halifax currency.

(Signed.) Pierre Rocheblave.

We certify the above rates to be reasonable.

A true copy. (Signed)
G. H. Monk,
D. A. Comy. Genl.

[C 260, p 168.]

MR. CROOKSHANK TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

York 7 July 1815

Sir

I beg leave to enclose herewith for the information of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond a return of Packages of Indian Stores forwarded by the Enterprize on the 3d Instant for Michilimackinac—Lt. Col. McDonall having directed Lt. Wingfield to take on board Indian Presents in preference to any other articles, and I have directed that the remainder of the Indian Presents forwarded to Nottawasaga should be sent down to Lake Huron with a quantity of provisions for to load the vessel on her return which Lt. Wingfield thought would be in eight days.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Geo. Crookshank
D. C. G.

Lt. Col. Foster
Mil. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 258, p 116.]

Enclosure.

Return of Indian Stores & Provisions forwarded for Michilimackinac on the 4th June & 3d July 1815 by the Schooner Enterprize.

4th June.

63 Barrels of Flour.
24 Tierces of Pork.
5 Barrels of Rum.

Indian Presents } 51 Cases of guns.
24 Boxes of Ball & Shot.
8 Bales.
also a number of articles of Eng. Stores.

3d July.

Indian Presents	55 Bales. 27 Casks & Cases. 146 Casks of Powder. 65 Boxes of Ball & Shot. 3 Cases of Guns.

3 Boxes Engineer Stores.

YORK 7th July 1815.
GEO. CROOKSHANK,
D. C. G.

[C 258, p 117.]

MEMORIAL.

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces &c. &c. &c. — — ———

The memorial of Lieutenant Andrew Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. of Fencible Infantry, late commanding at Fort McKay on the upper Mississippi with the local rank of Captain.

Humbly Sheweth

That Memorialist has been reared eleven years in His Majesty's Service the whole of which time upon a Foreign Station; he is a Lieutenant of nine years standing, and was lately honored with the command of a Detachment employed on the upper Mississippi—

Your Memorialist now takes the liberty of particularizing his services throughout the late American war in the anxious hope of their meeting with a gracious consideration—

Part of the Summer of 1812 Your Memorialist served on board His Majesty's vessels and Gun boats on the Lakes Ontario and Erie, during which time he had been often engaged in offensive operations along the American Coast.

At the time the American Army under General Hull threatened Amherstburg the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock allowed Your Memorialist amongst others, to volunteer his services for that quarter, he in consequence reached Amherstburg early in the month of August, and had the honor of sharing in all the operations which ended in the Capture of Detroit, Your Memorialist was the Senior Lieutenant employed at the reduction of that place, and in every affair which occurred in that part of the Country prior to that Event.

Your Memorialist was employed during the winter of 1812 on the Niagara Frontier under the command of the late Lieut. Col. Bishopp, a station particularly harassing from its proximity to the Enemy's posts. On this Service your Memorialist was for four months without taking off his clothes.

In the month of May 1813 when a formidable force of the Enemy threatened Fort George with an attack, the Detachment of the Royal Newf'dland Regt. to which your Memorialist belonged was ordered down to assist in its defence, and was amongst those Troops which opposed the landing of the Enemy on the 29th of May and suffered severely. Its remains accompanied the Army on its retreat towards Burlington Heights, and on the 6th June, during the action at Stoney Creek, formed part of the Reserve under Lt. Col. Bishopp.

In the month of July following your Memorialist was ordered down to Kingston having in charge American Prisoners of war, on his arrival there he was ordered with a Detachment of his Regt. on board Commodore Sir James Yeo's Squadron, where he did duty as a Marine Officer the remainder of the Summer, having been during that time in four different actions with the Enemy. On laying up the Squadron at the close of the Season he was appointed at the request of Sir James Yeo, who had been pleased to express himself satisfied with your Memoralist's conduct when on board to command a Detachment of 150 men stationed for the protection of the Dock Yard on Point Frederick, in which command he continued until the month of Februory 1814, when he was Selected as one of the officers of a Detachment of his Regt. ordered to proceed by a new and difficult route under the command of Lieut. Col. McDonall, for the relief of Michilimackinac, as to his conduct during the arduous and perilous voyage from the River Nottewasague to that place, your Memorialist will leave it to Lt. Colonel McDonall to speak.

Your Memorialist was stationed on the Island of Michilimackinac from May to October 1814. He was present at the repulse of the enemy on the 4th of Augt. and on the 3rd and 6th Septr. following, he commanded a Detachment of 50 Rank & File of the Royal Newf'ld Regt. which with 17 seamen under the command of Lieut. Worsley, captured by boarding two American armed schooners which were stationed near Michilimackinac for the purpose of intercepting the supplies of the Garrison, on this service your memorialist received a slight wound.

In the month of October following Lt. Col. McDonall was pleased to appoint Your Memorialist to proceed, with the local rank of Captain, to assume the command of *Fort McKay* on the Mississippi, and he accordingly left Michilimackinac on the 29th of October, although in a state of ill health, to perform a voyage of six hundred miles in a Batteaux, and after a month of extreme peril and privation arrived at Fort Mc Kay having several times narrowly escaped destruction.

Your Memorialist during his stay on the Mississippi, although surrounded by every difficulty, never ceased to labor for the public good so anxious was he to prove himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by Lt. Col. McDonall that he undertook, during the winter a journey of near Four hundred miles thro' a wild and uninhabited tract with the sole view of rendering a service to his country, an object which he may with confidence say he never lost sight of, as all his actions will show, and Memorialist flatters himself that had the war continued surrounded as he was by the numerous and warlike Tribes of the Mississippi, all heartily disposed and inclined to our cause, he might have been able to have rendered an important service to his country, by creating on the Upper Mississippi a powerful diversion in favor of the Army serving on the Lower, but the sudden peace frustrated his hopes in that respect.

Your Memorialist therefore most humbly submits this statement of his service, and prays your Royal Highness will be pleased to take them into your gracious consideration, and grant him promotion.

(Signed) ANDREW BULGER
Lieut. R. Nfd. Regt.

MICHILIMACKINAC 5th July 1815.

[C 721, p 62.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

MICHILIMACK'C, 9th July 1815

SIR,

I have before been under the necessity of repeatedly representing to Mr. Commissary Crookshank, the scandalous depredations committed invariably upon every species of His Majesty's property, whether of provisions, spirits, cloathing, Powder shot, guns, Tobbacco &c &c. The losses thereby sustained call loudly for an immediate remedy. I mean to make no charge, neither can I take upon myself to say who are the guilty. I have reason to believe that many are concerned in the shameful spoilations from the very period they leave York untill their arrival here Many cases Barrels &c arrive here half empty—some wholly so, & filled with dirt.

The Commissary at York should be answerable that every article is shipped unpillaged and in good condition, but that is effecting nothing, unless the Vessel or vessels on this Lake are under the Qr M Gl, then regularity might be hoped for & *they* prove of infinite more use. At present the Naval officer, will take charge of nothing—give receipts for nothing, alledging their previous deficiency—of course all is confusion, & bills of lading a mere farce.

If Rum is sent for the use of this post, they keep what they please for themselves; draw what provisions they please here; what they please at Nottawasaga—No check that I know of—they also frequently break in, on what is consigned to the Commissary. In fact, my opinion is, that the sailors consider all public property as fair game, & it is too diverting a game for them to relinquish.

This Post is to be given up on the 15th & I am at my wits end how to get the 4th part of our things removed. The Provisions, Guns, Shot, &c &c, I could not under the former orders, remove with prudence. *Greatly* as we want Indian Presents from Nottawasaga, I sent an express to withdraw the Surprise from that duty, to assist us—but too late

One Vessel under the orders of the Comg Officer, would effect infinitely more service, at a fourth part of the expence, & H. Ms. Stores, under proper regulations be safely delivered.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your Most Obedt Servant
RT. McDONALL, Lt. Col.
Commandg.

MAJOR FOSTER.

[C 120, p 180.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(Provincial Marine.)

ST. LAWRENCE
KINGSTON
10th July 1815

SIR,

I am extremely sorry that any inconvenience is likely to arise, for want of Vessels upon Lake Huron; and still further that Lieut Colonel McDonall did not express the probability thereof to Captain Collier from whom I have had a letter since his arrival at Mackinac which I transmitted to Your Excellency in my letter of the 13th June, where no allusion has been made to such an inconvenience being probable.

The other Schooner formerly upon Lake Huron is employed as I believe I have already stated with Capt W. Owen, making the surveys which have been ordered.

With respect to the Indian presents I am happy in being able to assure Your Excellency, that no inconvenience will be felt; and I do so on the authority of Lieut. Colonel McKay, who conducts them (and was forwarded from home on his arrival with them) That officer in answer to my repeated questions as to the Route he means to take, and the naval assistance he would require in it, stated distinctly that He had Batteaux plenty, waiting for him and the presents, and should want no assistance.

Anxious as 1 am in every instance to anticipate Your Excellency's wishes in providing for the probable exigencies of the service I shall hope to be favored with such timely notice as may enable me to arrange the means which will be necessary.

Your Excellency is fully aware of the uncertainty of our communications and, the Schooners on Lake Erie (the only ones we can resort to for assistance) are by my last accounts employed in transporting Commissariat Stores. If Lieut. Colonel McDonall has stated his wishes to Captain Collier I hope and believe that officer will do all he can to forward the service and remove the inconvenience he complains of

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's most obedt
humble servant
G. W. L. R. Owen
Commodore
Commr in Chief

To
His Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond

[C 735, p 55.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAKER.

[*Extract.*]

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1815.

"In regard to the Island of Bois Blanc I have to observe that Col. Butler acted without orders on his own impression of his duty. The enclosed Extracts of a letter from him to the Secretary at war of May 8th, shew his sentiments on that subject; and the motives which governed him in the transaction.

To justify the Claim to the surrender of the Island, it must be shewn that the British Government had possession of it at the time of the declaration of war, and was dispossessed of it afterwards. In this construction of the Treaty I am persuaded you will agree. I need scarcely remark that these facts have not been satisfactorily proved by the documents which you have communicated. From the paper signed James Allan, it is inferred that the Block House mentioned in it, was erected on the Island by the British Forces before the surrender of Detroit to the United States, under the Treaty of 1783. If this inference be correct, that fact, the mere erection of the Block House there, proves nothing either respecting the title to the Island or its occupancy by Great Britain when war was declared, or at any preceding time, after the surrender of Detroit according to the Treaty of 1783. The paper signed James Woods may be considered rather as an argument in favor of the British claim, than as affording an evidence of the facts necessary to support it. Colonel Butler you will observe insists on the authority of an important fact that the United States have a just title to the Island, while he does not admit that Great Britain had possession of it. If the occupation is not clearly established and the title doubtful it is not perceived on what ground the surrender of the Island can be claimed.

I am nevertheless instructed by the President to state that Col. Butler has been directed not to erect any works on that Island, but to propose to the British Commander that it shall remain vacant in the occupancy of neither party until the title to it shall be settled by Commissioners according to the stipulation contained in the late Treaty of peace, and in case the British Commander agrees to that proposal, to evacuate it forthwith. It is proper to add that the United States do not contemplate or desire in the relations which exist between our Countries to maintain the possession of the Island by force, nor can they suppose that Great Britian desires to acquire it in that manner. The Treaty of Peace has prescribed a mode by which this and all similar questions of right between the parties, shall be amicably settled, and in the moment of executing the Treaty, the United States will not be behind hand on any occasion in affording an example of conciliation and forbearance.

I am persuaded from a view of the extract from Col. Butler's letter which you have Communicated that it was not his intention to prevent the return of the Indians mentioned in it to their homes. I infer that he was desirous only to prevent their advance towards Malden, in conjunction with the British Troops, at a time when he did not think himself at liberty to surrender that post, under his orders which contemplated the simultaneous surrender of it with Michilimackinac, other routes were not prohibited to them. That there may be no difficulty however on this point orders will be given immediately not only that there shall be no impediment to the return of those Indians to their homes, *but that facilities shall be afforded them.*"

[C 688, p 173.]

MR. BAKER TO MR. MONROE.

(*Extract.*)

WASHINGTON July 12 1815

"I apprehend that to justify the claim to the Island (Bois Blanc) under the present circumstances it is only necessary to show that the British Government had held possession of it since the surrender of posts by virtue of the Treaty of 1783, it not appearing that the United States ever possessed it, until the retreat of Genl. Proctor in 1813. In the papers which I submitted to your inspection it is clearly stated by a Gentleman of respectability who had lived for a long time in the neighbourhood, that the Island had been occupied by a British Force since the Surrender of Detroit in 1796. The American Commander on the other hand in support of its retention and fortification on the part of the U. S. asserts, that it had at one time become a question whether the duties payable in Upper Canada could be levied in the Island, and that the Colonial Attorney General had given it as his opinion that they could not, the Island not forming part of Canada. He however afterwards states that it was not the Attorney General but Mr. Woods who had given this opinion. Mr. Woods on being referred to denies any knowledge of having ever expressed such a sentiment, and enters upon statements to show that the Island has always belonged to Great Britain since the conquest from the French in 1761, and actually forms part of the County of Essex in Upper Canada. From the extract of Col. Butler's letter to the War Department which you have done me the honor to communicate in your note, it appears that the reason assigned to him by the British officers for claiming the restitution of the Island in pursuance of the Treaty of Ghent, was that a block house had been erected and a Serjeants Guard stationed there some years since, which no officer of the United States thought proper to disturb. Altho' the American Commander seems to attach very little importance to this circumstance, it is nevertheless if proved to have taken place since the year 1796, in the absence of any occupation on the part of the United States, decisive of the question under present consideration, which you are perfectly aware is only to ascertain the *possession* of the Island prior to the late war.

The title of the United States derived from the ship channel, is mentioned in the Extract, whether well founded or not, and even the circumstance respecting the non payment of duties, had it been substantiated, are arguments totally foreign to the present question. The only evidence therefore, that bears on the subject, is in favor of the restoration of the Island, none of any description being brought forward to justify its retention, the claim to which ought to have been most clear and indisputable to have warranted the steps taken for the Erection of Military works upon it. The American Government however, thinking the evidence thus produced insufficient, proposes that the Island shall remain unoccupied by either party until the Commissioners under the Treaty shall decide to which it really belongs.

Although the Commander in Chief in Canada appears fully persuaded that the claim of restoration which has been made is well founded, yet considering the friendly and conciliatory disposition manifested by his Majesty's Commanders in the measures adopted respecting the restoration of Posts, I do not anticipate any objection to the arrangement proposed. However, I am convinced that should the possession by H. M. Government before the war be satisfactorily proved, no difficulty can be made with respect to its occupation until the decision of the Commissioners takes place.

With respect to the return of the Indians across the River St. Clair, it was very far from being wished that any undue interpretation should be given to the steps taken for arresting their progress to their own Territories. You must be sensible that the service for which the British Troops were destined (that of forming the Garrison of Malden) was one for which Indians are wholly unfit, and that as they were at peace with the United States, their only object could be to repass to their homes. the orders however which you inform me have been issued that there should be no impediment to their return, but that on the contrary facilities should be afforded to them will, I have no doubt, remove every difficulty on this head."

[C 688, p 76.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAKER.

(*Extract.*)

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1815.

"On the subject of that part of your letter relating to the overtures made by the United States to the Northern Indians and the hostilities still existing with them, I beg leave to observe that after an attentive perusal of the papers which were enclosed marked A, I perceive that their contents are confined to accounts of intended hostilities and of attacks on the American frontier by the Indians, with the exception of three letters, one from Judge Parker at Vincennes, another from Mr. Stickney at Fort Wayne, and the third from Mr. Woodbridge at Detroit. The two first only advance operations in the most general terms founded on hearsay, that British agents & British Traders were exciting the Indians to hostilities—The third which is a little more precise mentions the name of the person said to have been guilty of these practices by spreading false rumours respecting the intentions of the British Authorities— As some clue is thus furnished to direct an inquiry into the case, I shall not fail to make an immediate application to the Commander in Chief in Canada in order that an investigation may take place into the circumstances which are alledged, and am convinced that His Excellency will with the greatest readiness use every means in his power to bring any persons to punishment who may be proved guilty of practices which are not only contrary to the existing friendly relations between the two countries, but productive of consequences so dreadful to individuals and so deeply to be deplored–"

[C 688, p 196.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

WASHINGTON July 13 1815

SIR

I have the honor to transmit enclosed an extract of letter dated on the 10th Instant with its Inclosure, which I have received from the American Secretary of State in reply to the remonstrance which I had made to him on the 15th ultimo respecting the proceedings of the American Commander on the Detroit Frontier, together with an extract of a letter which I wrote in answer.

I beg to refer Your Excellency to these papers for the necessary information respecting what has passed on this subject, and the nature of the orders which have in consequence been given to Colonel Butler.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

To His Excellency
Lieut Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
& & &

[C 688, p 180.]

FROM MR BAKER. (UNADDRESSED.)

(*Extract.*)

"I received the day before yesterday the letter a copy of which is likewise enclosed, in which Mr. Monroe renews his suggestions on the subject of the removal of the Garrison and stores at Michilimackinac to Malden, offering the use of the American Boats for the purpose, and expressing fears that the retention of the Post would create unfavorable impressions towards the United States on the minds of the Indians about to be assembled in order to negotiate a peace.

In my answer which I have sent this day and a copy of which is herewith transmitted. After expressing my confident hopes that his fears on this account would be proved to be without foundation, I have informed Mr. Monroe, as I had already done verbally, that the means of removing the Garrison and Stores, and the spot to which they are to be carried in H. M. possessions, are questions so purely military and so connected with the internal arrangements of the Province that I could not form an opinion respecting them, but I have undertaken to refer the subject to the consideration of the Commander in chief in Canada, and to communicate without loss of time the reply which I may receive.

It is not improbable, provided no further cause of delay should intervene in the restoration of Michilimackinac, that the answer of the Commander in chief may not arrive until after a proper spot shall have been prepared for the occupation of the Troops on the shores of Lake Huron.

I had received some information, although of a very general nature, that the United States had determined to make great exertions for the purpose of obtaining a preponderating influence among the Northern Indians, which has been in some measure strengthened by the solicitude shewn to remove the Garrison of Michilimackinac so far down as Malden, which would for a considerable time at least favour any intrigues which might be set on foot amongst the nations in the vicinity of Lake Huron."

A true Extract
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

[C. 688, p 13.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

War—1812.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1815.

SIR

I have the honour to transmit inclosed for the information of Your Excellency copies of a series of letters relating to the overtures made by the United States to the Northern Indians and the hostilities still existing with them, which have been communicated to me in an official note by the American Secretary of State accompanied by the remark that "they show the deep impression which has been made on the "minds of the public agents of the United States at the several frontier "posts from Detroit to St. Louis, with the marked circumstances which "produced it, that the Indians have been stimulated to this conduct by "British agents."

I have likewise enclosed a copy of my reply to Mr. Monroe on this subject, and beg to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause an enquiry to take place agreeably to the assurance which I have given to this Government, into the circumstances stated in Mr. Woodbridge's letter, particularly as respects the individual whose name is mentioned, and whose conduct if truely represented, certainly forms a just ground of complaint, in order that I may be enabled according to the result of the investigation, either to show that the charge is unfounded, or communicate the steps taken to punish such unjustifiable conduct.

As I clearly perceive that on the occurence of the threatened Indian war, the old accusation of having instigated the hostilities will be revived against us, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of measures being taken, either by a public proclamation or otherwise, to prohibit the agents and other individuals in the employment of the Government, or under its control residing amongst the Indians, from interfering in their concerns in any manner which may be incompatible with the existing relations of peace and amity between Great Britain and the United States, for which the present complaint might perhaps be thought a sufficient foundation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedt humble servt,
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

To
His Excellency
Lieut. Genl Sir Gordon Drummond, K. C. B.
&. &. &.
[C 688, p 181.]

PETITION OF ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

To His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable and Military Order of the Bath, Administrator in Chief of the Government of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c, &c, &c.

The Petition of Robert Livingston, late Captain in the Indian Department.

Respectfully Sheweth

That your petitioner at the beginning of the late American war was living in a very comfortable way at the Island of Saint Josephs, though always anxious to do anything that might come within the sphere of his Power to promote the Interest and Welfare of Government. That he accepted the situation of Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Volunteer Militia which were then raising at Saint Josephs, for the purpose of making a descent on the Enemies Post of Michilimackinac, thirty-six of which men your petitioner procured himself and which situation he conceived himself quite adequate to fulfill, having formerly served nine and a half years in the Second Batt. of the late Royal Canadian Volunteers.

That your petitioner after the Capture of Michilimackinac was ordered by Captain Roberts of the 10th Royal Vr Battalion who commanded, to proceed to Detroit, with the Prisoners of War, which service he duly performed and saved their lives from the *Indians* who were lying in ambush as they were descending the River Saint Clair.

That on his arrival at Detroit he was made prisoner of war from whence he made his escape the third night, and arrived at Amherstburg when he put himself under the command of Lieut. Col. St. George who commanded that Garrison, two days after he was wounded and taken prisoner again at the Battle of Brownstown, and was again carried into the Garrison of Detroit, at which place he remained a Prisoner until the Capture of that Garrison by the British Forces under the Command of the late General Brock on the 16th day of August one thousand eight hundred and twelve. Immediately after the capture of which place he was ordered by General Brock to proceed to Michilimackinac, with public despatches, at which place he arrived on the twenty fourth day of August from thence he was ordered to proceed to Saint Joseph's there to perform the duties of an interpreter until further orders, in the month of January ensuing he was ordered by Capt. Roberts to repair to Michilimackinac, from thence was ordered to Detroit with Public Despatches, at which place he arrived on the twelfth day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. That he remained at Detroit nineteen days and was again ordered to Michilimackinac with Despatches, at which place he arrived on the twelfth day of March, he remained there but four days when he was again ordered to St. Joseph's making in all a distance of six hundred and sixty miles or thereabouts which was performed on snow shoes and sleeping out the whole time, in a single blanket and starving for want of provisions. That your petitioner was in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and thirteen ordered to proceed to and join the army under the command of General de Rottenburg, then quartered on the Four mile Creek (Niagara Frontier) to pass by the North side of Lake Huron and raise and take with him the Indians residing in that quarter, which service he punctually performed and arrived at the Head Quarters of the army commanded by General de Rottenburg on the ninth day of August, from which time to the seventeenth of the same month he kept the Indians who came with him in constant motion by every day annoying the Enemy's Piquets and frequently brought in Prisoners and scalps. On the seventeenth he received four severe wounds and was again taken prisoner. By those wounds he is in a great measure deprived of the sight of his right eye by the blow of a Tomahawk which he received from the Inimical Indians. Is also deprived of the Natural use of his right arm owing to the stab of a spear which he received in the shoulder, and was also wounded in the head, the fourth wound is a musket Ball in his left thigh which remains unextracted.

That your petitioner was in this situation carried into the Fort of old Niagara, where he was treated with the greatest inhumanity being refused the least Medical Aid, until his wounds were swarming with worms; That on the night of the nineteenth of October (notwithstanding he was very ill of his wounds) he effected his *escape*, subsisting seven days on accorns alone, on the first day of November he reached Burlington heights and again joined the advance at Stony Creek under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Murray. That he remained with the advance until after the Capture of all the Enemy's Posts on the Niagara Frontier, altho at the same time not well of his former wounds two of which remain still open. Shortly after the Capture of those Posts he was ordered to proceed to Michilimackinac with an escort of Indians with Public money, which voyage he performed and returned to Fort George on the twenty eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, where he remained but four days when he was again ordered to proceed to Nottowassogay, there to join the detachment of Newfoundland Regiment under the command of Lieut Col. McDonall, to act as guide and conductor to them on their route to Michilimackinac, which service was duly performed, and if that Detachment arrived safe, it was owing to the vigilance of their conductor. Immediately after his arrival at Michilimackinac a guide was wanted to Conduct the Schooner Nancy to the River Nottowassaugay, as no other person could be found capable of undertaking this hazardous piece of service, and the safety of the Garrison much depended on the success of this voyage your petitioner without hesitation embarked, and guided the vessel to the River Nottawassaugay, two hundred and fifty miles along a very dangerous and unexplored coast, and in nine days returned to Michilimackinac with the Vessel, Crew, and Cargo, all safe, no other person in that country could be found who was Capable of undertaking this service. That shortly after the Enemies fleet made its appearance off Michilimackinac, at which time he was ordered to proceed in a Canoe through their Fleet to go in pursuit of the schooner Nancy, which was then on her way from Nottawassaugay to Michilimackinac, in order that her commander might take the necessary precaution to Keep her from falling into the hands of the Enemy, which service Your Petitioner performed, and actually met the Nancy on her way to Michilimackinac, but according to Lieut. Col. McDonall's instructions, turned his back to the River Nattaawassaugay; That he proceeded according to his instructions to York with despatches and returned with all possible expedition, anxious to afford the Nancy's commander all the assistance in His Power.

That Your Petitioner rejoined her crew on the twelth day of August just as the Enemy's squadron made its appearance off the Harbour of Nottowassaugay. That he immediately collected all the Indians in that vicinity, being in number but twenty-three, and gave what assistance was in his Power to Lieut Worsley, having after a gallant and very vigorous defense of one whole days duration, with twenty-one Indians, nine Canadians, and twenty seamen combated with three hundred and Eighty of the Enemy.

And Your Petitioner does on this occasion claim the credit of saving that brave officer and his gallant little Crew from falling into the hands of the Enemy; afterwards he conducted Lieutenant Worsley and Crew to Michilimackinac, in two Batteaux and one Canoe, loaded with provisions; passed three hundred and Sixty miles by the North Side of Lake Huron which voyage was performed in seven days and a half, that on their way they fell in with two of the Enemies Schooners, which were Blockading the Detour (a narrow passage which they were obliged to pass) they secured all the provisions in the two Batteaux and secured them in an obscure Bay, that they took all the men into his Canoe, being in number thirty-five, passed the Blockading Squadron at the distance of one hundred yards in the night and arrived safe at Michilimackc on the first day of September, when immediate application was made for assistance by Lieutenant Worsley, which assistance was granted, and that Your Petitioner and Lieutenant Worsley returned, boarded & took the two shooners, the first on the fifth and the second on the seventh day of September and he appeals to Lieutenant Worsley (who commanded the expedition) and the other officers under his command to know if his services on this occasion were not of the utmost importance, in quality of Pilot he will on this occasion venture to say that not another person could be found in all that Country who was capable of performing this important service.

That your petitioner was immediately after this capture ordered with a guard of Indians to conduct the officers and seamen taken on board the two vessels to York, which service he performed and returned to Michilimackinac on the twelth day of October, where he obtained permission to go to Montreal to pass the Winter in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; when your Petitioner was appointed Captain of the Indian Department he was again ordered to proceed to Michilimackinac with Lieut: Col: McKay at which place he arrived on the twelth day of Mar after a very fatiguing journey, three hundred and sixty miles of which were on Snow Shoes.

That your Petitioner has travelled as bearer of Public Despatches and by orders of the different officers under whose command he has been since the commencement of the late war *eight thousand eight hundred and ninety miles* for which he has never received any travelling expenses allowances or any thing in lieu thereof. Your Petitioner lost his Establishment at Saint Joseph's, Vizt: House, Wharf, and Store, which were burn't by the Enemy, and has lost his health, strength & comfort, for the good of his country. A country which allows her brave sons to go unprotected or unrewarded and upon which country and the Justice of Your Honor, Your Petitioner reposes with confidence.

That by a Garrison order at Michilimackinac dated the tenth day of July last several officers of the Indian Department were reduced, and the case of your Petitioner reserved for consideration of your Excellency therefore with the greatest confidence and most lively hope Your Petitioner submits his case to the consideration and Justice of Your Excellency and

Humbly Prays that your Excellency will be pleased to grant him that justice and relief that his case in the opinion of Your Excellency may merit, And as in Duty bound Your

Petitioner shall ever pray

ROBERT LIVINGSTON

[C 258, p 118.]

I hereby certify that the Bearer Mr Robert Livingston, Captain in the Indian Department, whilst Interpreter in the same travelled from McKinac to Detroit and returned again to McKinac in Winter 1812 &

13 from Fort George to McKinac & returned again to Fort George in Winter 1813 & 14 from Fort George he again ret'd to McKinac making in all a distance of 735 Leagues or thereabouts and since he has been promoted, he has been employed frequently as bearer of Public Despatches, exclusive of the above mentioned services, and to the best of my knowledge and belief he has not received any travelling allowances.

St. Josephs 24th July 1815

John Askin
Capt. Rest.
& Dt

[C 258, p 125.]

We the *Magistrates*, *Merchants*, *Traders*, and Principle Inhabitants of Michilimackinac, and St. Joseph's, most earnestly recommend to Your Excellency's particular protection Mr. Robert Livingston late Captain in the Indian Department, whose conduct, and behaviour, on all occasions during the late war with the United States, has been highly Meritorious,—has received several wounds, and has in a great measure lost the sight of his Right *Eye*, and the use of his Right *Arm*, by wounds received from the Enemy on the Field of Battle, and who in consequence of the Indian Department having been reduced, is likely to be left unprotected, and without the means of living—We therefore most ardently request Your Excellency to take his case into consideration and to provide for him in such a manner as to give him the means of living in that rank to which his *wounds* and *services*, so justly entitle him

Michilimackinac 12th July 1815.

Pre Rocheblave N. W. Co.
Jacques Porlier Merchant
R. Dickson

D. Mitchell J. P.
John Johnston J. P.
Fredk Oliver Mercht
M. LeCroix Mercht
P. Jos Lairoix Mercht
Joseph Rolette Mercht
John Askin J. P.
J. Frank Mercht
James Aird Mercht
Den. Graham

[C 258, p 126.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG
16th July 1815

SIR,

I have been honored with Capt. Dicksons letter of the 5th Instant, and also its enclosure from Col. Caldwell addressed to Col. Claus— It is a difficult thing to reply to such a letter and I shall preface to you Sir with my assurance that every article that has been asserted therein, is without the least shadow of truth, originating I hope in the imbecility of the Deputy Superintendant.

On Sir George Murray's arranging and fixing the day that the Indians were to leave Burlington, I sent to request to see Colonel Caldwell, I wrote him of the arrangements made by Sir George Murray and requested that he would accompany me to Delaware where I hoped to meet Mr. Commissary Laidley his reply was "I will see the Colonel to-morrow," several days passed and I never saw or heard from him on the subject, I also requested that he would have proper officers at the Grand River to issue eight days rations to the Indians who would arrive there on tuesday, and to hurry them on to Delaware– His reply to this was that he would do so, that his son Tom had been stationed there for the last two months & that he would also send Capt. Billy Caldwell there. I arrived at the Commissariat at the Grand River on the following Sunday & was much surprized to find the Indians that had come from Burlington still encamped there, on enquiring of Mr. Wiggins of the Commissary Department, I was informed by him that the Indians had been loud in their complaints at not getting their Rations to enable them to proceed to Delaware, and that he could not issue them until an officer came. I enquired why Lt. Caldwell did not attend? Mr. Wiggins observed that he was told Lt. Caldwell was to be stationed at the Grand River, however that he had seen him but once in the last two months & that only when he came there on Sunday to attend a Shawanee's Horse Race; it was afterwards reported to me that no officer attended until the following Tuesday, by which shameful neglect the Indians were detained eight and nine days longer from their homes, than there was occasion for, and all owing to Col. Caldwell's neglect; which I reported to Lt. General Sir George Murray, and which under date 11th May last, he informed me he would on his arrival at York cause serious inquiry into—

I had arrived at Delaware & remained there four days, when Col.

Caldwell came up, but instead of coming to my Quarters or entering into any explanation, he drove his companion into the Bush two miles distant, without ever expressing a wish on any occasion or ever opening his lips on any subject unless on the extreme ill state of his own health; the Deputy Supt. took care to be always left alone, nor is he ever to be found when wanted.

It was arranged by Lieut. General Sir George Murray, and Mr. Commissary Laidley was sent on to Sandwich on purpose to provide provisions for the Indians there and at Amherstburg (conformable to Sir George Murray's letter addressed to Maj. General de Watteville 27th April) for several months; nor was there ever the most distant idea of any of the Tribes remaining on the Thames until *I* in the strongest terms pointed out to the Reverend Mr. Dankey in presence of Mr. Laidley the necessity of the Moravians and Moncies settling at their own homes & which they did in consequence of my desire, and in a conversation which I had with Sir George Murray he stated his particular wish that the Indians should remain on the River Thames except those of the Moravian Town. And his letter to me 18th May he particularly points out his wish that the Indians should for the present occupy the country between the Thames and St. Clair Rivers. *Soley* with that view of being out of all possible reach of the American Troops *until* the evacuation of Amherstburg.

After my taking possession of Sandwich I obtained permission from a Mr. Pattinson, a merchant, to allow the Chippewas and Socks to plant on some of his ground at the mouth of the River Thames, but Col. Caldwell sent me word by Capt. Wilson that they would not stop there for him, this I will prove by every officer in the Indian Department, save and except the Caldwell family.

Government always knew that the Indians were to receive provisions, until grain could be raised by their own labor, and, as I have already repeated, if this grain is not raised, it is alone Col. Caldwell's fault, and no fault of the Commissariat, which Dept. he had already incorrectly assailed, and afterwards acknowledged to Deputy Commissary General Turquand in my hearing that he had written a false statement but that it was owing to matters having been misrepresented to himself—Colonel Caldwell appears to feel displeased that I did not inform him of my private correspondence with the American Commandant at Detroit—Even in matters of more trifling nature regarding his own department, private information though made to himself only by me, had in several instances been as publick in a few hours afterwards as if it had been communicated to him for that purpose.

It has indeed been my constant complaint, for months back to General Stovin & Sir George Murray, that I have been Superintendant of the Indians & not "since my arrival at this place," as Col. Caldwell states.

Government had much to expect from the Indians during the war.

Colonel Caldwell seldom, or ever went near them, and when he did it was only to disgust.

The confidence which I had restored amongst those people towards the Government at so critical a period has been acknowledged, and at this day I feel a pleasure in hearing them express their gratitude, which alone more than amply rewards my trouble–

The Deputy Superintendent states that he prevailed on the, Moncies, Moravians, &c. &c. to do so & so, I disavow and can prove every item of his assertions to be incorrect and again declare, he was not to be found, he never came near them, until the whole of the arrangement was made by me, and executed by the active exertions of Captains William Elliott and John Wilson.

Colonel Caldwell did not arrive for many days after the Indians at Sandwich, I myself rode down and went over to Fighting Island which I inspected and finally placed, *Neywash* there with his people; on this occasion I consulted myself, with Colonel Caldwell, his reply was "Colonel I don't know what these poor people would do without "you"—This observation was made to me by Col. Caldwell in presence of officers some days after his writing his confounded letter to Colonel Claus. Much about this time the Deputy Superintendent was mightily offended because I would sanction the purchase of three hundred pound weight of gun Powder, and demanded my reasons for refusing to countersign his order; I informed him that in this instance I could not think of authorizing the expenditure of six hundred Dollars for the Indians to shoot Pidgeons, particularly as there was plenty of powder hourly expected from Erie.

The Deputy Inspector says very gravely, that the people at Chenail Ecarte are provisioned monthly, the fact is he knew nothing of what was going on, nor did he ever know, for on the 14th or 15th of June last he sent for Captains Wilson and Elliott, in a great hurry & with much agitation (as was stated to me by Capt. Elliott) inquired if it was possible to ration the Indians at Ecarte on the 24th of that month, and that he was afraid he would get into a scrape for his neglect. However this active old Deputy Superintendent was greatly surprised when Capt. Elliott said "Why Sir I thought you knew at Burlington that "Col. James had arranged all these matters." His observation was "I "am glad of it, so much the better," now the fact is, and was, that all those arrangements were made by Sir George Murray at Burlington where he saw and knew that nothing could be expected from a quarter, where such idleness and want of attention towards the most trifling duty prevailed.

With regard to the Indians not being permitted to cross the River to hunt since their arrival here, it may be necessary to state the conversation which passed in my presence between Sir George Murray and Col. Claus, in which the latter said "Sir George it will be necessary to light the "large fire at Amherstburg in order to make known to the American "Indians the particulars of the Peace and the result of the council "here." Sir George replied. "Colonel Claus you will of course do "what is customary on these occasions." Colonel Claus replied "he would"—however I have not heard anything further on this subject notwithstanding my having repeatedly enquired of Colonel Caldwell if he had received any instructions on the subject, any impediments that existed to prevent the Indians crossing over to hunt as formerly were explained in my letters to Lieut General Sir George Murray some time ago; *real* impediments only existed for the first week after our arrival at Sandwich; I repeatedly informed Col. Caldwell that the Indians might go and hunt over the River whenever they pleased, he still continued to ask whenever he saw me if there was any danger—when at length, and tired by representation of the question I found it necessary to call in Mr. Commissary Laidley who was walking by, and desire him to bear witness that I had given Col. Caldwell the same information at least a dozen times before; but he *would* still continue to ask the same questions—

Col. Caldwell was repeatedly asked by me, and I recommended that the Shawnies and Socks should plant some ground on or near Fighting Island and there was plenty of grain and time to do so, but the answer of the Deputy Supt *always* was "They do not intend to plant they want their Presents and powder, which will be here before the corn could grow, and when they will all go home together.

Previous to my leaving Amherstburg on the 18th Instant I found it necessary to write the Deputy Supt. the accompanied letter: it will at once shew you the spirit of opposition to my respectful request. I shall not offer a single remark of which you are the better Judge.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
R. JAMES
Lt Col.

Major General
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 160.]

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*War-1812.*)

MANITOUALIN ISLAND
21st July 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 18th Inst. I delivered over the Island and Fort of Michilimackinac to Colonel Butler of the United States Troops, having previously removed to this place and St. Joseph's, the whole of our Guns, Provisions, Ordnance Stores, & &.

I enclose a return of American Ordnance originally captured in this place and at the Prairie des Chiens, and which were surrendered to that Government in conformity to the Treaty of Ghent.

A report has just reached me of the arrival of a Company of the 37th Regt. at St Joseph's. In the hope that it will be soon followed by the two others which Major Foster informs me have been ordered, I shall send back by them the Two Companies of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. by the Route of the Nottawasaga River, as being by far the most direct and easy, the vessels can also on their return bring cargoes of the various stores, Provisions and Indian Presents from that place and which we have hitherto found it so difficult to get conveyed.

Upon this subject I find it my duty to call your attention to the continued depredations made upon His Majesty's stores; it is impossible for me to trace it, or to say whether the Pillage takes place on the Route from Nottawasaga or from thence to St. Joseph's but the abuse has now got to such a pitch as to call loudly for an immediate remedy.

We are now busily employed in clearing the ground for the proposed Fort at this place.– Our progress has been slow from the want of men, it will be still less now that we are reduced to a Company—The ground being rocky will be difficult to work, therefore Thirty to Forty Artificers (masons, miners, and carpenters,) are immediately required and perhaps wo'd be easiest procured from those no longer wanted.

In consequence of the statement of the officers Commanding the Schooners, two thirds of the detachment of the Royal Newfoundlands return with the schooners which brought the Company of the 37th by the way of the River and Fort Erie, and the other third in the Enterprize by the way of Nottawasaga and York.

It would be highly desirable if some of the Long 24 prs for our new

Fort (and now in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe) were conveyed here this season.

I have &c
(Signed.) Robt. McDonall
Lt. Col. Commandg.

To
Major General
Sir Fredk Robinson K. C. B.
&. &. &.

[C 688, p 236.]

Enclosed Return.

Michilimackinac
18th July 1815

Return of Ordnance & Stores delivered to Colonel Butler, Commanding the United States Troops on the delivery of the Post of Michilimackinac to the United States Government.

Ordnance	Brass	5½ Inch Howitzers		Two
		6 Pounders		Two
		7 Pounders		One
	Iron	9 Pounders		Two
		6 Pounders	x	One
		7 Pounder	x	One
		½ Pounder	x	Two
		¼ Pounder	x	One
Carriages	Garrison	9 Pounder		One
		6 Pounder		Two
		3 Pounder		One
	Travelling	5½ Inch Howitzer		Two
		9 Pounder		Two
		6 Pounder		Three
		3 Pounder		Two
		½ Pounder		One
		Shot 9 Pound		eighty-four

x From Prairie des Chien

A Butler
Col 2nd Riflemen

[C 390, p 44.]

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

HORSE GUARDS
26th July 1815

SIR

Having laid before the Prince Regent, the Proceeding of a General Court Martial held at Montreal on the 21st December 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 28th of January 1815, for the Trial of Major General Henry Proctor, Lieut Colonel of the 41st Regiment, who was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, Vizt.:

1st. "That the said Major General Proctor, being entrusted with "the Command of the Right Division of the Army serving in the Can- "adas, and the retreat of the said Division from the Western parts of "Upper Canada, having become unavoidable from the loss of the "fleet, on Lake Erie, on the 10th Sept. 1813, did not immediately "after the loss of the Fleet was known by him, make the Military "arrangements best calculated for promptly effecting such Retreat, and "unnecessarily delayed to commence the same, until the evening of "the 27th of the said Month, on which day the Enemy had landed in "considerable force within a short distance of Sandwich, and Head "Quarters of the said Division. Such conduct on the part of the said "Major Genl Proctor, endangering the safety of the Troops under his "command by exposing them to be attacked by a force far superior to "them, being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good "order and Military Discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War."

2nd. "That the said Major General Proctor after commencing the "Retreat of the said Division on the said 27th September, altho' he "had reason to believe that the Enemy would immediately follow it "with very superior Numbers, and endeavour to harass and impede its "March, did not use due expedition, or take the proper measures for "conducting the said Retreat, having encumbered the said Division "with large quantities of useless baggage, having unnecessarily halted "the Troops for several whole days, and having omitted to destroy the "Bridges over which the Enemy would be obliged to pass, thereby "affording them the opportuuity to come up with the said Division, "such conduct betraying great professional incapacity on the part of "the said Majr. Genl Proctor, being contrary to his duty as an officer, "prejudicial to good order and Military Discipline, and contrary to the "Articles of War."

3d. "That the said Major General Proctor did not take the necessary "measures for affording security to the Boats, waggons and carts, laden "with the ammunition, stores, and provisions required for the troops on "their Retreat, and allowed the said Boats, waggons & carts, on the 4th and "5th of October, 1813, to remain in the rear of the said division, whereby "the whole or the greater part of the said ammunition, stores, and provisions either fell into the enemy's hands, or were destroyed, to prevent "their capture, and the troops were without provisions for a whole day "previous to their being attacked on the said 5th day of October—such "conduct on the part of the said Major Gen'l Proctor being contrary "to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and Military Discipline, and contrary to the articles of war."

4th. "That the said Major Gen'l Proctor having assured the Indian "chiefs in council at Amherstburg, as an inducement to them and their "warriors to accompany the said Division on its Retreat, that on their "arrival at Chatham, they should find the Forks of the Thames fortified, did nevertheless neglect to fortifiy the same, that he also neglected "to occupy the hights above the Moravian village, altho' he had previously removed his ordnance, with the exception of one Six Pounder "to that position, where by throwing up works, he might have awaited "the attack of the enemy and engaged them to great advantage, "and that after the intelligence had reached him of the approach of the "enemy on the morning of the said 5th of October, he halted the said "Division, notwithstanding it was within two miles of the said village, "and formed it in a situation highly unfavorable for receiving the attack "which afterwards took place, such conduct manifesting great professional "incapacity on the part of the said Major General Proctor, being contrary "to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and Military Discipline and contrary to the articles of war."

5th. "That the said Major General Proctor did not on the 5th day "of October, either prior to, or subsequent to the attack by the enemy "on the said Division on that day make the Military dispositions best "adapted to meet or to resist the said attack, and that during the "action and after the troops had given way, he did not make any "effectual attempt in his own Person, or otherwise, to rally or encourage "them, or to co-operate with and support the Indians who were engaged "with the enemy on the Right, the said Major General Proctor having "quitted the field soon after the action commenced, such conduct on "the part of Major General Proctor, betraying great professional "incapacity, tending to the defeat and dishonor of His Majesty's arms, "to the sacrifice of the Division of the army committed to his charge,

" being in violation of his duty, and unbecoming and disgraceful to his " character as an officer, prejudical to good order and Military Discipline " and contrary to the articles of war." Upon which charges the court came to the following decisions:—

" The Court having duly weighed and considered, the evidence " adduced, as well in support of the charges, as in support of the " Defense, Is of opinion,"

" That the Prisoner, Major General Henry Proctor, Lieut. Col. of the " 41st Regiment, is not guilty of any part of the First Charge; and the " Court doth therefore wholly acquit him, the said Major General " Proctor, of the same."—

" On the Second charge, The Court is of opinion, that the said Major " General Proctor is Guilty of the following part thereof, that he did " not take the proper measures for conducting the Retreat. But the " Court is of opinion that the said Major General Proctor is Not " Guilty of any other part of the said charge, and doth therefore " acquit him of the same."—

" On the third Charge, The Court is of opinion that the said Major General Proctor is Guilty of that part thereof, in which it is charged, that " the said Major General Proctor did not take the necessary Measures for " affording security to the Boats, Waggons and Carts, laden with the " ammunition, stores and Provisions required for the Troops on their " Retreat:—But the Court is of opinion that the said Major General " Proctor, is Not Guilty of any part of the remainder of the said " charge, and doth therefore acquit him of the remainder thereof."—

" On the Fourth Charge, The Court is of opinion that the said Major " General Proctor is guilty of that part thereof, in which it is charged " that he neglected to occupy the Heights above the Moravian village, " altho' he had previously removed his ordnance with the exception of " one six Pounder to that Position, where by throwing up works he " might have awaited the attack of the Enemy; and engaged them to " great advantage; and that after the Intelligence had reached him, of " the approach of the Enemy, on the morning of the said 5th of October, he halted the said Division, notwithstanding it was within two " miles of the said village, and formed it in a situation highly unfavorable for receiving the attack which afterwards took Place:"—

" But the Court is of opinion that the said Major General Proctor, is " not Guilty of any part of the remainder of the said charge, and doth " therefore acquit him of the remainder thereof."

"On the Fifth Charge the Court is of opinion, that the said Major "General Proctor is guilty of that part thereof, in which it is charged, "that he did not, on the said 5th of October, either prior to, or subsequent to the attack by the Enemy on the said Division on that day, "make the Military dispositions, best adapted to meet or to resist the "said attack" "But the Court is of opinion that, that part thereof, in "which it is charged that during the action, and after the Troops had "given way he did not make any effectual attempt, in his own Person "or otherwise to rally or encourage them, or to co-operate with, and "support the Indians who were engaged with the Enemy on the Right, "has not been proved, and the Court doth therefore acquit him, the "said Major General Proctor, of the same.—And the Court is of opinion "that the said Major General Proctor, is not Guilty of any part of the "remainder of the said charge, and doth therefore fully and honorably "acquit him of the same."

"Upon the whole the Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner, Major "General Proctor, has in many instances during the Retreat, and in "the disposition of the Force under his command been erronious in "Judgment, and in some, deficient in those energetic and active exertions, "which the extraordinary difficulties of his situation so particularly "required."

"And the Court doth therefore adjudge him the said Major General "Proctor to be publicly reprimanded, and to be suspended from Rank "& Pay for the Period of Six Calendar Months."—

"But as to any defect or reproach, with regard to the Personal Con-"duct of Major General Proctor, during the Action on the 5th of "October, The Court most fully and honorably acquits the said Major "General Proctor."—

I am to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness was pleased, in the Name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, to confirm the Finding of the Court on 1st 3d 4th and 5th Charges.—

With respect to the second charge it appeared to His Royal Highness to be a matter of surprize, that the Court should find the Prisoner Guilty of the offense alledged against him, while they, at the same time, acquit him of all the facts upon which that charge is founded; and yet that in the summing up of their finding upon the whole of the charges, they should ascribe the offenses of which the Prisoner has been found Guilty, to error in Judgment, and pass a sentence totally inapplicable to their own finding of Guilt; which can alone be ascribed to the Court having been induced, by a reference to the general good conduct and character of Major General Proctor, to forget through a humane, but mistaken lenity, what was due from them to the service.

Under all the circumstances of the case however, and particularly those which render it impossible to have recourse to the otherwise expedient Measure of re-assembling the court, for the revisal of their proceedings. The Prince Regent was pleased to acquiesce in and confirm so much of the sentence, as adjudged the prisoner to be publicly reprimanded: and in carrying the same into execution, I am to desire that you will convey to Major General Proctor, His Royal Highnesse's high disapprobation of his conduct, together with the expression of His Royal Highness's regret, that any officer of the length of service, and of the exalted rank which he has attained, should be so extremely wanting in professional knowledge, and so deficient in those active and energetic Qualities, which must be required of every officer, but especially of one, in the responsible situation in which the Major General was placed.

I am
Sir
Yours
FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

Lieut. General
Sir Gordon Drummond, K. C. B.
or Officer Commanding
His Majesty's Troops in Canada.

[C 688, p 201.]

MR. TORRENS TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War–1812.*)

HORSE GUARDS
26th July 1815

SIR,

The presence of Major General Sir F. P. Robinson being required in England without delay, for the purpose of appearing as an evidence on the court martial which is to be assembled on Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, upon charges preferred by Sir James Yeo, I have the Commander in Chief's commands to desire that he may be ordered to proceed to this country with the least possible delay, after this Dispatch shall reach your hands—

This order is given in anticipation of the regular summons which cannot be issued by the Judge Advocate General until the warrant for assembling the Court is prepared, & in order that the Major General may be enabled to leave Canada at the earliest possible period during the present season.

It is the intention of the Commander in Chief, that Major General Sir F. P. Robinson shall return to his station immediately upon the close of his evidence—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. Torrens.

His Excellency
Lieut General
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 688, p 217.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

Philalelphia
July 27, 1815

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 3d instant, and of two dated on the 4th instant with their Inclosures.

It has been very satisfactory to learn that the whole of the letters which I had forwarded to Quebec have been received, with the single exception of that of the 23rd of February, with a duplicate of which it is at present unnecessary to trouble Your Excellency, as it relates solely to the arrangements made for the speedier liberation of the military prisoners of war in this country, which have been long since completed.

My letter of the 13th Instant with the enclosed extract of a note addressed to me by the American Secretary of State will have afforded the most satisfactory information relative to the positive orders given to Colonel Butler not to erect any works on the Island of Bois Blanc, and respecting its evacuation, which latter circumstance was made dependent upon an understanding to which Your Excellency had expressed to me your willingness to consent.

I have not failed to call the attention of Mr. Monroe to the observation used by Colonel Butler in mentioning the delay which attended the restoration of Michilimackinac. Circumstances did not at the time permit a reference to the War Department for the purpose of explanation but Mr. Monroe gave me the strongest assurances of his ignorance of any orders having been sent to that officer, except in the spirit of his communication to me, which he begged might be considered as the unreserved and entire sentiments of the American Government in relation to this subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble servant—
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

To
His Excellency
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 688, p. 219.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

DRUMMOND ISLAND 28 July 1815

My Dear Forster

The bustle and turmoil of War, being now at an End (God Knows how long to continue so) I have been within this few days been taking a retrospective glance at my own affairs, *wch* appears to have been as little attended to, on the part of my agent as myself, I know nothing respecting my pay, nothing respecting my allowances; however the former can always be had, the latter if too long delayed, may be difficult.

No account has ever reached me of the Bat & Forage allowance for the following periods having ever been received by Messr Maillo Garden & Auldjo my Agents, and no part thereof, has ever been paid either to myself or the Regt^{al} Paymaster.

1813, 165 days 19 July & 31 Decm
1814, 200 do 1 Jany & 18 July
1814, 165 do 19 July & 31 Dec
1815 200 do 1 Jany & 18 July

Now the favour I have to ask, is that you will put my agents in the readiest way to receive the above allowances, or such parts thereof, as have not already been paid to them, Without your ascertaining with Sir Sidney, *the amount* and mode of payment, my agents, (tho' they have my power of attorney) will not be able to manage it.

I hope the future Fort Drummond, will be commenced with an alacrity & spirit which will push it forward with that rapidity which the times require. At present we can do very little, the few men of the 37th Knowing nothing about clearing ground, or indeed any kind of work.

I have been greatly at a loss for a Clerk, having often for want of time been obliged to send off despatches without copying them, and also most of my Public letters, surely I am entitled to one, or at least one for the orderly room.

I hope soon for the arrival of Capt McKay, and with him a whole budget of news.

Believe me always
Very truly yours
Rt. McDonall, Lt. Col.

I hope you have sent me some stationery being quite aground
Major Forster

[C 258, p 131.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO MAJOR BARWICK.

Detroit 28 July 1815

Sir

Information has just reached me that a party of Indians from Malden have been forcibly committing depredations upon Hickory Island within this Territory and have driven the occupants from *there*,—if the information be correct, I have to request of you, Sir, that measures be taken to punish the individuals concerned and to prevent such outrages for the future.

If any person residing within the British Dominions leave *their* for the purpose of committing Hostilities against the United States and after effecting the object find *their* a secure assylum we can only apply to the authorities of the country to arrest and restrain them.

The renewal and continuance of such conduct on the part of the Indians residing in Canada if not checked will have a tendency to involve our respective countries in war.

In the confidence that such an event would be equally unwelcome to each nation, and that the officers of both feel a disposition to prevent anything which might create National collision, I make this application,

I shall await with some anxiety your answer.

Very Respectfully
I have the honor to be
Your Most Obed't Servant
Lewis Cass.

To Major Barwick
of the British Army
commanding at Malden

P. S. Since writing the foregoing I am informed by the Asst. Depty Q'r M'r Gen'l that a Boat loaded with public property and passing up between Turkey Island and the Canada shore was boarded by a party of Indians in canoes from that Island and forcibly compelled to put back and pass on the western side of Turkey Island. If the channels of the River are to be obstructed by these people, the peace of the two countries requires that they shonld be immediately removed.

[C 258, p 176.] (Sgd) L. C.

MR. CROOKSHANK TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

York 29 July, 1815

Sir

Your letter of the 4th July enclosing a dispatch from Sir Gordon Drummond for Lt. Col. McDonall with His Excellency's directions that the same should be forwarded with the least possible delay, I had the honor to receive on the 23d Instant.

Lt. Col. McKay being at Nottawasaga River waiting the arrival of the Schooner from St. Josephs, which was daily expected the dispatch was forwarded to him, tho this may cause a delay of a day or two in the first instance waiting for the vessel, I conceive it far more expedient than sending a canoe round the Lake with the Dispatch, the vessel sailed from the Nottawasaga River on the 14th July laden with Indian Presents & Engineer Stores which completed the whole of the Indian Presents first sent & most of the Engineer Stores—The Indian Stores forwarded by Lt. Col. McKay have been sent down Nottawasaga River to be in readiness for shipping that the vessel would not be detained more than a day in loading & Lt. Wingfield expected in ten days when he sailed—

I have the honr to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Geo. Crookshank
A. C. G.

Major Foster
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 258, p 135.]

MAJOR BARWICK TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

Malden 31 July 1815

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter addressed to me by the Governor of Detroit.— The depradation Committed by a party of Indians from this neighborhood in a House on Hickory Island had come to my Knowledge some days Previous to the receipt of the Governor's letter and full restitution made by me to the sufferers.

With respect to the report made by the American Qr. Mr. General that boats had been boarded by Indians from Turkey Island and compelled to alter their course in going from Malden to Detroit I immediately sent Capt. Caldwell of the Indian Departmt to ascertain if there was cause for the Complaint, who reports to me that after the most minute enquiry amongst the chief persons belonging to the Indians residing on Turkey Island he finds that there had not been a single Boat either Boarded or compelled to alter her course in passing to Detroit, I have at the same time given positive orders to the Indians through Colonel Caldwell not to interfere in any manner whatever either with the persons or property of Americans.

I have &c
(Sgned) Edwd Barwick
Major 37th Regt

To His Excellency
M. Genl Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
& & &

[C 258, p 174.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

Kingston 31st July 1815

Sir

I have the honor to transmit for Your Excellency's consideration a communication just received from Lieut Col: James Commanding at Amherstburg covering a Protest served upon him by Col. Butler of the United States Army; stating that in restoring Fort Malden and its dependencies to us, the Island of Bois Blanc is not considered or admitted to be one of those dependencies, but that the rights of the United States to the said Island are reserved and retained unimpaired, and he protests against our possession or Military occupation of the same.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
F. P. Robinson
M. Genl. Commanding

To His
Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
& & &

[C 688, p 226.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

KINGSTON 31st July 1815

SIR

I have the honor of transmitting for Your Excellency's information a letter received from Lt Colonel James Commanding at Amherstburg containing the purport of a verbal communication from Colonel Butler of the United States Army at Detroit, respecting the Indians who followed Lieut: Col: James and are remaining with him.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedt & humble servant
F. P. ROBINSON
M. General Commanding

To His Excellency
Lt. General
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
& &
Quebec

[C 638, p 225.]

MAJOR GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

KINGSTON 1st August 1815

SIR

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that by a Letter received this morning from Major Brock of the 37th Regt, I have learnt that General Brown was expected at Detroit with 2500 men, and I think it is probable that he has arrived there by this time, having left Sacketts Harbour with 800 men, I suppose part of the above force, in the Jones accompanied by two other vessels, for the Head of the Lake, nearly a Fortnight since.—

The Americans are about to form an Establishment at Green Bay upon Lake Michigan;—and I understand they intend shortly to hold a Council with the Indians at Fort Wayne, upon the Question of Peace or War.—

Amherstburg was undoubtedly restored to us by the American Government, on the 1st ulto; and I have every reason to expect, that Michilimackinac would be given up by Lieut. Col. McDonall on the 15th July, or immediately on the arrival of Col. Butler who left Detroit for that place, on the 7th, with 240 men; but of these events, I have as yet no official Communication.—

I have given orders to the Commissariats, and Officers Commanding the different Posts, to use every exertion to forward the Indian presents to their several points of destination, with all possible dispatch.—

The Letters received from Major Brock by Lt Col. Cockburn are forwarded by the Express this evening, to Sir Sydney Beckwith.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obed & humble servant
F. P. Robinson
M. General Commanding.

To His Excelly
Lt Genl Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
&. &.

[C 688, p 232.]

MEMORANDA FROM LIEUT. BULGER.

(*Indians.*)

Quebec Augt. 1815

Col. McDonall's Dispatch of the 25th April communicating the official Intelligence of Peace reached Fort McKay on the morning of the 22nd May—The same day I held a council with the Indians and announced it to them- On the following morning I held another council with the Renards, Winebagoes, Scioux & Folles–Avoines, and made them smoke the Pipe of Peace. On the 22nd May I sent a Captain of the Indian Department to the Rock River, with the Belt and a Pipe to communiate the Intelligence to the Sauks, Ioways, and Kickapoos.

On the 3d July Capt. Anderson of the Indian Dept was sent by Lt. Col. McDonall with presents for the Indians of the Mississippi, and to explain to them the terms of the Peace—

Jn. Bulger
Lt. R. N. Regt.

[C 258, p 142.]

SPEECH TO INDIANS.

Lieut. Col. McDonalls speech to the different Indian Nations on sending Capt. Anderson of the Indian Department with presents to the Mississippi.

MICHILIMACKINAC 28 June 1815

My Children

(Capt. Bulger)—Your Father who commanded at the Prairie des Chiens has again rejoined me at this place, and has given me a pleasing and satisfactory account of your conduct, to prove to you my gratification at your having listened to his voice like obedient children, I embrace the earliest opportunity to send you some goods, to enable you to pass the winter,—The assortment is not so large as I could have wished in consequence of the presents not having arrived, but knowing your wants and being anxious to supply them, I even purchased from the Traders at a great price what I now send you.

My Children

I send you some strings of wampum to tell you my sentiments, open your Ears and be attention.

My Children

You have already been told more than once that Your Great Father the King, has made Peace with the Big Knives, and that all his Red children are included in it.—I again repeat this to you, and that it is his absolute desire and command that you all bury the Tomahawk and live in harmony with them.

My Children

You must now turn your attention to the cultivation of that strict friendship amongst yourselves upon which the common welfare of the Indian Nations so much depends.—It is only by a general Union of the Tribes, and burying in oblivion your jealousies and resentments that you can become happy or prosperous,—by such conduct,—by living in peace as if you were all of the same family,—You not only please your Great Father at Quebec, but you walk over your hunting grounds in safety and render yourselves so formidable that other nations will respect your Rights and be more careful how they treat you with injustice.

My Children

I recommend strongly to you to treat your traders well and by this means encourage them to return to your villages, let the Chiefs be careful to restrain their Young men from killing the cattle and destroying the Grain of the Inhabitants for these practices will cause them to leave your country, and then you will too late discover the imprudence of your conduct.

My Children.

Take great care of the goods I send you and distribute the clothing judiciously. You will use the Arms and Ammunition for the support of Your Families in the Winter it is with this view only I have sent them to you—Above all things encourage your women to plant corn that you may avoid the evils which you have endured from Scarcity and want.

My Children.

I have sent Wampum to all the different Tribes, making known to them these sentiments. I would wish the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Sioux the Neighbors in particular to remember that the Great Father at Quebec is highly displeased at their unnatural wars which they so frequently carry on against each other and that he expressly commands them to desist from making incursions into each others Territories to lay aside their enmity and in future to smoke the pipe of Peace together as Brethren.—

My Children

Listen to my words, those who do not wander into the wrong road, but attend strictly to my council, shall not want, I hold you all fast in my hands, and invite you once a year to the King your great Fathers new Fort at Pontaganipy (Drummond's Island) that you may there receive that bounty which he is ever ready to bestow upon his good and obedient chlidren.—

Captain Anderson having finished Lt. Col. McDonall's speech to the Sauks, Renards, and Kickapoos, and having laid before them the goods intended for them, Leettoite, Head Sauk Chief arose and spoke as follows

My Father

I am become weak in body and mind in my old days, I therefore beg you will excuse me should I forget or omit any words.—

In giving you my hand, or in speaking to you, I address myself to the King our Great Father beyond the Salt Lake, to My Father at Quebec and to My Father at Michilimackinac, I call the Sky and the Earth to witness and there is no deceit in my Heart, I will speak the pure truth.

My Father

I always thank the great Master of Life for having inclined me to listen to you, and follow your advice. The Chief Warriors and young men you see hereabouts are all of the same opinion, they love their English Father.

I thank you for what I have heard from you to day, it pleases me and I hope all the other Tribes will listen to your advice, as well as we shall. I thank you also for the clothing which I see before me.

My Father

I am tired standing, I must therefore be short and repeat to you again, that I am heartily pleased at what I have heard and seen to day—I have something more to say but I am fatigued I will put it off till the evening.

In the evening Capt. Anderson invited the old Chief to supper after which he began the following discourse.

My Father

I am going to talk with you privately that is in the presence of some of my principle Chiefs, if you think proper you may repeat what I say to Our Father at Michilimackinac.

My Father

I shall in the first place tell you how the Chiefs I sent to St. Louis were treated by the Big Knifes Chief (Governor Clarke) on their arrival there being three Chiefs and several soldiers, they were seated in the circle with the other Indians, the American Chief in going around to shake hands, said that the men I had sent were unfit to talk with him, and that he must absolutely *see me* or my *Head War Chief The Black Hawk*, he added to my Brother, you must immediately send off messengers to tell Lemoite and the Black Hawk to repair to this place in the course of thirty days; *If they do not*, I will ascend the Mississippi *and find them;* those your nation who remain here will be guarded by soldiers, til your Head Chiefs obey my summons. If they are not here in thirty days their Blood will be spilt for their disobedience.

Then addressing the Kickapoos, You have a choice, say you wish for war and we are ready, say you wish for Peace, and it shall be so.—Ye Sauks, Kickapoos, Renards, Poutawatamies you see what you must do, you must never expect to see your English Father again, you have rendered yourselves miserable by following his advice by going to war with us. He did not this year ask you to embark in his Boats, to traverse the Lakes.—We are going to build Forts on the Mississippi, we have driven your English Father from thence and from Michilimackinac, you are miserable, you will not have an English Trader amongst you; *how can they come?*

All this time and while the council lasted guns were pointed at my chiefs (continued LeMoite) and as often as the American chief the Red Head (meaning Governor Clarke) spoke harsh to them, several other tribes who were present would yell with joy, which makes me much ashamed as they were principally our Enemies from the Misouri.—Bodoin (the American agent for Indian affairs) was not in the council, he afterwards told my chiefs that what the Red Head (Governor Clark) had told them were not the words of the *Great American Chief*, that he made that bad news himself and threatened them without being authorized as he had himself wintered at Washington and was certain it was not the wish of the Great American Chief at that place to hurt any of the Indians.—The Red Head (Governor Clark) also told my chiefs that he had taken the pains to send an interpreter up the Misourie a great distance from them to cross over to the River St. Peters to descend the same and return to St. Louis by the way of the Mississippi.

My Father (continued the old chief La Moite) this is the discourse of the American Chief at St. Louis as reported to me by my Brother and the other Sauk Chiefs whom I had sent down and in whom I have full confidence, since Peace is declared and we are to live as friends, Why do not the Big Knives shut their bad mouths and not insult us?"

My Father.

If they come up here as *Traders*, I shall always be happy to see them, and to treat them well, but since *you* are not to have Forts on our Lands, *they* shall not come up with soldiers higher than Fort Maddison (their furthest post on the Mississippi before the war) we will strictly listen to your voice, but we are not women,—we will not commence quarreling with them, but if they begin to molest us in the least, we fear them not and will defend ourselves like men.

Address to and Translated by Capt. Anderson Indian Department at La Prairie des Chiens.

3 August 1815

The Thirty days that had been allowed by Governor Clark for the principal Sauk Chiefs to repair to St. Louis being as they said nearly elapsed, and as they understood that the Americans looked upon them as their Enemies from that period (15th or 25 August) they asked Captain Anderson what his advice to them was? he replied that he did not think the Americans would do them any injury and as Bodoin their Agent was soon expected up their best plan would be to receive him friendly, and present him with the pipe of peace on his arrival at their village, this proposal they would not agree to, stating that they would not humble themselves so much as to *offer their pipe but* if Bodoin would present them with his pipe, they would without hesitation receive it; Captain Anderson to get rid of this difficulty advised them to present the American agent with the pipe which Captain Bulger (who commanded at Fort McKay had given them in May last to smoke with the Americans on informing them of Peace.—To this they agreed.—

Speech of the Black Hawk, Head War Chief of the Sauk Nation, in reply to that of Lieut. Col. McDonall, spoken before Capt. Anderson.

My Father.

I thank you for your words to day, which instruct us how to live happy, I am also sincerely thankful for the trouble you have taken to save the lives of our women and children for the ensuing winter by the bounty you have bestowed upon us.

My Father.

You must before have heard that I am one of those very few Indians, who speak my sentiments openly and without reserve—do not therefore be angry at what I am going to say. I shall repeat your own words.

My Father.

You know that at the commencement of the war we were loath to take up the Tomahawk and did not until you absolutely threatened us seriously with your displeasure recollect My Father your words were these.

"My Children—Those bad spirits the Americans wishing to rob you "of your Lands and having declared war against Your Great Father the "King, he has declared war against them.—Your Red Brethren have all "joined him, in defense of your Lands and your lives, and I have often "pressed you to follow their example, but you are dilatory. I tell you "now, for the last time that if you do not immediately strike upon the "Americans, I will turn all the other Indians against you and strike "you to the ground.

These My Father you must recollect were your words conveyed to us by the Red Head (Mr. Dickson). You at the same time told us that if we followed your advice we should want for nothing and that so soon as we should beat the Americans and they would ask to smoke the Pipe of Peace with our Great Father the King than we should see some of your Chiefs settled in our Lands to make us happy.

My Father.

You also sent us word to take Courage and fear nothing, that when you would smoke the Pipe that all Your Red Children would be included in that Peace, but this was not to take place until those bad spirits the Americans were entirely driven off our lands and those of our ancestors; I believe my Father you gave us hopes that the Ohio would be the future boundary of the Americans.

My Father.

You have to day recalled to our minds those promises by sending us a supply of Goods, which will save our families from perishing in the winter. The Americans according to their stories are Masters of us and our Lands; but this is not your story, we shall therefore listen to your words, and remain quiet as My Great Chief told you just now, and next *Canoeing* season, I will go and see my Great Father at Michilimacknac and perhaps farther.

My Father.—In the meantime I hope I may not be obliged to dig up my Hatchet I know these Big Knives have sweet tongues and fear they have cheated us all.

My Father

It is a long way to go every year for our supplies, but you say everything is arranged for our good, and next hot season at least one hundred of my warriors will go and see you.

My Father. I now take you by the hand, my heart is in it and you may rely on its being the Heart and Hand of a child that has sense, but when I look down this River some bad blood that remains in my heart jumps up to my throat, and were it not for your councils, I would free myself of it.—

[C 258, p 276.]

SPEECH OF THE SHAWNESE KING.

Father

We have come down to see you, it is Four years since we heard you say,—We will lift the Tomahawk—you told us if we would assist our Great Father; He would take care that we should want for nothing.

Father,

When we lost our friend (Col. Elliott) we saw a man standing before us (Col. Caldwell) who we find is a man not fit to take charge of us.

Father,

When he first took us by the hand we was in hopes he would use us as our friend (Colonel Elliott) had done, but he has not performed the promises he made to us.

Father,

We were in want of clothing, even barefooted, he never paid any attention to our wants but neglected us.

He has told us that our Great Father had made peace with the Big Knives, our young told him they were glad. We have not heard on what terms, Peace was made, and we are still blind on that subject.

Father,

When we returned to Detroit he could not tell us or give us any satisfaction,—and we are now come down to you.

Father,

We have been neglected by Col. Caldwell, we do not speak individually, but all the different Nations have experienced the same thing, and beg you will give us a person who is capable of taking charge of us; We hope you will take it into consideration, and you will always find us ready at your call.

[End Speech of the Shawanese King, Aug. 7th.]

[C 258, p 153.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJOR MORGAN.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND 3d August 1815.

SIR

I have neither seen nor had in my possession any Records relative to Michilimackinac prior to its capture, or I should with much pleasure have restored what would have been of use to you and no possible service to us.

The sentiments which you have expressed to the Indians, are manly and candid and pleased me the more as being in such strict conformity to the Language I have invariably held out to them since the Peace. I have taken every possible pains to impress upon their minds that peace being happily restored between the two Governments in which the whole of the Indians on either side were included, it was their interest and they could not give greater satisfaction to our Government than by their observance thereof, with the strictest good faith; that the most friendly intercourse would be resumed and that their young men must turn their attention to their Hunt and the Cultivation of their fields for the support of their families.

These sentiments in compliance with the reiterated instructions of my Goverment have been widely circulated and the Peace with the usual ceremonies generally made known by myself to the Indians of Lake Huron and by the officers who commanded at Prairie des Cheins to those of the Mississippi.— Lest these communicatians should not be sufficient and that there might be no mistake or remaining doubt on the minds of any of the Tribes; I purposely despatched Capt. Anderson of the Indian Department to the Mississippi with presents and wampum again to repeat the news of Peace and to diffuse the same pacific sentiments amongst all the different nations.

After these precautions it was with infinite regret that I have lately seen in one of your papers an outrage said to have been committed by a small party Sauks which every friend of humanity must deplore. I am myself convinced this must have been the savage act of a few unauthorized desperadoes not under the control of the Chiefs or as is sometimes the case, who refused to listen to their voice, and that it by no means indicated a hostile spirit on the part of the Nation. His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond shocked at this unfortunate transaction has called my attention to it, and (not then acquainted with Capt. Anderson's Mission) thinks it may have happened in consequence of the Peace not being sufficiently promulgated;—To prove to you therefore his earnest desire that the Indians should be fully informed of his wishes on so important a point and of his abhorrance of such atrocities he has directed me to send in his name, a mission to the Mississippi to renew with more solemnity the Ceremonies of peace and express his earnest desire for its rigid observance, Conscious of having already effectually anticipated his wishes as before explained, yet should you be of opinion that His Excellency's intentions are still necessary or would have a beneficial tendency I shall be prepared to carry them into effect, having nothing more at heart than that the Peace with the Indians should be lasting, and to prevent to recurrence of such calamities as those alluded to:—

I have &c
(Sgd) Rt. McDonall
Lieut: Col:

Major Morgan
Commanding
Michilimackinac

[C 258, p 214.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY, DP. ADJT. GENL. DATED MACKINAC 4TH AUGT. 1815.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your (duplicate) dispatch of the 28th March which arrived at this Garrison on the 1st Inst. by a trading vessel from Detroit. The embarassing situation in which this first official intelligence of the Peace, places me, is greatly enhanced by the unfortunate delay which has taken place in communicating that event; The original dispatch was entrusted by the Indn Dept. at York to a character every way unfit to be the bearer of events of such importance.

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

Kingston, Augt 4th 1815

Sir

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that I have this day received official notification from Lt Col. McDonall of the restitution of the Post of Michilimackinac to the American Government—Col. Butler of the United States Army took Possession of it.

The return of American Ordnance alluded to in the Lieut Colonel's Letter has not been transmitted.

I inclose herewith a copy of Lieut Colonel McDonalls Letter.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient and humble servt
F. P. Robinson
M. Genl

His Excellency
Sir Gordon Drummond

FROM CAPTAIN JOHNSON—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

Montreal 4th August 1815.

Please Your Excellency,

It being no doubt the gracious intention of His Britannic Majesty to provide for all faithful & Loyal Subjects of the Crown & as the Memorialist most consciously considers himself of that denomination of Persons, he is more especially after 20 years of employ under the British government exclusive of the motive which Your Excellency's

Predecessor had in appointing Memorialist Depy Supt & Lt. Col Comg. a corps of Indians in July 1814, which was attached to the different Brigades of the army & Expedition destined to act in the reduction of Plattsburg, Accompanied at the same time with an assurance on the part of Sir George Prevost that the memorialist was eventually to Succeed Sir John Johnson Bart. in his appointment as Supt. Genl. &c. &c. with a view to the same being secured to the Family. Sir George having on that occasion signified his pleasure that the Memorialist should resign the Secretaryship, on the Memorialist's accepting of the appointment as before mentioned which Memorialist was accordingly influenced in acceding to by which means the Memorialist has left a permanent situation for an apparent uncertainty.

Memorialist finding himself included in the Reduction which has already taken place most respectfully submits his case to Your Excellency's consideration & decision thereon—Memorialist has the honor to subscribe himself

Your Excellency's
most obedient
most humble servant
ADAM GORDON JOHNSON
Late Capt 4th or King's
Own & 49th Regts of
Infantry & Lt. Col.
Comg. a Corps of
Indians.

[C 258, p 145.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

STREETS CREEK CHIPPEWA
5th August 1815

SIR,

Actg Lieut Hugo Quebec
Lieut. D. Venus Montreal

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that I have authorized the officers named in the margin to open Rendezvous upon the plan which I submitted to you by Captain Dobbs.

Your Excellency has doubtless been acquainted that six Troops Ships had arrived from England to take home the seamen and artificers, but as the Commissioner was of the opinion that the latter could not be spared before October, and I had in consequence given orders to defer the reduction of the yard until the last day of September there will be nothing to detain them. I therefore hope they will have taken all the officers and men on board who were embarked in Transports and have sailed at once with them.

In visiting the depôt at Holland River, I took the opportunity of consulting Mr. Depty. Commissary General Cruikshank upon the best mode of forwarding the Long guns now there to the new settlement on Drummond Island at the Detour or to Amherst if you should require them at either of those places: and, as he was decisevely of opinion it was easier to do so by the Nattawaysaga and Lake Huron in either case, I have, at the suggestion of Captain Collier, directed them to be removed at once across the water in Kempenfeldt's Bay, the ice in winter being seldom strong enough to bear them, and Captain Hambly of the Star will proceed immediately with a party of men to execute that duty. I have ordered also an Inventory of Stores at Holland River to be transmitted to His Excellency Major General Sir F. P. Robinson, that if any of them appear useful for the new Establishment, they may be at his disposal for it.

I am very anxious to consult Your Excellency further as to Lake Huron at the first moment after having visited Penetanguishene &c. and will not lose a moment in submitting to you any suggestion which arises on that subject.

I have reports from Captain Owen on the Grand River and Turkey Point. He is very sanguine on the subject of the latter, and I have no doubt good building places might be made by driving piles, and raising the ground: but this I fear in the present state of the Colony will be too much to undertake.

I will however forward his Statements to Your Excellency as soon as possible when I have the Surveys.

He speaks of Gypsum on the Grand River and, of some stones found upon the west side of long point which indicate the vicinity of coal.

I send your Excellency herewith a sketch with soundings of the Harbour at the new Settlement and a Copy of the report of Captain Collier on it, and have the honor to remain

Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble Servant
G. W. C. R. Owen
Commodore
Commr in Chief

To
His Excellency
Lieutenant General
Sir Gordon Drummond

[C 735, p 101.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Ordnance & Engineer.*)

Drummond Island,
5th August 1815

Sir,

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the receipt of Col. Butler of the U. States Army for the Guns given over to him on the delivery of the Post of Michilimackinac.

A company of the 57th Reg. now occupy this new post and a small detachment thereof at St. Joseph's. Capn Payne of the Royal Engrs is getting on with his Surveys as fast as the few axe men we have can clear the country for him—The men of the 37th *knowing nothing of this work* make little progress—for this reason a picked company of axe men & artificers from the Canadian Regiments, instead of one of the 37th *would be of infinitely more service*—The Engineer being now obliged to hire what few men we can get of that description at a great expense—We are also in want of a medical Officer at this Post.

I beg to receive your Honor's Instructions as to the Duties payable at this post and St. Josephs upon American goods—British Goods are as before paying 30 p cent at Michillimakinac—It would be very desirable that the Duty on Whiskey should be high—Until I am honored with your commands I have directed Mr. Askin who before acted as Collector to enforce the former regulations—

Several very respectable traders being anxious to settle & build houses at this Settlement & being very desirous of affording that encouragement so essential to its future prosperity I have accordingly bestowed ten lots in this way on condition that Houses of particular dimensions be constructed in the course of next year & subject to your ratification & approval.

Finding that a large quantity of stores & provisions are still at Nottawasaga in an exposed state, I have considered it proper & ultimately a saving to Govt. to hire a Schooner to assist in their conveyance.

Asst. Dy. Commy. Laidley has also forwarded us a considerable quantity of spirits & provisions from Amherstburg, not aware I believe of the quantity coming by the other Route. We are therefore overstocked in the former article.

I am directed by Lieut General Sir Gordon Drummond to dispatch Lt. Col. McKay to the Mississippi with a view to stop the predatory warfare lately going on by detached parties of the Sauks against the Americans, and conceiving the peace not to have been sufficiently promulgated, infinite pains have however been taken with every appropriate ceremony to proclaim it among them, & this too, already more than once, the fact is that occasional war parties go out in defiance of the Chiefs (to revenge the loss of such relations as have been killed) and cannot be stopped perhaps for years to come;—I sent a Capt. of the Indian Department on the 4th July with presents for the Indians of the Mississippi & especially to make known to all the Tribes the anxious desire & commands of their Great Father at Quebec, that the peace *before solemnly announced to them* should be most strictly observed.

After such repeated precautions & being conscious that if Col. McKay were sent without the knowledge of the American Government or officer commanding at Mackinac it would do more harm than good, & cause the utmost jealousy and suspicion of our motives, I have determined as a clear & unequivocal proof of the ardent wishes of the British Government, that the Indians should cease their hostilities, & be at peace with the American Government, to send Lt. Col. McKay to Major Morgan at Mackinac, to state to him my willingness that he should proceed to the Mississippi for that purpose, if he thought it necessary; this I cannot think he will now require, as it is ascertained that the party of Sauks lately engaged left Fort McKay the 12th May before the peace was known & that the chiefs of the nation at large have since gone to St. Louis to ratify the Peace.

I am happy to state that the most friendly intercourse continues to subsist between me and Major Morgan Commanding at Michilinacknac.

I have &c
(Signed) Rt. McDonall
Lieut Col.
Commanding.

To
Major General
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.

[C 390, p 40.]

MAJOR MORGAN TO LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL.

MICHILIMACKINAC 8th Augt 1815.

SIR

I shall transmit your letter to Detroit by the first opportunity I am confident it will afford the highest satisfaction.

I am entirely ignorant of the circumstances of the unhappy affair to which you allude but I hardly suppose it will be necessary to send a Mission to the Mississippi. It is the intention of the Government to call the Indians to a Council formally to make Peace and conclude the differences with them.

I have &c.
(sgd) WILLOUGHBY MORGAN
Major Commg.

To Lieut. Col. McDonall
& & &

[C 258, p 218.]

FROM CAPT. PAYNE—UNADDRESSED.

(*Ordnance & Engineer.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
8th August 1815

SIR,

"Conceiving myself to have held the situation of Commanding Engi-"neer of the Western District since my arrival at Sandwich (the 21st "of May last) I wish to hear from you whether I am entitled to *two* "*Rations*, in lieu of one"

"In the Printed Barrack Regulations, it appears that the Command-"ing Engineer of a District is entitled to the above allowance. The "paper alluded to is the existing code:—therefore I feel myself entitled "to the allowances therein stated."

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
L. PAYNE
Capt. R. Engs.

[C 390, p 132.]

COM'Y GEN. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 9 Augt. 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you a requisition from the Quarter Master General for Sundry articles required for the use of the Troops at Drummond's Island and St. Joseph's, which Col. McDonall, commanding at those Posts, represents as indispensable for the comfort of the Troops quartered in that remote country—Great Coats being a Government supply are of course to be issued to the Troops according to Regulations, but it is unusual except in time of War, for the Commissariat to furnish Articles of necessaries to the Troops, but as there are only Detachments on that Station, which is destitute of all kinds of supplies and peculiarly situated, it does appear expedient that this Requisition should be complied with, Should His Excellency be of that opinion I will take immediate steps for procuring them on receiving his approval.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. H. Robinson
Comy. Genl.

Major Foster
Military Secretary

[C 120, p 37.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

Kingston 10th August 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have this day received a communication from Major Brock Depy. Ass. Qr. M. Genl., stating that the Post of Michilimackinac was restored to the Government of the United States, having been delivered up to Colonel Butler of the American Army on the 18th July last.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
F. P. Robinson
M. Genl. Commandg

To
His Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
& &

[C 688, p 235.]

FROM MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON–UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

Kingston, 12 August 1815

Sir

I beg leave to transmit to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Baker at Washington with its several enclosures which has been forwarded to me by Sir Gordon Drummond, His Excellency anxious to relieve the American government from the opinion they have adopted that recent acts of Hostility by the Indians against their frontier settlements and Posts have been stimulated by British agents and conscious that every exertion on his part has been made to carry into effect every article of the Treaty of Ghent as far as depends on him he is extremely desirous of proving the assertions of the American agents to be unfounded and illiberal calumnies.

14 July 1815
A
B

I am therefore directed to request you will cause a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Amherstberg or Malden at which you will preside and as far as lays in your power cause such investigations to be made into this unpleasing subject as will bring to light the persons accused of such unwarrantable practices or refute the assertions of the American agents and I must desire that your reports generally, as well as respecting the accusations of Cadot in particular may be full and explicit.

His Excellency further requests me to state his particular desire, in fact orders, that the Indians desist from all further hostilities against the Americans and that you express to the Traders passing into the Indian Territories how indispensibly necessary it is for them to endeavor to induce the Indians to refrain from a recurrence to those acts of violence which a state of war alone can sanction or justify.

I have &c.
(Signed)
F. P. Robinson
M. Gen. Comg.

[C 258, p 394.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

(*Indians.*)

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held under Instructions from his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B., and by orders from His Excellency Major General Sir Frederick P. Robinson K. C. B., in his letter directed to Lieut. Col. James, bearing date the 12th day of August, 1815—

The Court composed of the following officers being assembled—

Lieut. Col. Reginald James, President.

Major Edward Barwick } Members.
Captain Richard King }

Proceeded to examine & enquire into the nature of such points as are stated in the foregoing letter, as well as certain Representations, tending to criminate British Subjects, particularly those denominated Agents, connected with the Western and Northern Indians, as is set forth in the several extracts of Letters, under the following dates—

St. Louis, 17th April 1815
St. Louis, 22nd May 1815
Belle Fountaine, 8th April 1815
St. Louis, 22nd May 1815
St. Louis, 29th May 1815
Kaskaskia, 13th April 1815
Jeffersonville, 30th May 1815
Vincennes, 18th May 1815
Chilicothe, 15th May 1815

Chilicothe Head Quarters } 26th May 1815
Fort Wayne, 1st May 1815
Fort Wayne, 12th May 1815
Fort Wayne, 30th April 1815
Detroit, 10th May 1815
Chilicothe, 6th June 1815

and also a speech from Labosier to Judge B. Parke dated 18th May 1815 and another speech from Laframbois to Judge B. Parke dated 17th May 1815.

The Court having attentively perused the whole of the Documents before it, proceeded to examine the necessary witnesses upon oath.

1st Evidence.

Colonel William Caldwell Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs duly sworn—

Question by the Court Have you any knowledge of any person having taken steps to stir up, or cause the Indians to commit hostilities against the American Inhabitants?

Answer Never since the Peace of Ghent was made.

Question Have you any reason to suppose that the Indians have been stimulated by British Agents to commit acts of Hostility against the United States of America particularly since the Treaty of Ghent?

Answer Not any.

Question Was or was not the Treaty of Ghent fully explained to the Heads of the different Tribes of Indians at Burlington Heights early in March last?

Answer Yes it was.

Question On this occasion was there not great pains taken to impress on the minds of the Indians, that their British Father confidently looked for, and expected, the most peaceable conduct from them towards the United States of America?

Answer Every form was gone through and it was explained to them twice since.

Question From the situation which you hold in the Indian Department, could acts of Hostility be carried on by the Indians, under sanction of British Agents, against the United States without your knowledge?

Answer By no means, there could not.

Question Since the Treaty of Ghent have you not known that the British Officers, who might be supposed to have influence with what are called the British Indians to use their best advice in recommending peaceable conduct towards the United States of America?

Answer I have never known to the contrary.—I have always told them to keep their British Father between them & the Americans—The Indians & their Chiefs always told me that they would abide by the Treaty that their Father had made for them at Ghent, and which was read and explained to them at Burlington; But should the Americans attempt to take any of their Lands by false sales, or otherwise, that it would not be standing to the Treaty that their Father had made for them. The Indians also said they would defend their Country if the Americans attempted to take their Lands. As for my part, I have always recommended Peace to them.

Question Did Interpreter Cadot, to the best of your knowledge, ever stimulate or try to influence the minds of the Indians against the Americans or the American Govt?

Answer Not to my knowledge, never by authority or orders—I was informed by reports, that American Agents came disguised into the Indian Country at Sandwich in June last when the Indians came down here on their return home.

Question Have you any idea what was the intent of the visits of those disguised Indians?

Answer For no good purposes.

Question Do you know that the British Indians were positively forbid by the American Govt during the months of June & July last, to ever cross to the right Bank of the Detroit River?

Answer The Indians often reported to me that they had been driven back when they went over the River, and that they had very often been ill used by the Americans.

2nd Witness.

Captain Billy Caldwell of the Indian Department being duly sworn—

Question Have you any reason to suppose or believe, that British agents, have since the Treaty of Ghent, taken any steps to stimulate the Indians to behave ill, or commit acts of Hostility against the American Inhabitants or the American Govt?

Answer No, on the contrary, to my knowledge everything possible has been done to make and to induce the Indians to behave with peace and quietness towards the Americans; but I know that the American Agents on the other side the River behaved so ill to the Indians in the months of June and July last that they were much vexed at such treatment and I think it will be some time before the Indians forget the injury which the chiefs and warriors then complained of.

Question Was the Treaty of Ghent read & fully explained to the Indians in the month of March last?

Answer I was not at the Council at Burlington, but I know it has been twice publickly explained to the Indians & I have repeatedly informed the different Tribes of it since—The Indians were told at Burlington, that the roads were opened by the Treaty of Ghent, and they were advised to return peaceably to their own Country,; when they arrived at Sandwich and were forbid by the American Agents to cross the Detroit River, they complained of the warlike disposition of the Americans towards them; and as I have already stated it will take some time before they forget what they called breaking the Treaty their Great Father had just made for them.

Question What do you know of American Agents crossing over to Sandwich into the British Indian Camp in disguise in June & July last?

Answer Such information was given to me—

Question What was their object in coming in disguise, as we were then at peace?

Answer By coming in disguise they could not be doing any good.

Question Did you ever hear anything about the month of June last respecting Reports being called for by the American Government, in order that complaint might be made regarding Hostilities which were said to be committed by the Indians?

Answer I did hear such reports.

Question Was anything ever said on the subject of the Americans having given up the country to the Indians, as far as the Ohio River?

Answer No, never.

3d Witness.

Captain John Wilson of the Indian Department duly sworn.

Question Have you any reason to suppose that any British Agent since the Treaty of Ghent, has strove to stimulate any of the Indians to conduct themselves in a hostile manner towards the American Government or Inhabitants?

Answer I have no knowledge of anything of the kind nor do I believe it.

Question Do you know that the American Government forbid the Indians in June & July last from crossing the Detroit River, and what sensation did such conduct produce amongst the Indians?

Answer I do not know it officially, and the Indians required of me a reason for such conduct, observing that it was contrary to the Treaty of Ghent which was read and explained to them at Burlington—and they were dissatisfied at a breach of the Treaty, so contrary to what they had been told at Burlington, that their British Father had taken the Americans by the hand, and that they were included in the Treaty, but that the conduct of the Americans was breaking that Treaty.

Question Have the Indians told you, that they consider themselves bound to follow and obey the Treaty of Ghent?

Answer They have, and a head Chief told me, in the hearing of an American Officer, that the Indians considered themselves bound by the Treaty. The Indians perfectly understand that all their Lands rest with them, and in their possession, the same as they did the first day of the late war.

4th Witness.

Captain William Elliott of the Indian Department duly sworn.

Question Captain Elliott, do you know or believe that any steps has ever been taken since the Treaty of Ghent, to stimulate the Indians to acts of violence against the Government or Inhabitants of the United States of America?

Answer No on the contrary, for I know that every possible means has been used to make and induce the Indians to conduct themselves peaceably towards the United States.

Question When was the Treaty of Ghent read & explained to the Indians first?

Answer Immediately on its being received at Burlington Heights, it was read and explained to them; I explained it myself at my own quarters afterwards by orders from the Superintendant General, and all the chiefs were perfectly satisfied with it. The Indians on our coming down to Sandwich accused me of being a Liar, as they were not allowed to cross the Detroit River by the Americans, and that by such conduct I had either told them what was not true, or else that the Americans had broke the Treaty, and were still at war with them; I explained it away in some degree by informing the Indians that I supposed the Americans would not let them across fearing their own Indians and them might quarrel,

Question What have they ever said to you about their country?

Answer They have always said that if the Americans attempted to take their lands from them, that it would be an act of war, and as the Treaty of Ghent secured them, they were satisfied, and that they would always rely on their British Father, if injustice was ever offered to them by the American Government—

5th Witness.

Mr. George Ironside of the Indian Department duly sworn—

Question Do you know of any agents or others trying to stimulate the Indians to acts of Hostility or violence towards the American Government or the Inhabitants of that Country?

Answer No, quite the contrary, since the Treaty of Ghent they were even told that their Presents would be withheld, should the smallest improper conduct be offered to American Subjects.

Question Do you know of any American agents sent in disguise amongst the British Indians, and what was the intent of such conduct?

Answer I was credibly informed that such Agents did cross over often during the night, their intentions could not be favorable or proper, they being disguised.

6th Witness.

Mr. Cadot of the Indian Department being duly sworn.

Question On the oath you have taken, do you know of any British agent who has strove to make the Indians continue at enmity or in a warlike state with the United States of America?

Answer No I do not since the Treaty of Peace.

Question Did you ever inform the Indians that the late Peace, was all artifice, and that they would soon be at war again with America?

Answer I never did, I always told them it was a solid & permanent Peace—

Question Did you ever, or do you know, on the oath you have taken of any person telling the Indians not to lay down the Tomahawk?

Answer No, never since the Peace.

Question Did you ever inform the Indians that it would be easy to blow up the works of Michilimackinac?

Answer No, nor did I ever hear any other person say so.

The Court is of opinion that it is unnecessary to examine any further Evidence on this Subject, and therefore close its proceedings—

REGINALD JAMES
Lt. Col. and President.

Memorandum attached to the Court of Inquiry.

Sir

I am exceedingly sorry to inform you that it was out of my power to compose the Court of Inquiry of more than two officers and myself, in consequence of the whole of them being completely laid up with Fever & Ague, and at this moment there are upwards of a hundred and seventy men sick and in a state of convalescency, with little medical assistance, and I have very little hopes indeed of the recovery of Assistant Surgeon Burke. His services are at all events lost for a very long time.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your ob't serv't,
R. James
Lt. Col.

[C 250, p 375.]

MR BAKER TO MR. MONROE.

(*War–1812.*)

Philadelphia August 14, 1815.

Sir,

Referring to that part of my letter of the 12th ultimo which relates to the proposal made by the American Government that the Island of Bois Blanc near Malden should remain unoccupied by either party until the commissioners to be appointed under the late Treaty shall have ascertained to which of the two powers, Great Britain or the United States, it may be proved to belong, I have the honor to acquaint you that his Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond has notified to me his acquiescence in the arrangement proposed, under the present circumstances of the case, but is desirous at the same time that it should be distinctly understood that this conciliatory act on his part is not to be construed as in any manner relinquishing or weakening the just claim and title to the entire sovereignty of that Island, as heretofore enjoyed by His Britannic Majesty.

I have the honour to be
& & &
(signed) Anthony St. Jno. Baker.

To the Honble. James Monroe
Sect'y of State.

[C 688, p 245.]

MR. CLAUS TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

York 15th August 1815.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the 9th Inst., and beg leave to report that on the 24th April last, in a full council of all the nations at Burlington Heights, at which Lieut. Col. James was present, they were told, that the Kings' Council Fire was again uncovered at the Posts of Niagara, Amherstburg, and St. Josephs, which council was directed to be communicated to all the Nations in Friendship with the King of England, and a quantity of Wampum, and one large Belt given on the occasion.

I have written this day to Colonel Caldwell, to repeat this Council in public, at Amherstburg, to the Western Indians.

I have &c. &c.
(Signed) W. Claus, D. S. G.
Indian Affairs.

His Excellency
Major General
Sir Fredk. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 190.]

LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND TO EARL BATHURST.

(*Indians.*)

Extracts from L. G. Drummond's dispatch to Earl Bathurst of August 15th, 1815.

"Col. McDonall reports most favorably of Drummond Island, the harbour, soil and situation stated to be excellent—nearly makes up for the loss of Mackinac. Being Indian property must be purchased from them with the usual formalities. The amount generally paid in goods of British manufacture. Proposes the appointment of commissioners to arrange the transfer as soon as a fair valuation is fixed.

From Mily. Secy. to Col. Macdonall, Sept. 1815.

All grants of land to be leave of occupancy only & a right of reoccupation on the part of the Crown reserved. No contract for the payment of the Island to be made with the Indians until F. C.

From M. S. to Col. McDonall Dec. 1815

Great caution to be observed in the transfer of the Island from the Indians to Govt. solely for military purposes.—Conceives that the most eligible mode of payment will be by an annual present in perpetuity to the Chippewa Chiefs & Indians.

From Earl Bathurst in Reply, Oct. 10th 1815.

Gratified to hear so favorable a report— By the Treaty of Ghent Comr's are to be app'd to fix the titles to the respective Islands in the Lakes.

On these grounds I have to desire.

[C 263, p 29.]

MR. CLAUS TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

York 16th Augt. 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 9th Inst. and I state that the circumstances of the Indian Presents for the Post of Amherstburg being shipped for this place instead of Fort George, has been occasioned by the Storekeeper General at Lachine forwarding all the goods for the Province under Invoice to me here by order of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, by which he has imposed upon me & the Storekeeper at this Post the duty of Storekeeper General in apportioning and marking the Presents for the several Posts agreeable to their respective Requisitions. Had he done this duty as formerly the expence of the Amherstburg goods from hence to Fort George would have been avoided, most of them are now arrived here, & those for Amherstburg & St. Josephs I am forwarding as fast as I can apportion them, the Former by Fort George & the latter by Lake Simcoe, so that it is now too late to change the mode of transporting these goods.

I have &c

(Signed) W. Claus,

D. S. G. Ind. Affrs.

To His Excellency
Maj. Genl.
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 191.]

BOARD OF SURVEY.

(*Commissariat.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
17 August 1815

Report of a Board of Survey ordered by Lieut. Col. McDonall, to examine and report upon the state of a certain quantity of Flour said to be received by Dep'y Ass't Comm'r Gen'l Monk from Nottawasaga for the use of His Majestys Troops.

CAPT'N PAYNE, Roy'l Eng'rs President
LIEUT. VICTOR, Roy'l Eng'rs } Members
LIEUT. SLADE, Roy'l Eng'rs }

The Board having minutely examined Twenty-five barrels of Flour (which Dy. Asst. Comr. Genl. Monk informs to have been landed yesterday from His Majestys schooner Enterprize, and Merc'ht schr. Vermilion) is of opinion, that the Barrels of Flour have been for a long time in a bad state originating from exposure to the injuries of the weather a part altogether *decayed* and in a *hard* state; part moist and part *musty*, *sour* and *heated* and altogether of a nature unfit for men to eat.

It appears that a total want of care can alone have occasioned so serious a loss but where this neglect is to be attached the Board cannot determine.

The Board however is of opinion that the damage has been sustained in the Monte from Youge Street to the Nottawasaga River—Additional damage may have occurred subsequently (vizt.) in removing the Flour from the store at the Head of the River to its Mouth where vessels take in their lading particularly from the *reported circumstance* of the Batteaux being in a *leaky state* and in want of calking.

Out of the 25 casks examined it is the opinion of the Baker that the *value* of *10* may be baked into bread of an *inferior quality*; a great portion of the casks containing very course *flour;* little better than meal.

From the above examination the Board is of opinion that the whole of the Flour amounting to about 300 Barrels is in the same state.

(Signed) W. B. PAYNE } President
Captn Royl Engrs }
J. C. VICTOR
Lieut Rol Engrs
H. SLADE
Lieut Rol Artillery

A true copy
Will Gibsone
Actg. Mily. Secy.

[C 120, p 124.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL—UNADDRESSED.

(*Medical.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
18th Aug 1815

SIR

I enclose a statement of pay claimed by Lt. Mitchell, for the periods therein mentioned—that is from the 25th of June 1812 to the 24th Oct. 1813–sixteen months—

The previous period for which he had received pay, was thro' Mr. Crookshank, to whom, he informs me, he has repeatedly written on the subject without obtaining any explanation.

This case is peculiarly hard upon a man with a family and to whom such a sum is an object of consequence you will therefore oblige me by reporting the circumstance to his Excellency Sir Fredrick Robinson, in which case, I doubt not, that his claim (which I believe to be strictly correct) for both pay and Bat. & Forage will very soon be put in a train of Settlement—

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Signed Your most obt Servt
RT McDONALL Lt. Col.

[C 291; p 52.]

ACTING SECRETARY GIBSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

KINGSTON 18th Aug.
1815.

Sir.

I have the honor by direction of Major General Sir Fredr. Robinson to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency Sir G. Drummond, the enclosed copy of a letter just received from Lieut. Col. Mc Donall, with the accompanying return of Ordnance & Ordnance Stores, delivered to Col. Butler of the United States Army on the restitution of Mackinac.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
Humble Servant
Will Gibsone
Act. Mil. Secy.

To
Major Foster
Military Secretary
&c &c
Quebec

[C 390, p 39.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

DRUMMOND'S ISDAND,
19th August, 1815.

I have the honor to enclose Your Excellency a copy of a Letter sent by me to the officer Commanding at Michilimacknac in consequence of a communication from His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond together with Major Morgan's reply.

Having noticed in the papers some Fresh Aggressions on the part of the Sauks I thought it proper to renew the offer of sending Lieut. Col. McKay to the Mississippi to Express to the Sauks the displeasure of their Father at Quebec at the continuance of their predatory parties and call for the United exertions of all the chiefs in conjunction with his own influence to put an immediate stop to the same. Lieut. Col. McKay waited on Major Gordon with this message which as I expected was Civilly declined.

I adopted *this mode*, from being fully assured, that the worst motives would be imputed to our sending a British officer to the Mississippi, without their knowledge *in the present situation of that Country*. And that the proceeding would be viewed with no small degree of jealousy and Suspicion. By IT, we have also clearly established the important fact that the conduct of the Indians so far from being Countenanced or approved, is pointedly censured, and Condemned by the British Government.

In the conversation which took place between Lieut. Col. McKay and Major Morgan, the latter owned the intention of the American Government again to reoccupy the Indian Country from which they were driven last summer,—stated his belief that their troops were *then* in possession of LaPrairie des chiens where they were to erect a fort. Another at Green Bay and also their former Post at Chicago to be re-established.—He admitted to Col. McKay that these Measures were in violation of the Treaty recently concluded, but they were *determined upon* on the plea of indispensible necessity *and would be executed.*

The Western Indians will then be encircled with a chain of Forts (if permitted) which with the Americans possessing Mackinac most effectually cuts off the Communication between them and us and totally deprives us of their future assistance. To have sent Col. McKay into the Country, under such circumstances would only have exposed him to insult, probably have involved him in the dispute between the Indians and Americans and given that Umbrage to the latter Government which must be the present policy of ours so studiously to avoid.

Ever since the Peace the Americans have been bestowing uncommon pains to perfect and complete their plan of entirely gaining the Western Indians—They are aware of its vital importance in the event of another war. As one great means of effecting this the whole trade of Michilimackinac is to be monopolized by the house of John Jacob Astor who will soon distance all competitors in consequence of being enabled by the favour of his Government to send his goods into the Indian Country free of all duties whatever. The English Traders are in a manner prohibited by being saddled with the enormous duty of 35 and 40 per cent. After this year it will exclude them wholly, and in times of Peace, to them it has chiefly been owing, that our connection and influence with the Indians has been kept up.

It will be therefore sufficiently obvious to Your Excellency, that this influence is on the eve of being extinguished, and that the only chance of its revival, will be the faithful observance of the treaty of Ghent, restricting them from occupying or building Forts on any Indian Territory which they did not possesss before the war (the case with Prairie des Chien, Green Bay, &.) and in the event of a Commercial Treaty between the two countries insisting upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, and upon the intercourse and trade with the Indian Nations exempt from all restrictions or duties. The Americans will themselves have so much to ask for, that these concessions, they would perhaps find themselves obliged to make.

It is stated at Mackinac (and even by Major Morgan to Col. McKay) that General Brown is expected there with 1500 or 2000 men! I cannot credit this report, but if correct your Excellency is doubtless aware of the movement, the object of which must be to force the Indians to submit to their measures. The cession of Mackinac and no point of support or appear'ce of it from us will incline the majority of the Tribes to submission, others will resist, and render themselves liable to severe vengence.

I have &c
(Sgd) Rt. McDonall
Lieut. Colonel.

To
Major General
Sir Fredk. P. Robinson K. C. B.
& & &

[C 258, p 210.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

Kingston 19th August 1815

Sir

31 July 1815 I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's inform-
28 July 1815 ation the enclosed copy of a letter from Major Barwick 37th Regt commanding at Malden transmitting a complaint made by the Commanding officer at Detroit of aggressions committed by the Indians against the Inhabitants of the United States, together with the result of his enquiries into the Circumstances and the steps taken by him in consequence.

I avail myself of this opportunity of communicating to you (with reference to your letter of the 1st Inst) that I have transmitted copies of the correspondence therein contained to Lieut Col. McDonal and Lieut Col. James with orders to assemble Courts of Enquiry at Manatouallin and Amherstburg for the purpose of making a strict investigation into all the circumstances alluded to, as far as is in their power, with directions to report very full to me on the subject, for Your Excellency's Information; and I have not failed to impress upon those officers in the strongest manner your desire that every influence and exertion should be used to controle the hostile disposition of the

Indians and induce them to refrain from acts of violence against the Inhabitants of the United States.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obt and humble servt
F. P. Robinson
M. Gl. Commanding

To His Excellency
Lieut Genl Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c & &c
[C 268, p 178.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

Drummond's Island
21. August 1815.

The Hired American schooner Mink arrived this day, with Indian Presents and some provisions from Amherstburg, from which place she sailed on the 5th inst. The accounts brought by her Confirm the statement of General Browns arrival at Detroit and moreover add that three thousand troops had accompanied him and were in that River—That the Squadron destined for this Lake, had been Augmented by the Lawrence of 20 guns which had been weighed and refitted and that it was given out at Detroit that this formidable Armament after reinforceing some of the Frontier Posts were to proceed to Green Bay to Co-operate with their Troops at Prairie des Chiens in reducing all the Western Indians to subjection and ensuring their future obedience by establishing a chain of Forts throughout the whole of their Country.

It is however necessary for me to state to Your Excellency that the remote situation of this Post renders it difficult for me to obtain intelligence on which I can *entirely* reply.—I cannot however divest myself of the belief that the above is too true, tho: the force may be exagerated. Even this my informant pertinatiously denies and states that it is composed of the 18th, and 14th Regts. and several other Corps. The master of the vessel which brings the news is himself employed to build a vessel at Green Bay in furtherance of the scheme (it is supposed) mentioned in my letter of yesterday, on excluding our Traders and of wholly Cutting off our Communication with the Indians and with the Mississippi.

If these preparations be true and to the extent described, they Cannot have escaped the notice of Your Excellency and of Sir Gordon Drummond who of Course will have required the necessary explanation from the American Government.—to me they appear full of Suspicion,—for a century to come perhaps such an opportunity may not occur to effect their darling object, the subjugation of the Canadas, the western Indians will now be crushed, and if their Cabinet at Washington is inclined to treachery their Erie Fleet is ready and unopposed, the hordes of Ohio and Kentucky eager for plunder and revenge could render Browns Army most formidable, and enable it to sweep the defenceless upper Province like a Pestilence. *I think the present Crisis presents too strong a temptation for such a Government.*

I have &c
(Signed) Robt. McDonall
Lt. Col: Commanding

To His Excellency
Major Genl. Sir F. Robinson K. C. B
&. &. &.
[C 258, p. 219.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(Commissariat)

Drummond Island
20th August 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to your Excellency the Report of a Board of Survey appointed by me to examine and report upon the State of Three Hundred Barrels of Flour rec'd. at this post on the 17th Inst by his Majesty's Schr. Surprize and the hired Schr. Vermillion.

The Board has entered so fully into the subject and so satisfactorily described the present condition of the Flour as well as the probable causes which led thereto that little remains for me to add as to that part of the subject.

I have had frequent occasion to complain of the state in which the various articles forwarded by the route of Nottawasaga for the Garrison under my command have been received—Every evil which could possibly have resulted from entrusting the various stores provisions and Indian Presents unguarded to the unprincipled Gang which infest the communication between York and Nottawasaga, has been felt. The Barrels of Flour and Pork have not only occasionally have been plundered, but the bungs of the latter in general out and so damaged as not to contain any of the pickle so that it must in the course of next year necessarily spoil on our hands. The Indian Bales, Shot, Engineers Stores, Tobacco and Spirits have all come in for their share of Pillage, but particularly the two latter articles, then subsequent exposure to the weather at Nottawasaga (which I fear has rendered the whole of the flour useless) together with renewed depredations on the passage to this place has altogether occasioned a very serious loss to the public.

If these nefarious practices cannot be prevented the route by way of Lake Erie would be infinitely preferable.

I have now to entreat your Excellency's attention to the following statement the greater part of the provisions now at this post are of a bad quality (the Beef and Flour lately arrived from Amherstburg excepted) and I fear will not keep, the Flour sent during the war was never good much of it is now musty and inclining to sour and will not be much longer fit for use. A good deal of the Pork for want of Pickle will only be fit for use by the Indians—I therefore beg leave to suggest to your Excy that not another Barrel of damaged provisions be sent to this post thereby incurring a useless expense; that such as are unexceptionable only be forwarded and what Asst Commy Genl Laidley proposes sending from Amherstburg will supply the deficiency.

I have &c
(Signed) Robt McDonall
Lt. Col. Comd

To His Excellency
Sir F' Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

A true Copy
Will Gibsone
Asst Mily Secy

[C 120, p 126.]

FROM MR. MC GILLIVRAY—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

MONTREAL 21st Augt 1815

Private

DEAR SIR,

I have received the honor of your letter of the 16th Instant & having very lately returned from a short excursion to Upper Canada I had while there, an opportunity of hearing reports regarding the Indians about Detroit and their dislike of their present Superintendant similar to what has reached His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond.

Col. Caldwell's appointment to the station of Supt. was a measure of necessity—he was not considered equal to the task but he was the best that could be found and much dependance was placed on the aid and assistance which he would derive from his sons.

The situation is one to which (in the present critical state of the Indians) much responsibility is attached and I fear it will be matter of much difficulty to find a person adequate to it, who would be satisfied with the salary—With respect to the gentlemen of whose capacity I am desired to give an opinion—I am well acquainted with him and although I cannot at present point out a character who would answer better, I must candidly acknowledge that in all points I should not consider him adequate for the situation—under the present circumstances of the Indians—but infinitely superior to Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. McKenzie (Alexander) is not in town but he is expected in about a fortnight, if after what I have said His Excellency should wish anything to be intimated to Mr. McKenzie on the subject, I shall inform you of his arrival.

In choosing a character for the situation in question, attention should be paid to the prejudice of the Indians—should they nominate some one, whom they think would answer the purpase, they would be more satisfied with him, than with a man of superior capacity in whose appointment they had no voice.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of replying to your favor of the 1st Instant and give every information in my power on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Your most faithful Servt.
W. MCGILLIVRAY.

P. S. A Friend of mine Mr. Gregory of this place is desirous that his son should obtain a commission in the 19th Light Dragoons and has through the recommendation of Major General G. Gordon his relation, lodged money with the Agents of the Regiment to purchase the first commission that may become vacant—In the mean time Major Lisle has been applied to by General Gordon and has no objections to the young man's joining if approved of by the commander of the Forces; may I request the favor of you to enquire whether Sir Gordon Drummond will give his approbation.

[C 258, p. 180.]

FROM COMMISSIONERS MC ARTHUR AND GRAHAM.

(*Indians.*)

DETROIT, 25 August, 1815.

SIR,

Having been appointed by the President of the United States Commissioner in Treating with certain Indian Tribes inhabitating the Territories of the United States, we immediately on our arrival here gave notice to the Chiefs assembled at this place of our wish to meet in Council all the Indians belonging to those Tribes who had taken part in the late war against us, some of whom as we are informed still remain in the Territories of His Brittannic—that we might inform them of the Provisions in the Treaty of Ghent so far as they are interested and concert with them the proper measures for carrying the same into effect.

We accordingly requested the Chiefs of their respective Tribes to write them to meet us on the 25th of this month. This invitation did not produce the desired effect and we were told in Council that they were detained by the British Agents for Indian affairs.

Understanding that you have a general control over those Agents we have considered it as due to the friendly relations of Our Two Governments to apprize you of the fact, not doubting that you will adopt such measures as may seem to you, most proper to give full effect to the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent, which you are aware requires certain acts on the part of the Indians to whom it applies.

Our Secretary Major Langham will have the honor to deliver you this, and will receive your answer.

Very respectfully we have the honor
to be, Your obedient servants
DUNCAN MCARTHUR
JOHN GRAHAM.

To the Commanding
Officer at Malden.

[C 258, p 247.]

FROM CAPT. LANGHAM.

DETROIT 27 August 1815.

SIR

I am determined on reflection (after our interview yesterday) not to deliver to any other person the communication which the commissioners had directed to "The Senior Officer Commanding—"

I have been instructed that it was my Duty to deposit that communication with you I therefore inclose it by the bearer and request you to acknowledge the receipt of the same.

Your obt servant
A. L. LANGHAM.

To The Sen. Officer
Commanding
at Malden.

[C 258, p 246.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND 25th Aug 1815

SIR,

On referring to my late recommendations for the Peace Establishment of the Indian Department at this Post, you would oblige me, by making it known to His Excellency, that if it meets with his approbation, I would suggest its being amended as follows,—

Lewis Johnson	to be Lieutenants & Interpreters
Michael Brisbois	
Joseph Cadotte	
Augustin Rock	to be interpreter

I have already stated Mr Johnson's claims to His Excellency. Mr. Brisbois & Mr. Cadotte have repeatedly distinguished themselves by their ability & useful services—they are all three, Young men of education & respectability that do credit to the Department.

I am anxiously awaiting (daily) the arrival of Captain Anderson & Mr. Brisbois from their very ardous Mission to the Mississippi. Nothing will gratify me more than His Excellency's acceeding to my recommendation of the former, able, zealous and highly meritorious officer.

I would only require one more change, to leave the Indian Department here, exactly as I would wish it, & then its members, perhaps for the first time, would be equally distinguished for their respectability and integrity.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obedt servant
Rt McDonall, Lt. Col.

I trust His Excellency will be on his guard as to that noted fellow Livingston, that he may not again disgrace this Department. Lt. Col. McKay having previous to the Peace, ordered a complete equipment for the officers of the Indian Department, & in consequence of the reduction, the following articles remaining which being peculiarly fit (& indeed much wanted) as presents for distinguished chiefs, who had great claims, I directed their purchase for the Indian store which I trust His Excellency will approve.

7 Sabres & Waist Belts
7 Sashes
4 Epaulets
7 Sword Knots

[C 258, p 186.]

ACTING SECRETARY GIBSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Kingston, 28th August, 1815.

Sir

I have the honor by direction of Major General Sir Fredk Robinson to transmit to you for the information of Sir Gordon Drummond agreeably to the request contained in your Letter of the 21st Inst, a copy of the account of Duties exacted on Captain Paynes Baggage by the Dept Collector of the Customs at Detroit—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Will Gibsone
Actg Milt Secy

To
Major Foster
Milty Secy
&c &c &c
Quebec

[C 673, p 201.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO GENERAL HARRISON.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG 29th Augt 1815

SIR

On my landing at Sandwich yesterday, a letter signed "O. S. Langham" was delivered to me by an Interpreter of the United States Indian Department and the singular circumstances altogether attendant on the visits of the writer to this Post and his interview with Major Barwick induced me to defer a reply to your own letter of the 26th Inst. and which I have now the honor to do.

In regard to the first paragraph of your Letter I beg leave to inform you that the different Tribes of Indians and their Chiefs now resident in the British Territory had been fully made acquainted with every article of the Treaty of Ghent and that their satisfaction at the same was manifest and their conduct since orderly and peaceable.

In regard to the second I am inclined to believe that no detention has taken place on the part of the British Agents, or inducements whatever held out to the Indians on this side the River not to cross over to the Councils which you speak of.

In regard to the 3d It is needless for me to inform you that the Indians are there own free Agents, and are not to be forced to act beyond their own pleasure, and I again disavow all Knowledge or even belief of the *fact* of their being prevented attending the Councils you wished, and also that the Treaty of Ghent has been most fully explained to those Indians who had been in alliance with this Government.

It may be necessary for me to remark to you Sir, that I am not at all surprized at any disinclination on the part of the Indians on the left banks of those Lakes and Rivers to visit the opposite shore when such pains had been so very recently (to my own Knowledge) been taken to prohibit one of them *Eves* to pass over, and that to this line of conduct alone do I attribute their not attending Your Councils and not to the reasons you are pleased to assign.

I have &c
(Sigd) R. James
Lt Col: Commg

M. General Harrison
U. States Troops
& & &

[C 258, p 249.]

GENERAL HARRISON TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Indians.*)

Detroit 30th August 1815.

Sir

The letter which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday in answer to that of my Colleagues and myself of the 26th Inst. was delivered last evening.

In reply to that part of your letter which relates to Major Langham I must be permitted to believe that a knowledge of all the circumstances attendant on his visit to Amherstburg would have freed *his* conduct at least from the interpretation of "Singularity." The Major having been furnished with a conveyance by water reached Amherstburg late in the evening. It was his first object to procure quarters, but finding upon inquiry that all the Public Houses were full, he was under the necessity of waiting immediately upon the Commanding officer, altho' he previously understood that he was engaged with Company,—Upon his delivering the letter to Major Barrack after a hasty perusal of it the Major returned it and informed that a Col. Caldwell was the person to whom the letter should have been delivered and a servant was sent to conduct Major Langham to his residence; It was not until he had advanced some distance, that it occurred to Major L.—— that it could not have been the intention of the Commissioners, and their Letter should be delivered to any other person, than the Military Commandant to whom it was addressed—being unable to procure accomodation and refreshments in the Public Houses for himself and his man; the sun being nearly Down, and being unwilling again to *intrude* on Major Barrack he thought it proper to set out immediately on his return to this place. The Commissioners approved of his refusing to deliver the letter to Colonel Caldwell, and directed him to return it to Major Barrack by any conveyance that might offer, none having occurred for some hours an interpreter was charged with its delivery after the departure of the Interpreter the letter of Major Barrack of the 26th was received.

From the answer of Major Barrack to the letter of the Commissioners it appears he had a very imperfect recollection of the contents of the letter. It was certainly never our intention to apply to a British officer to use any "control or authority" over the Indians to induce them to attend the council to which they had been invited.—Our letter contained nothing that could warrant this idea— It was simply a communication of the information which had been conveyed to us that an officer of the Indian Department had exerted his "authority" to prevent their attendance.—

It was doubtless incumbent on the Two Governments to cause the Article in the Treaty of Ghent that relates to the Indian tribes which were respectively employed by them in the late war, to be properly explained to them, and I receive with pleasure the information you convey, that this had been done on the part of His B. Majesty, that they have expressed their satisfaction at it, and are in future to be orderly and peaceable.

It is much to be regretted however that this was not sooner done as it might have been the means of preventing those depredations upon the property of our Citizens so vexatious and injurious to them, as well as troublesome to you and which I have understood have been continued until a very few days past.

From His Exly Governor Cass I have been informed that the restrictions upon the Indians in passing the straits to which you refer in the close of your letter, was in consequence of those depredations, but it never was intended to prohibit the crossing of the Indians at this place.

I have &c

(Sgd) Wm. Henry Harrison.

To Lt. Col. James
Comg H. B. Ms. Forces
Amherstburg

[C 258, p 251.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. JAMES—UNADDRESSED.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Amherstburgh 30th Au: 1815

Sir

I have the Honor to Report to you my return to this command however my arrival being only on Sunday last has not enabled me to inform you fully on subjects which has become necessary and which I shall do by the next conveyance.

Generals Browne, Cass, Harrison, McArthur and Miller are now at Detroit assisted by Half a dozen others on a council of the Indian Tribes, and from what I have heard I am apt to conjecture that their intentions toward them are decidedly moderate, however that the late Glorious News from Lord Wellington will induce this *grand* Commission to end much more favorable towards the Indians than it otherwise would have done. Immediately, and within Eight hours of my Landing here I was addressed by General Harrison, and the previous and attendant circumstances left me no other alternative than a *decided* answer on the Impropriety of the conduct of their Secretary & His unfounded imputations towards the Intentions of the British as far as regards the British Indians lately in alliance, and I make no doubt the measures I have adopted and shall pursue will meet your approbation.

This station is without Hospital or Barracks, and I have again to say unless the sanction of Expenditure is vested in me, or who ever commands in this distant Quarter that nothing can go on well.

If practicable I would very Earnestly, and respectfully entreat the two Companys of the 37th Regmt now at Queenstown being sent up here. Desertion and Distemper being so prevalent in that Quarter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most Obedient
humble Servant
R. James
Lt C.

[C 167, p 194.]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments and advances made at the Post of Drummonds Island Lake Huron between the *1st and 31st August 1815* inclusive and authorized by me. ———

To whom paid.	For what service.	Amo't Curry.		
B. La France	Conveying Public Despatches	£4	0	0
Maj. McKay Michigan	Pay to 24th June	26	11	5
Chas. Ennatinger	A new Store	130		
Sundry persons Ind. Dept.	200 days B. & Forage yr. 1815	73	13	2½
Antoine Le Clere	Transport of Stores	13	10	
I. Nelson	Transport of Stores	105		
Colin Campbell	Transport of Indian Stores	5	10	
——Do——	Transport of Horses	7	10	
William Keith	Transport of Stores	312	10	
Sundry persons Roy Art	Conveying timber	10	13	4
I. B. Berthelotte	Stationery Engr. Dep.	2	13	6
Sundry artificers	Pay in Engineer Dep.	28	1	9
D Civilians	Do.	188	7	6
37 Regiment	Fatigue in Do.	39	8	7
Pr Sappers & miners	Pay in Do.	2	6	6
——Do——	Do.	31	15	
Royal Artillery	Do.	15	14	
William Heith	4 draft oxen	107	5	
Sundry axemen	Pay in Engineer Dept.	16	12	6
	Amo. Carry over	£1121	2	3½

To whom paid.	For what Service.	Amo. Currn.		
	Amo. Bro. over	£1121	2	3½
Sundry pers. Ind. Dep.	Pay to August	152	2	1½
Mich. Brisbois	Conveying Stores to Prairie des Chiens	86	2	4
Will'm McKay	Expences incurred on acct. of Government	83	10	
Sundry Voyageurs	Pay in the Indian Dept.	157	10	
——Do——	——Do——	118	5	
Indian Dept	Pay	6	7	3¾
——Do——	——Do——	55	5	
——Do——	——Do——	24	7	6
——Do——	——Do——	43	14	7½
	Total amot.	£1848	6	2¼
	Total amount	£1848	6	2¼

Amounting to one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight pounds six shillings and two pence $\frac{1}{4}$

Drummond Island
31st August 1815

Certified
R. Mc Donall.
Lft. Col. Com. —I.

[C 515, p 75.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

AMHERSTBURG
3d Sept 1815

SIR

I beg leave to address you on the subject of the medical aid which appears necessary for this part of the country—

There are this day more than sixty men sick—

The Surgeon of the Regt. from unavoidable circumstances has not yet arrived here. He is however hourly expected, and one of the Assistant Surgeons is dangerously ill— The other is with the remaining two companies at Queenston—and the whole of the sick at this Post and Sandwich are under the care of a medical gentleman of the Indian Department.

Under those circumstances I feel it my duty to suggest the necessity of a Staff Surgeon being appointed to the Western Frontier—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
R. JAMES
Lt. Col.

M. General
Sir F. P. Robinson
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 193.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO GOVERNOR CASS.

AMHERSTBURGH 3d Sept 1815

SIR

I do myself the honor to inform you of a most grating robbery was committed on the Public Stores at this post by four Soldiers who have also Deserted—said to have been aided by Inhabitants from your side the River—I have therefore to hope that you will cause the Property to be restored—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
R. JAMES
Lt. Col.

His E—
Governor Cass

[C 167, p 198.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

LIEUT COLONEL JAMES
Petit Cote

Gov. Cass presents his complements to Lieut. Col. James and assures him, that he will cause measures to be taken to recover the property stolen last night if it can be found on this Side of the River—

Detroit Sept 3rd 1815--

[C 167, p 199.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG 4th Sept 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to address you in consequence of the situation of the Troops on this Frontier and beg leave to offer my Recommendation that a small portion of spirits may be allowed the men during the winter—I am aware it will have its good effects particularly as *long* as the infamous lures towards Desertion is held out, and persevered in with such ardor by the vagrants on the opposite Bank of the River.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant—
R. James
Lt. Col.

Maj, General
Sir F. P. Robinson
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p. 195.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MR. GIBSON.

Camp Drummonds Island
September 1815

Sir

I have the honor to Enclose for the information of Major General Fredk Robinson the statement of Capt Payne relative to the Duties which were exacted from him on his voyage to this place by the Collector of the Customs at Detroit.

I have &c
(Signed) Rt. MacDonall.
Lieut. Col.

W. Gibsone Esq

[C 673, p. 205.]

CAPT. PAYNE TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

Drummonds Island
4th September 1815.

Sir

In reply to the letter of Major General Sir Frederick Robinson's Military Secretary of the 2d ulto. I beg to state that as an early conveyance to Mackinac for myself and sappers and miners was of great consequence; I engaged with the Master of the American schooner

Croghan for a passage and had so arranged with him that I should embark at Mr. Mackintoshes wharf nearly opposite Detroit.

The Master however subsequently informed me that it was out of his power to take me on Board, as at first agreed upon; and that the Collector at Detroit had determined that I should embark there.

Understanding that I should be obliged to pay duties upon my stores and Baggage; I called upon the Collector to ascertain the truth of that circumstance and to my astonishment he confirmed the point not only a verbal opinion but a quotation from *some Law Book.* I expostulated with him to no effect confident in my own mind that his quotation did not apply to Military then on Duty from one station to another in either service.

I accordingly removed my baggage, then to the wharf at Detroit; went through the necessary form of waiting upon the Collector to report my arrival intentions &c. after which my private baggage and stores were opened and examined a list being taken of the whole, in order to the amount of Duty being ascertained—an allowance however was to be made upon such *provisions* & as might be required on the passage.—

As we sailed *early* the next morning I did not receive from the Collector the statement of the duties—a son in Law of Mr. Mackintoshe's at Detroit (Mr. Hunt) had become responsible for the payment of the Duty on the part of our Government which arrangement was made by Major Brock Ass: Quarter Master Gen'l through the Medium of Mr. Mackintosh.

I have &c
(signed) W. R. Payne
Capt. R'l Eng'rs.

To Lieut Col. McDonall
Commanding
& & &

[C 673, p 206.]

FROM COMMODORE OWEN—UNADDRESSED.

(*Courts Martial.*)

My Dear Sir,

A unpleasant circumstance has occurred, several men belonging to the Confiance deserted after plundering the vessel and robbing the officers Trunks The principal sufferer Lieut Vidal landed with a hope of recovering some of the things and in his way met one of the deserters drunk and took him up—This got wind and the Militia arrested him for so doing and sent him to Detroit I have therefore written the Commanding Officer to request he may be released and that he will take such measures as he sees proper to enable the Lieutenant to recover the stolen property and have the person of the robbers secured.

I think it right to give you this short History of the thing as it stands and will let you know the answer I receive.

Dear Sir &c
E. W. C. R. Owen

5th Septr

[C 167, p 191.]

FROM COMMODORE OWEN.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Copy No 1.

Commodore Sir Edwd W. C. R. Owen Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath & Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of his Britannic Majesty upon the Lakes of Canada.
To

The Commanding Officer of the Troops of the United States at Detroit.
Sir

A Robbery to a considerable amount having been committed by certain persons belonging to His Britannic Majestys Schooner Confiance, who afterwards deserted taking with them two of the Boats belonging to that Vessel, Lieut Vidal of His Majestys Naval Service landed at the place where one of those Boats was found, with a view of recovering any part of the stolen property, which might be thereabout. In so doing (it is reported to me) that he has been arrested by an officer of the United States Militia and sent to Detroit.

I have therefore the honor to address myself to you with a request that this officer may be released, and that you will be pleased further to take such steps as you see proper, to enable him to recover the stolen property, and that the persons of the Robbers may be secured, being with consideration

Sir
Your most obedient &
humble servant
Ed. W. C. R. Owen

H. B. M. Schooner Huron
On the River Detroit 5 Sept: *1815*

A True Copy
Will R. Dickson Capt.
D. A. Q. M. Genl.

[C 167, p 155.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Copy No 2

Detroit Sept 5, 1815

Sir,

Brigadier General Miller Comg. the Troops at this Post has referred to me as Governor of the Territory, your Letter of this date requiring the release of Lieut. Vidal.

I was on the point of addressing you on the subject connected with his arrest when I received this Letter, Lieut Vidal was apprehended & brought to me, for seizing by force a person on this Territory and conveying him on board an Armed Vessel of His Brittanic Majesty. In so doing he has violated the Laws of this Country & subjected himself to the Penalty described for such conduct.

Permit me to observe that your demand of Lieut Vidal without offering to return the person seized and transported by him was not to have been expected. There are no Treaty stipulations between the U. States and Great Britain for the restoration of persons deserting from the service of one and seeking refuge in the Territories of the other. Such an arrangement was proposed by our Commissioners at Ghent to the British Commissioners but not acceded to by them—The subject therefore rests upon the general principles of National Law, which Law I need not remind you Sir, gives no right to a British officer to enter the Territory of the United States and forcibly transport thence any person, whatever may be his description or of whatever crime he may be accused. Our Laws like those of England afford security to every person within the Territory upon which they operate and this personal security cannot be violated, without subjecting the offender to the prescribed Penalty. Lieut Vidal has therefore an act for which he is responsible to the Civil Authority.

But Sir the subject involves considerations of greater interest than those personally affecting the Officer—An Armed Force on the service of H. Britannic Majesty has seized a person within this Territory and sent him on board a British Public Vessel—It becomes therefore my duty to request of you his immediate restoration and I do not suffer myself to doubt that you will see the propriety of complying with this request.

The Property which these persons are stated to have taken belonging to the British Government shall be restored so far as it can be found and identified.

I have no hesitation in saying that there is no wish on the part of the American Government, that persons in the Land or Naval service of Great Britain should desert and take refuge in the U. States. But until some Mutual arrangement is made on the subject it is impossible in a Government of Laws to deliver up persons of this Description or suffer it to be done by others.

Very respectfully Sir
I have the honor to be
Your most obedt servt
(Signed) LEW CASS.

To
Commodore Owen
Certified Copy
Will R. Dickson Capt
D. A. Q. M. Genl.

[C 167, p. 157.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO GOVERNOR CASS.

(*Courts Martial.*)

H. B. M. SCHOONER HURON
River Detroit 6 Sep^{r} 1815

SIR,

I have the greater satisfaction in replying to your Excellency's Letter of yesterday as the circumstances attending the detention of Lieut. Vidal are not at all involved in the general principles it lays down.

Your Excellency is pleased to request that I will restore a man who never sought the protection of the Government of the United States or claimed it from any officer Civil or Military or from any other person belonging to it.

It appears by the mans own statement that he was taken away without his Knowledge being intoxicated and asleep in the Boat when she was stolen by the deserters, they landed him next mo'g & he was on his way to the shore returning to his Vessel when he met his officer & willingly obeyed his order to go into the Boat, no force was used no party landed except the Lieutenant and Midshipman with an Interpreter who is a Boy.

Such being the facts your Excellency will perceive that much exaggeration has been resorted to in the representation which was made to you.

The question is at present but such as regards the Lieutenant personally and I have no hesitation in renewing my request for his immediate release feeling assured that Your Excellency viewing the transaction in its true light will readily comply therewith.

You Sir are well aware that British Officers landing in this part of the territory of the United States have been exposed to insult and you will judge how the proceeding in which the circumstances have been much exaggerated and misstated has its grounds in that same feeling.

In my former Letter I had the honor to state that this was not a case of simple desertion but that a robbery had been committed to a considerable extent previous thereto, the clothes of Lieut. Vidal were amongst the things which had been stolen and I am now informed a pair of Boots belonging to him were in the house at which he was arrested and that it was whilst claiming these and others of the stolen goods that the arrest was made.

It is with reluctance that I advert to any circumstance of general aggravation but it is my duty to state that previous instances have occurred in which citizens of the U. States while protecting Deserters from our service have bargained with them on the very beach before the persons who pursued them for the boat and other things which they had stolen, and tho' in this instance they have not been bargained for so openly, yet frivolous pretences have been found to avoid their restoration by the parties.

I beg therefore your Excellency weighing all the circumstances attending a transaction in which I do not hesitate to say, that no offence against the laws of the U. States has been intended or in fact committed, will consider whether it will be needful to resort to our respective Governments, and thereby keep alive those irritable feelings which it is so desirable shall be forgotten.

Had the Lieutenant committed any act of indiscretion, which (considering his ready submission to the first person claiming to hold authority under the U. States) does not appear to have been the case, I should have had great pleasure on that as I shall in any future instance in attending to the Representation and correcting it who have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
Obedient & Humble Serv't
(Signed) E. W. C. R. Owen, K. C. B.
Commodore Commdr.
in Chief—

Certified copy
Will R. Dickson
Cap. D. A. Q. M. Genl.

[C 167, p 160.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Detroit Sept 6th 1815

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the four deserters mentioned in your letter of the 3rd instant arrived here yesterday. The property they brought with them has been secured; but its nature is trifling. Will you be good enough to send a person to examine if any of their property was stolen, in order if such was the case it may be restored.

Immediately on receiving your letter I despatched persons to the Miami to take from those deserters what they might have with them. But they did not take that course, nor have I learned where they have been between the period of their desertion and their arrival here.—

If property to any amount was broght by them to this side of the River it has been Secreted Perhaps if some person were sent over acquainted with the articles stolen they may be found; in which event you may rely upon their restoration I regret that anything of this kind should happen. But you are well aware that as an Executive officer, whose duty is prescribed by law, I can neither prevent deserters or restore deserters. But in all cases when property not belonging to them is brought if it can be found it shall be restored. ——

Very respectfully Sir
I have the honor to be
Your most obdt Servant
LEW CASS

Lieut. Col. James

[C 167, p 201.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Courts Martial.*)

AMHERSTBURG
6th Sept 1815

SIR

I do myself the honor to transmit you the answer of Governor Cass to my letter regarding a Robbery and subsequent desertion of four Soldiers belonging to the 37th Regiment aided by Villians of the U States, but screened under the most subtill cloak of punctilio also the complimentary note of my first address to Govr Cass—In fact Sir nothing can equal the duplicitous transactions carried on in this Quarter.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. JAMES
Lt. Col.

M. General
Sir F. P. Robinson
K. B.

[C 167, p 200.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG 6th Sept 1815

SIR

I had the honor to address you on the 30th Ulto, and now forward for your information the accompanied Letters N—1 & 2. 3 & 4 as they regard the same subject.

On my arrival I found that much pains had been taken by General Harrison to assemble the British Indians at Detroit, but without effect, as they informed me they were apprehensive of *foul play* and some of them stated to me their reasons and which were feasible enough, the unwillingness to cross over caused the letter No. 2,—and which was conveyed by a person in Coloured clothes who on delivering His letter to Major Barwick *hastily* retired without waiting an answer, This person proved to be a Major Langham and on his return to Detroit incorrectly represented "a want of hospitality and civility from Major Barwick," here I beg leave to assure you that such conduct has never before been attributed to Major Barwick who at the moment was very ill with Fever and Ague. I beg to call your observation to the signature of the enclosed letters, and also the dress of those *deranged* officers, who seldom or ever in personal interview ever inform you of their rank.

The letter No. 2, caused me to address (without really knowing it to be a decided fact that one of the signatures was that of Genl. Harrison,) the letter No. 3 and in reply thereto I received the Answer No 4 and which on the very face of it carries evasion.

I had not been able to collect the substance of what General Harrison addressed to the Indians in Council at Detroit more than his language being Artfully wound up attempting to convince the British Indians that the Americans made peace to accommodate England, and that they beat her in every Battle; they pushed hard to induce the Indians to sell their Lands (an immense Tract of Country) but to which the Indians replied "No we will not part with one inch of our Lands."

I was waited on by the chiefs, on their coming over from Detroit last night, and although very peaceably and quietly disposed, yet their indignation at the conduct of General Harrison (who spoke on the part of America) is such as it should be consistant with the interests of the British Government,—they have told me they will reduce Genl Harrison's speech to a narrow compass, upon paper, and they have requested a Council to be held here in order to assemble the American Indians and inform them of their future intentions.—It appears that Genl Harrison could only assemble of the U. States Indians about 130 and that those of the British Indians at Detroit and this side who did not cross over to the Council exceeded 1300 men in Arms—I shall fully report all circumstances which may have taken place over the River as also what may occur resulting from the Council that is to Assemble here.

I have &c
(Sgd) R. JAMES
Lieut Col. Cg

To Major General
Sir Fredk Robinson K. C. B.
&. &. &.

[C 258, p 254.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

DRUMMONDS ISLAND 6 Setp 1815.

DEAR SIR

I am afraid you have lost sight of the mode you proposed of granting me the allowance for my horses, which being now due for so long a period, is not only inconvenient, but (sho. there be a change in the command according to report which I trust is unfounded) may be ultimately difficult to recover.

Whatever may be the rate fixed on, I hope that it can be settled thro' the commissary here. Every days experience convinces me, how totally unfit the men of the 37th Regt are for the various employments at the new Post, they are absolutely useless as axemen, have only one carpenter, no sawyers, & even as labourers are but indifferent. I hope my former representation was in time recommending at least one comp'y of the Canad'n Regt. or what is still better, a company of artificers selected for the very purpose. We shall never get on with the New Fort as we ought unless this system is followed with our whole garrison, and if no other mode presents, nothing is more easy, than to send down a comp'y of the 37th by Nottawasaga & get up a comp'y of picked Canadians by the same route.

I am very long without hearing from any of you. I write you soon, by Capt. Anderson, Indian Dept., who is just arrived from his teduous

Mission to the Mississipi, which important duty he has executed to my entire satisfaction, and with much ability & address; I again solicit His Excellencys patronage of this deserving officer. He will minutely inform His Excellency of the present state of Indian Politics.

Col. Chambers has succeeded Major Morgan at Mackina, where they have been reinforced, & still talk of establishing a Post at Green Bay this season, I am however in great hopes it is too late, & that it will be a reprieve for the Indians, at least till next year.

Remember me to all at the Castle
& believe me
Very Truly Yours
R'T McDONALD, Lt. Col.

I am forced to continue paying the hired Canadians thro' the commissary still, or suspend all work, & both men & stores remain uncovered. At such a distance and a new Fort to build at this Post, it should be an exception, and greater powers given to the Com'g officer as to payment, or we cannot get on.

Major Foster

[C 258, p 196.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
7th Sept. 1815

MY DEAR SIR

On a former occasion I stated to you the shameful manner in which the Commandant was recompencing me for my long services, by preventing me enjoying the situation of Captn President tho regularly appointed in my position by Sir George Prevost & Sir John Johnson. You will see by the enclosed order that the has put over me the very man Sir Gordon Drummond rejected with others in the commencement of 1815. Now you will perceive he has again recommended him & expects the confirmation, upon what grounds he expects to get him promoted I cannot say, he certainly has not any claim to it unless its for having taken three or four Boat Loads of Goods to the Western Indians the last Spring. There is now this Anderson Lt. Brisbois, Johnson, & Cadot & Johnson, Lt. Germain, Assekenack Dusang & Desonier Interpreters two Black Smiths & myself & Mitchell Surgeon which is no less than 15 persons when the whole Business was transacted by myself from 1807 to 1812 inclusive and theres not an Indian more now in the neighborhood than was then. As the Island is to be purchased from the Indians in the Spring I entertain great hopes you will come here for that purpose, its high time you visit these posts & it will tend to do away many irregularities too tedious for me to commit to paper

Mrs Askin joins me in the best wishes for Mrs Clause & familys health & Prosperity and am

My dear Sir
wth Great Respect
Your most obed
& Hbl Ser.
JOHN ASKIN

Col. Wm. Claus
York

[M. G. 11, p 143.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO GOVERNOR CASS.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Copy No. 5.

H. B. M. SCHOONER Confiance
River Detroit 7 Sept 1815

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter of this date, but whilst I thank you for the courtesy of Style in which it has been written, I must express sincere regret to find it does not meet me with that spirit of conciliation I had hoped wou'd mark this painful intercourse between us and which is best adapted to soften prejudice in whatever cause arising.

Prejudice is not the inhabitant of well informed minds, and in calling your Excellency's attention to its possible operation (as acknowledged to exist) in the circumstances reported to you of Lieut Vidal I must disclaim distinctly all intention of its indiscriminate application; had I been weak enough to yield an instant to such impression its injustice would have been most fully proved to me in the little intercourse which under circumstances much more gratifying to my feelings, I have had with officers of the U. States.

It is unnecessary to follow the general reasoning of your Excellency's Letter in parts which do not bear upon the present question, In assuring you (as the Commg officer of this part of the Forces of His Majesty) that there was no intention to infringe the territorial Rights of the U. States and that the man whom you demanded not only denied that he had sought or claimed protection from it, but asserted that he willingly obeyed the order of his officer to go into the Boat—In further making known to you my readiness to notice any act of individual indiscretion which might be pointed out to me, it seemed to me I offered everything your Excellency cou'd require, I much regret that you have thought it needful to meet these overtures by a proposition little calculated to restore good understanding, but which must on the contrary serve decidedly to inflame those prejudices we alike condemn.

Ill indeed should I fulfill the honorable charge confided to me cou'd I consent that an avowed subject of His Majesty's shou'd be submitted to such experiment against his own assertion, and in the face of all the acts which have been practised by interested individuals to seduce others from their Duty.

Thus Sir there remains to me (inclosing my communication with Your Excellency on this subject) no alternative but that of throwing upon your protection the officer you have thought proper to detain whilst I appeal to the justice of our Governments & of subscribing myself

Your Excellency's most obedt
& very humble servant
(Signed.) E. W. C. R. Owen
Commodore Comr in Chief.

A Verbal answer was returned to this saying as the man was not sent back the Law would take its course.

A True Copy
Will M. Dickson
Capt D. A. Q. M. G.

[C 167, p 169.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(*Courts Martial.*)

DETROIT September 7 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday and have given it that attention which the importance of the subject Demands—

The facts which occurred during the transaction for which Lieut. Vidal was arrested, have been reported differently to you & to me; had the statement which I have received been made to you, I flatter myself the immediate restoration of the Individual taken would have followed my request of Monday and this business equally disagreeable to us all wou'd have terminated to our mutual satisfaction.

I trust you will do us the Justice to believe, whatever course this subject may take that personal feelings will not influence its result, and if they did those feelings wou'd prompt the unconditional liberation of Lieut. Vidal whose conduct not less than his situation interests us in his favor—Lieut Col James in a Letter of yesterday stated to me that British officers landing on this side the River had been insulted, This was the first intimation I received upon the subject, you will therefore judge Sir how far I am "aware" that such things have occurred Our Laws afford equal protection to your Officers & ours. The same acts which are criminal towards the latter are criminal towards the former, and I take this opportunity of assuring you that in every instance when acts penal by our Laws are committed towards your officers, if application be made to me, I will direct proceedings to be instituted against the offenders. For anything farther this your officers must rely upon the Courtesy & Hospitality of the Country and deeply shall I regret any incident which may prove us deficient in either.

In all Countries individuals are found whose personal conduct adds nothing to the character of the nation, some time must elapse before the passions excited by the late War subside, and till then I trust your officers are too liberal to think that the social virtues characterized the one party & the want of them the other—

I am gratified in being enabled to inform you that a part of the stolen property has been recovered together with many papers which shall be subject to your order—The same disposition shall be made of all which does not elude the search now making.

I am compelled again to request of you a restoration of the Individual taken by Lieut. Vidal to the situation in which he was found— If he was a Deserter there can be no doubt but the taking of him in the manner represented as well by Lieut. Vidal as by others was improper and a direct violation of our national Sovereignty. If he was not no injury can follow by placing him where Lieut. Vidal found him and submitting to his personal conduct the decision of the question at issue. If he voluntarily returns, as is my sincere wish, this irksome subject is termimated, If he claims to remain it is likewise terminated by shewing the impropriety of Lieut Vidal's conduct and by your redressing the wrong equally due to the character of the United States & Great Britain.

I trust in urging this request you will discover the motive in a wish to protect our own Territorial rights & not to encourage Desertions. We do not want them, they add little to the mass of the Population, & less to the Public Stock of Industry and Talents, and I am confident there is no other Disposition to protect them than is necessary to the protection of one of the most essential attributes of National sovereignty.

My duty as an Executive officer is marked out by the Law and I feel confident you would not ask me to violate it—

Lieut Vidal's case is one which demands the interposition of the Judicial authority which is alone competent to decide upon it—

Very respectfully Sir
I have the honr to be
your most obedent Servt
(Signed) Lew Cass

To Commodore
Sir E. W. C. R. Owen
&c &c
A true copy
Will M. Dickson
Captn D. A. Q. M. G.

[C 167, p 164.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

Copy. (*Courts Martial.*)

AMHERSTBURG 7th Sept 1815

SIR

Herewith I have the honor to transmit you copy of a Letter written by me to Govr Cass on the 5th Inst—His answer I have not yet received I also forward a note written by Commodore Sir Edward Owen to me as it hinges on the same subject It is my duty to acquaint that the System of desertion and robbery is now carried on to such an extent as to alarm, and shake the force intended for the defence of this Country—My Letter to Governor Cass is founded on the clearest facts.—

I have &c
(Signed) R. JAMES
Lieut Col Comd.

To Major General
Sir F. Robinson K. C. B.
&c &c &c
[C 167, p 192.]

ACTING SECRETARY GIBSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

KINGSTON 9th September 1815

SIR

I have received the commands of Major General Sir Frederick Robinson to transmit to you for the consideration of His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond copy of a letter from Lieut Col. McDonall with the Report of a Board of Officers upon the state of Provisions received by His Majesty's Schooner Enterprize and the Hired Schooner Vermillion at Drummond Island and which had been forwarded from York by the way of Nottawasaga.

18 August 1815

His Excellency directs me to state that instructions have been repeatedly sent to Mr. Crookshank at York to use every possible exertion to discover the persons concerned in plundering the Stores and in order to prevent a recurrence of these depredations Orders have been given to Lieut Col. Buttersby commanding at York to send an escort with any further supplies which may go forward from that place upon the requisition of the Senior Commissariat officer at the post agreeably to Sir Gordon Drummond's suggestion contained in your Letter of the 22d ulto.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
WILL GIBSON
Actg Mily Secy

To
Major Foster
Military Secretary
Quebec
[C 120, p 122.]

DEALINGS WITH INDIANS.

Advertizment posted on the Church Door.

September 9th 1815.

Indian Agency
Michilmackinac.

Whereas a certain Eliz'th Mitchell under a pretence of trading with the savages is and for many years has been, as it has been represented to me; in the habit of holding her private councils with those unfortunate deluded People and of advising with and persuading them to the adoption of measures injurious to their real interests and that of the American Government—

I therefore feel it to be my Duty hereby to forbid the said Elizabeth Mitchell to hold any further intercourse with the Indians that may visit this Island either directly or indirectly until further orders from the American Government—

(Signed) WM. HENRY PUTHUFF, Agent
Indian Affairs Mackina.

Remarks.

It is only necessary to observe on this Advertisement that prior to the agents arrival at Mackina, Mrs. Mitchell is only responsible to the British Government for what advice she may have given the Indians. As the country previous to his arrival was under the British Government—After his arrival he had no doubt a right to enquire into the Management of Indian Affairs, and I defy him and all his *Satellites* to prove that Mrs. Mitchell ever gave the Indians advice prejudicial to their interests or that of the American Government.—

During the war she was extremely active in encouraging the Indians to defend their country and it is well known that her exertions amongst them had a very considerable effect which I presume is the sole cause that she has been insulted or robbed and plundered and obliged to abandon her home and property—

Signed D. MITCHELL

Indian Department
Michilimackinac

September 9th
1815

SIR

Your visit to this Island at this time without any apparent business, your connection here and the character of that connection, your sauntering about through the village mixing with the savages who visit this part, conversing secretly with them and many other circumstances attending your conduct and general deportment since my arrival, induces the opinion here that your conduct and general deportment, is not, nor has been such as to meet the views of either the British or American Government. You are therefore hereby forbidden to hold conversation either public or private with any Indian or Indians who are now or may hereafter arrive on this Island—

(Signed) WM. HEN'Y PUTHUFF,
Agent Indian Affairs
Michilimackinac.

To
Ensign George Mitchell
Canadian Regiment

Remarks—In answer to this precious Document it is only necessary to observe that the young man cannot speak a word of the Indian Language that he has been absent from his family twelve years; but the true reason for the rascally treatment that he received was that he wears a Red Coat—

(Signed) D. MITCHELL.

MICHILIMACKINAC
5th Oct. 1815

MADAM

In direct violation of my notice to you forbidding your interference with the Indians within the American Limits by holding private Councils with and misrepresenting the conduct and intentions of the American Government and people to them. You have as I have been informed combined with Illegal, Improper, Unjust, false and Malacious practice. —You have sent your Emissaries amongst them particularly of the *Grand Traverse* inviting them to meet you here in Council, I have good reason for believing you have further interfered in the intercepting dispatches from my Agents within the Indian Country for these and many other violations of the Laws of the United States and the intentions of the British and American Governments in the honest and faithful observance of the Peace entered into by the late Treaty of Ghent, I shall feel it my duty to apply to the Officer Commanding the Post for a Military Escort provided by Law to be furnished for the purpose of conveying you to the Nearest Civil Tribunal having cognizance of such cases within the United States where you may be put upon your trial.

The step however unpleasant to *my feelings* I shall feel myself bound to adopt, should you not immediately on receipt of this notice cease to have further communication with any Indians within the American limits of a private or improper nature—

(Signed) WM. HENRY PUTHUFF
Agent Indn Affairs
Mackinac.

To Mrs. Mitchell

Remarks—A tissue of falsehood throughout and cannot be proven in one single instance– besides the absolute stupidity of the Idea, what advantage could accrue to Mrs. Mitchell from interfering in Indian affairs, or stimulating them to mischief when she was well acquainted with the anxious wishes of the British Government to use every possible means to establish Peace between the Indians and Americans besides expending vast quantities of goods for the same purpose—Witness Captn Andersons voyage to La Prairie des Chiens *expressly for the purpose of making Peace!* and that an Individual such as Mrs. M. should endeavor to prevent it, the Idea is too Stupid for any thinking being, at least any person possessed of Common Sense—

(Signed) D. MITCHELL

MICHILIMACKINAC
5th Oct 1815

SIR.

In a conversation with you had a few days since in which I gave you permission to send Ardent Spirits among the Indians it was distinctly understood that your mother was to have no communication with them, she yet *remains in Trade here, I will most closely observe her*, she has my order, I will enforce it.—

You will from henceforeward cease to sell, give or convey to any Indian or Indians Spirituous Liquors under the penalty of the Law to which in your trade with them I particularly restrict you—

I am Sir yours &c.
(Signed) WM. HENRY PUTHUFF
Agent Indn Affairs
Michilimackinac.

Daniel Mitchell Esq.

Remarks—One would naturally suppose that before proceeding to such extremes the parties would have been confronted and proof given of acting contrary to the Laws of the country—No such thing, there is much more of true Liberty at Algiers than at present at Michilimackinac—the people in office at that place are doing everything to initiate the Indians—and when they have any difficulties with them they will be whining & bellowing cursing the Democrats, that it is the British influence that causes the mischief when the truth is that it is owing to their own infamous Conduct—

(Signed)—D. MITCHELL—

[C 260, p 91.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO MR. BAKER.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Copy

Private

10th September 1815

SIR

I have very little to add to the contents of my Public Letter the man on whom American protection is to be forced by Genl Harrison and Mr Graham (who holds a situation in the War office) there being the advisers and urgers of Governor Cass, has borne a very good character and been about 4 years in the Naval Service.

Whether the mode of his quitting the Ship has been truly described we cannot possibly determine but he was certainly found alone upon the Shore and unarmed whilst the others were forwarded to Detroit and were armed with the muskets &c they carried off I will not pretend to say whether the Lieutenant meeting one of them would have had the forbearance to let him pass having no other protection than the Shore he stood upon, it is sufficient for our purpose that the case did not arise, and therefore I have avoided entering upon general arguments and suppositious cases—The mans assertion gave the Governor an opportunity to withdraw from an unpleasant business without a compromise on either side but this did not suit the purpose of General Harrison—A Council of Indians is nominally sitting and whilst the commissioners endeavor to impress on their people a belief of British Inferiority it was useful to exhibit to them an English Officer in confinement.

If this man had delivered himself to any Magistrate office or other and claimed their protection the proof of it would be in their Hands, they need not make the Indictment upon so vague a charge as that of taking a man "name unknown."—

I have &c.
(Signed) E. W. C. R. Owen

To Anthony St. John Baker Esq
&c. &c. &c.

Certified a true copy
Will R. Dickson
Capt D. A. Q. M. G.

[C 167, p 173.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Courts Martial.*)

H. M. Schooner Confiance
Sandwich U. C. 10 Sept. 1815

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a Letter with enclosures for the British Minister at Washington it relates to an unpleasant transaction which has taken place on this Frontier and I leave it open for your information, as I am here without Secretary or other assistant, and anxious not to lose time in forwarding it, I would take the liberty to request that you will be pleased to let copies be made and transmitted to Captn Payne at Kingston and at the same time desire him to forward copies to Sir Gordon Drummond and my Lords Commrs of the Admirality.

I request you will have the goodness to forward the original to the Minister at Washington by a special Messenger or in such a way as you see best—

I have &c
(Signed) E. W. C. R. Owen
Commodore
Comg. in Chief

To Major General
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c &c &c

Certified a true copy
Will R. Dickson
Capt. D. A. Q. M. G.

[C 167, p 175.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO MR. BAKER.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Copy

H. M. Schn Confiance
off Sandwich River Detroit
10th September 1815

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you the Copy of a correspondence which has passed between the Governor of the Territory of Michigan and myself on the subject of an Officer under my Command whom he thinks proper to detain for an alleged offence against the Laws of the United States the circumstances leading to that transaction are thus related to me.—

On the night of the 3d Inst. the Confiance being at Anchor near the Rapids at the head of the River St Clair some seamen who previously broke open and plundered her store and stole clothes from some of their Officers and Comrades ran away with two of the Boats attached to her —On the following morning one of the Boats being found abandoned Lieut Alexr Vidal was dispatched by Captn Owen, (under whom he served) with an armed Canoe to search for and overtake if possible the other Boats with the thieves—

About noon the 5th Lieut Vidal having landed on the American Side of Lake St Clair was informed the Boat he sought was near that place and that several of the Stolen things were at a Public House some distance off—The Lieutenant with a Midshipman and an Interpreter (a Boy) walked towards this House the Boat following them along the Shore on their way they overtook a man who proved to be one of those missing from the Confiance, he neither quickened his pace nor avoided his officers, but being desired by them to go into the Boat he readily obeyed and sat down on the Beach until she came—The Lieut walked on to the Public House where he found some articles of the stolen property; whilst engaged in looking at these things a crowd collected accusing him of having violated the Law, they were about to seize him when the Lieutenant conscious of not intending wrong offered to attend them to the Governor wishing at the same time to make application for the recovery of the Stolen Goods.

A Mr. Meldrum an officer (as he said) of the Militia appears to have been the leader of this transaction, and it may be worthy of remark that the improper conduct of that person within the British Territory had some short time back obliged the Commg Officer at this place to make a complaint of him to Col. Butler the then Commanding Officer at Detroit.—

It was about the period the Confiance having joined me in the mean time, that I received an imperfect account of the affair (Captn Owen being very ill) and sent the Letter No 1, to the Commanding Officer at Detroit, on receiving the next day the answer No 2.—I lost no time in examining the man alluded to as to the circumstances under which he had been sent on board, he stated (and his former Character makes his story probable) that being intoxicated he had gone to sleep in the Boat alongside and knew nothing of her being taken away until the next morning that he was Landed by the Deserters and when overtaken by his Officers was going along the Beach towards the Confiance, he further possitively assured me that he had neither sought or claimed protection from any individual of the United States Officer or other, and that no force had been used to make him embark in doing which he readily obeyed the order of his officers.—

As the claim of the Governor to the restitution of this man and his refusal to liberate Lieutenant Vidal rested upon the impression that the former was forcibly seized and (according to the expression of his Letter) transported, I lost no time in explaining to him by my Letter No 3, the particulars of the statement which the man had made, this together with a declaration on my part, that there was no wish to infringe the Territorial Rights of the United States and my readiness to notice an act of indiscretion in others I had no doubt would satisfy the Governor and at once end an affair which if pursued would not fail to renew those irritable feelings which it is desirable we should forget I am sorry that the answer of the Governor No 4 (notwithstanding his own personal feelings which led him to tell the officer who bore the Letter that he would release Lieut. Vidal) did not meet the conciliatory disposition I held out to him, but made a proposition which it was impossible to give attention to an instant—It would be extraordinary indeed were I to expose the Loyalty of any subject of His Majesty to be assailed by all the Arts which Interest or prejudice can possibly invent, and which (however ignorant the Governor may be respecting them) are in hourly practice, even the Boats crew landing the Officer with these very Letters to the Governor was thus assailed and urged to follow those who had already been enveigled; to this proposition I therefore sent the answer No 5 closing my communication with the Governor and as I am about to return to Kingston I desired Lieutenant Vidal to apply to Lieut. Col. James comd. officer at this place for any immediate assistance that he may require in the proceedings which shall follow—This evening brought a Letter from him saying that a Bill was filed "*for forcibly seizing and transporting a person name unknown*" and he was called upon for Bail, measures were taken to obtain this for him and give him the advice of Counsel.—

The Transaction being brought to this Point it becomes necessary to request that you will please to call the attention of the Government of the United States and extend the protection of his Country to a young officer whose only fault seems to have been a zealous discharge of Duty—The Territorial Rights of the United States or the extent to which their protection can be given forms no part of the question the man himself denies that he had sought it and upon this point I have preferred to rest the case as rendering it unnecessary to discuss abstract principles I therefore have the honor to enclose you an affidavit of the man himself denying that he sought American protection or that force was used to bring him off.

This Sir I hope will be sufficient to satisfy the Government of the United States and enable you to afford protection to the Lieutenant whatever shall be the result of the proceedings instituted now against him.

For myself my wish has been to avoid this extremity and I adopted that course of moderation which appeared best calculated so to do as well as to avert discussion upon subjects general and ill defined. The determination of the Governor and his advisers on the contrary seems taken with a view to the supposed intentions of the Lieutenant rather than his actual conduct.

Altho' I shall transmit these Papers to my Lords Commrs of the admiralty the moment that I can do so, yet should you think it necessary that our Governmt. has early information of the Transaction I would take the liberty to request that you will send home copies which will reach England much earlier than a Report direct from me will do.

May I further request of you the favor of such information on the subject and its results as you think necessary addressed to me at Kingston Upper Canada—

I have &c.
(Signed) E. W. C. R. Owens
Commodore &
Comg in Chief

To Anthony St. John Baker Esque
&c &c &c

Certified a true Copy
Will. M. Dickson Capn
D. A. Q. M. G.

[C 167, p 176.]

MR. CLAUS TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

York 10 September 1815

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings of a meeting of the Grand River Indians with the American Indians at Buffaloe held at Niagara by order of His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond.

In compliance with the request of the Indians, I have written to Colonel Caldwell directing him to forward their Wampum and message to the Western Indians immediately and to make the necessary arrangement for assembling them at Amherstburg, whenever they shall determine upon the time convenient for them to meet.

It was settled at the general council of the Six Nations and Western Indians at Burlington last spring, that immediately after a meeting with the American Indians from Buffaloe they would proceed to Amherstburg for the purpose of performing the same ceremonies of reconciliation there. I now mention this arrangement, merely to show His Excellency Sir Frederick Robinson that no instructions on the subject could have been sent to Colonel Caldwell until the council met at Niagara, and of consequence, that no neglect or loss of time is imputable to me, as insinuated by Lieut Col. James in his letter of 16th July last to His Excellency. I beg leave to state that the general order fixing the reduced establishment of the Indian Department of this Province has not yet reached this Post, and that I am not enabled to give the necessary information to the officers whose services are to be dispensed with.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servant
W. Claus D. S. G.
Ind. Affrs

Frederick P. Robinson Esquire
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 222.]

MR. CLAUS TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

York 10th September 1815

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings of a meeting of the Grand River Indians with the American Indians from the neighborhood of Buffaloe Creek, held at Niagara in obedience to His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond's desire.

The number from Buffaloe amounted to about forty of the Leading Men—those from the Grand River amounted to the same number, but about four hundred of the young people also came down, probably with the expectation of presents after the Council.—The whole meeting was very orderly, no reproaches nor violent language having been uttered by any of them.

I beg leave to state for his Excellency's information that I am still unable to comply with his desire of transmitting a return of officers proper to be retained in the St. Joseph branch of the Indn. Dept. the officer at the head of it having taken no notice of my repeated request to furnish me with a Return of all the Department at that Post, with such remarks as would enable me to select the fittest persons to be returned for His Excellency's approval.

It would appear by the conduct of the officer commanding at St. Joseph for some time past, that he considers that branch of the department distinct, and independent of the Deputy Superintendant General of Indian affairs in this Province. I must thefore beg to be informed if there is any order of the Commander of the Forces to that effect, or if I am to consider that branch subject to my Superintendance and direction as formerly, it being now removed from the conquered Territory.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt.
W. Claus D. S. G.
Ind. Affrs.

Lieut Col. Foster
Military Secretary
&c. &c.

[C 258, p 202.]

INDIAN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the following Indian Nations from the Grand River, at Niagara on the 31st August and 1st September 1815, vizt.—Hurons, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscororas, Tutulies, and Delawares with tho Onondagas Cayugas & Senecas from Buffaloe Creek Tehaniwande Allegany.

Present:

Lieut. Col. Robertson Comg.

William Claus Esq Dy. Supt. Genl.

Major DeHarren, Canadian Regt.

Officers of the Garrison & Indian Dept. and several gentlemen of the town & neighborhood—

The Dy. Supt. General addressed all the Nations, performing the usual ceremonies of condolence, and uncovering the Kings' Council Fire by presenting a Belt of White Wampum, Tekarihoga, principal Mohawk Chief, Speaker–

Brothers & Relations—Our Father has performed the ceremonies which were customary with our ancestors & which we endeavour to continue. Our meeting is at our Father the Kings' Council Fire, which has just been uncovered, that we may proceed to deliberate upon the good work for which we are assembled— We the several Nations residing at the Grand River, salute you from the other side—We are the same people with you—We are relation & of the same colour, notwithstanding our having been opposed to each other in the Field during the late contest between our Great Father the King of England & the Americans. Our friend who has just uncovered the Council Fire has removed all obstructions our minds are set at ease. The River which separates us is opened that we may have a free passage at all times. The roads are cleared of all briars and rubbish that we may again renew the friendly intercourse which formerly existed between us. I now speak to you in behalf of the Indians residing at the Grand River, and I am desired to answer you that all ill will is removed from our hearts towards you from the American Land.

A Bunch of Strings of Wampum.

Echo an Onondago Chief.

Brothers—I salute you in the name of Hurons, Shawanese & Six Nations at the Kings Council fire which has just been uncovered. I speak to Senacas, Cayugas & Onondagas from Buffaloe Creek Tehaniwande & Allegany who are now present. I also address those who are at their homes, before our father, the Dy. Supt. General, the Kings' officers & others now present, & tell you that all ill blood has been removed from our hearts—What has been done is now forgotten—We are all of the same colour & ought to be friendly towards each other. To make our friendship lasting we put the Tomahawk the depth of a Pine Tree under ground, that it may not be removed we plant over it a tree that the roots may so cover it that it cannot be found again. This ceremony was performed by our Father at Burlington last Spring in presence of the Western Nations & I will now repeat to you the Speech which our father delivered when he informed us of the Pacification with the Americans & our answer (now the proceedings of the Council at Burlington on the 24, 25, & 27th April were repeated) we condole with you from the bottom of our hearts for the loss of your friends, and wipe the tears from your eyes, we open your throats that no obstruction shall remain, that you may speak your mind freely & with the same friendship which formerly existed between us, as we now in the name of the nations already mentioned address you as friends—If you will stand up we will be glad to take you by the hands—should any idle young man make use of improper language we request that you will not take any notice of it.

A large bunch of strings of Black & White Wampum. The American Indians stood up and others took them by the hand, repeating the assurances of friendship, after which the Old Eel an Onondaga Chief spoke to the Dy. Supt. general as follows;

Brothers.

You have this day uncovered the King's Council fire at this place where our forefathers were accustomed to assemble. I speak on behalf of the Indians who are now come here to meet our Brethren from the Grand River. We salute you and wish you well. We have heard all that you have said now & last Spring & are much pleased with it. We rejoice that the Great Spirit has brought us together to unite & be friends. Many have been the meetings at this place between the King & our ancestors. I am an old man & have been present at many of these meetings when your Grand Father spoke to us. We will always remember his words — they are buried deep in our hearts — we look to you to be a friend to the Indians as he was. It is hole late in the day & as we are to answer you we will cover the fire & meet you again to-morrow.

A few Strings Wampum.

September 1st.

Teharihoga.

Brothers—We thank the Great Spirit for giving a new day & permitting us to meet again. We wait to hear what you have to say.

Red Jacket principal Seneca Chief Speaker.

Brothers

In the name of the Indians from the other side of the River, I now address myself to the King, the Comg. officer, and Col. Claus our head & to the Six Nations, Wyandotts and Shawanese.

Strings of Wampum.

Brothers,

I am happy now to meet you in the usual friendly manner and you may be assured that what has happened was not from any animosity towards our ancient Father & Friends. We are a poor People. We cannot do as we would. We are prisoners but the fetters are now off & we are at liberty to communicate freely with our Friends. We are not only of the same Nation, but of the same families also. We therefore ought to be united & become one body.

Strings of Wampum.

Brothers,

You have informed us that the King's Council fire is again uncovered. We are also informed that the United States have done the same. We seriously recommend that your people will now attend to your usual occupation of hunting & agriculture & that you pay due attention to your women who have by our ancient customs a voice in bringing up our young people to the practice of truth & industry.

Strings of Wampum.

Brothers.

We have now to communicate to you a message which we received from the Indians at the White River (near the Waubasse) who say that they have fine lands & game of every kind in great abundance. This message is addressed to all the Six Nations, and we wish you to consider it—Strings of Wampum (which were afterwards returned by Teharihoga, saying that they did not understand it.)

Brothers:

The road being now open we will be glad to have a visit from you at Buffalo Creek, eating and drinking together may be omitted here at present, our time being very short, rising and shaking hands will do as well.

Strings of wampum, They then mixed with each other & spoke to the Dy. Supt. General as follows: Teharihoga Speaker.

Brothers.

You have witnessed our proceedings which it has pleased the Ruler of the world to assist us in. It has finished as we could wish & we desire that you will immediately acquaint our Western Brethren of the work we have been doing & that we shall soon proceed to the west to meet them & perform the same ceremonies there as was agreed upon in Council last Spring. We now speak to you in one Body & we hope that we will be allowed to travel along the road peaceably without being insulted by the inhabitants & that you will give us provisions to enable us to travel homewards.

The Deputy Supt. General.

Brothers,

In compliance with your particular request expressed in your speech of 26th April last, Your Father General Drummond ordered that I should be present at this meeting, & I have now to express how much I am satisfied with the whole of your proceedings, which I earnestly recommend you to keep in remembrance. The road has been opened and made smooth for you all. When the King of England made peace with the Americans, he was particular in stipulating that no difficulties should be thrown in the Road to interrupt a free intercourse between his Indian Children—I am sorry to understand that the Inhabitants have in some instances behaved improperly towards you, but your young men have provoked their resentment by their own misconduct. Yon are all under the protection of your Great Father the King & if you conduct yourselves peaceably towards his white children, they will not be permitted to ill treat you. Provisions will be provided for you on your road homewards—

I now cover the Council Fire & wish you a safe return to your homes.

The American Indians then went to the Deputy Superintendant General & saluted him by shaking hands.

The Council broke up.

W. Claus D. S. G.
Ind. Affrs.

[C 258, p 224.]

ACTING SECRETARY GIBSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

KINGSTON 10th Sept. 1815

SIR,

I have the honor by Command of Major Genl. Sir Fredk Robinson to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond the enclosed copies of letters from Lieut. Col. McDonall; Sir Fredk further directs me to say that he will write on the subject of these Letters to Sir Gordon Drummond by the next conveyance.

19 Augt 1815
21 Augt 1815

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
WILL GIBSON
Act. Mil. Secy.

To
Major Foster
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 209.]

DEPOSITION.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Western District }

Be it remembered that on the 13th day of September in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third personally came and appeared before me Richard Patterson Esquire one of the Justices of our said Lord the King assigned to keep the Peace in Western District of the Province of Upper Canada, Thomas Rymer a Sailor serving on board H. M. Schooner the Confiance and voluntarily deposeth & maketh oath that being on shore from the said Schooner & Landed on the Michigan Territory of the United States of America about the fifth Instant, and then & there being he did not seek or claim any protection from the said United States or any person therein —and that when spoken to by the officers he readily obeyed their orders to go on board and sat down by the water side until the Boat came for him—and this Deponent further saith that no force was used to make him enter the Boat which he did so soon as she had reached the shore and returned in her on board the Schooner he belonged to—and that no threats or promises have been used or made to induce him to make this Deposition

(Signed) Thomas $\overset{\text{His}}{\underset{\text{Mark}}{\times}}$ Rymer

Sworn before me at Sandwich in the said District the tenth Day of September 1815
Signed R. Patterson
J. P. W. D.

A True Copy
Will M. Dickson Capt
D. A. Q. M. G.

[C 167, p 186.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Sandwich
11th September
1815

Sir

I have the honor to address you giving cover to several Inclosures on the 7th Instant, and now forward by Express the different Communications from Commodore Sir E. Owen—which under his present hurry and press of business I have had copied into my official letter Book: "The irritable and littleness of temper shown towards all transactions of whatsoever nature they may be from the opposite side of the River I am sorry to say cannot fail to do mischief, particularly when so much is left at the hands of those who are so much disposed to mislead—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
W. James—
Lt Col—

Major General.
Sir F. P. Robinson.

to be acknowledged
F. P. R.

[C 167, p 203.]

COMM'Y GEN. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary General's Office
QUEBEC 14 Sept 1815

SIR

I have the honor to submit the inclosures herewith, received from Asst Comm Genl Dance stating the want of a Sanction to prevent certain supplies of Provisions furnished under the circumstances mentioned in these Documents being charged against the ordinary Provision Accounts of the Division.

From the causes stated by Asst Comm Genl Dance and Dy Asst Commy Genl Reynolds, I beg leave to request His Excellency's sanction, as it was impossible to obtain any Provision Receipts, or keep the accounts of Issues to the various Tribes of Indians who were following the retreating Army to Burlington in the Autumn of 1813 and also to the scattered Detachments of that Army.

I beg to observe that the enclosed List of sums paid, partly, includes payments made for supplies furnished at Detroit, and Sandwich &c previous to the Retreat, and even regularly brought to account in Dy Asst Commy General Gilmore's accounts which were lost on the Retreat.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
humble Servant
W. H. ROBINSON
Commy Genl

Major Foster
Mily Secy

[C 120, p 137.]

SPEECH TO INDIANS.

AMHERSTBURG 14 Sept 1815.

Copy of Lt. Col. James's address to the British Indians in Council.

Chiefs and warriors by your own desire we have assembled here before the departure of some of our friends who are going back to their native country.

It has always afforded great pleasure to your Father to do as far as was in his power, and what you have now got to say shall be made known to your great Father. When you have done speaking my friends I shall give you a few words on what was lately said to you over the water and which was intended to make the British officer Little in your eyes—but you have expressed your indignation at such conduct & I am bound to tell you the words of truth.

In our present council wampum are not wanted—the wampums were passed long ago at Burlington Heights, to which place your Father invited you to come—He said "Come Indian chiefs & warriors, come to "our fire that we may council & that you may also be informed of "Peace that I have made."

One word was sufficient you said "yes" and you came, there was no occasion to offer you presents to do so, there was no occasion to offer threats. neither the one or the other would have brought you, it was your own pleasure to come & you did so—it was your own wish to come! Your Father always found his Allies & Friends the Indians true to the British Flag and he will shield you within the Great Belt, that Belt will be still wide enough to hold you all & you are all within it, it will close & protect you with as much care as the mother covers her twins with the Blanket from the storm. Did your Father ever say my children I will give you a Flask of Powder that he did not give you more than what he promised?

(After which the Prophet addressed the Indian Chiefs and warriors)

The Prophet's speech ended, Lieut. Col. James again addressed the Indian chiefs and warriors as follows—

The Peace which has been made was not looked for first* by your Father, it was looked for in a round about way—if your Father wants to go on business to Sandwich he will go there by the direct road; He will not go on the Road of Darkness thro' the woods.

Your Great Father in the greatness of his Heart, made Peace because he did not wish more Blood to spill, He had no occasion to make Peace, but to save Blood, He has plenty of Ships, plenty of Sailors & plenty of Soldiers, Your Fathers Sailors & Soldiers are well paid, once every day—His men do not consider themselves fortunate if they are paid once in every year, His soldiers are brave men, and you have always fought by their side, Yes warriors they are your Brothers & to insinuate that they were thrown on their Back, was saying that you were thrown on your back also, & he that dared to say so, said what you know to be false.

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* General Harrison said England first asked to make Peace, and insinuated that Americans would scorn the idea as emanating from her.

You were told the other day something about a great Battle in the South, but those people call everything a great Battle—there was a small fight it is true, but what sort of a fight was it? Your Father's Enemy buried themselves under the ground, like the Hog in the mud, and no one could see them, but they could smell them. Your Fathers Troops staid until the enemy buried themselves out of sight, then they went quietly to their ships—this my friend is the Great Battle of the South!

You were also told that there were great Battles at Erie and Niagara! You were there warriors & you know if this is true.

Hear me! You were told about a man called "Bonaparte" you were told that he was the father of the Good & the father of Independence, and I will explain to you by and bye what is the true meaning of Independenc, and that he was the greatest general in all the world, and also the greatest man. The man who told you this, also told you that he was his nation's greatest friend, and was as bright as the sun at noon day– Now my friends I will tell you who this man Bonaparte was— Why he was a man who poisoned his own soldiers to save the trouble & expence of feeding them & attending to them because they were sick in Hospital and unable to fight. He is the man who committed, murdered & robbed the Lawful King of France of his Country his Houses & his Lands, he did not ask the King of France to sell either, no he did not even try to get him Drunk* and Skewedebo & then make him put his mark on paper for it, but he committed murder & afterwards kept his country, not by the Tomahawk but by murder & robbery, this my friends is the great King of Independence you were told about.

*Gen. Harrison did as did his agents through the Chiefs Five Medals & Bell Chief.

Chiefs & Warriors I will ask you if ever you heard of a different man, than the man I have been talking about, did you ever hear of "Warrior Wellington" I will tell you about him as I do not find his name was mentioned to you once over the River the other day–Warrior Wellington had on the 18th June last 64,000 English Troops & 15,000 allies just such as you have been to your British Father making in all 79,000 men; The Great General Bonaparte (as he is called over the River) had 145,000 men–the battle begun–now my friends I call this a Battle, but not such a battle as you were told of in the South[a]. Warrior Wellington with his handful of young warriors killed wounded & took prisoners 40,000 Frenchmen, the rest run off just as if one of your little boys had tied a tin pot to a dogs tail. There was not a

[a]New Orleans

Frenchman to be seen within 15 miles of the Field of Battle at noon next day– Warrior Wellington went on— he went in five days after the Battle & dined & slept in the Independent Bonaparte's Wigwam. The French city which he took is so big that Wawaniska[b] could not walk around it in two days.

[b]A Sock Chief

Now my Friends who is the General that looks like the sun at noon day? Were you told anything of this Battle the other day?

You were told tho' that your Father was put on his Back with his ships– Listen you need not open your ears too wide my friends but your Father has this day 1120 ships of war– The Father of the man who spoke to you over the water could have told my Father has but 17 ships! Now my friends do you think 17 ships can beat 1120 ships, don't laugh, I see you do– only pity the man who strove to choke you with his sweet tongue—

I was happy you told me you would not sell your lands, the lands do not belong to you, your Father's for 1000 years have posessed them and they gave them down to you, therefore my friends give them in like manner to your children. A man who is drunk and sell his child's bread does wrong, and an act of a drunken man is good for nothing, I want none of your Land and Houses I would give you more Land and more Houses if I could do so therefore if I saw a Chief about to sell his childs food I would say do not sell that childs bread he may want it after the Great Spirit is pleased to take you to the other world. My Friends guard hunger from your Families before you go to your grave.

Chiefs let me guard you against cunning advice, beware of one lie against the other, beware and take care not to use the Tomahawk against each other, it is just what your enemies would like—we are all peace, be so, and make your young men be peaceble.

British Chiefs. Your Great Father offers you his best thanks for your Friendship and for your valour, warriors your British Father offers you the same. He will place you on his pillow at night that he may remember you early in the morning. Your great Father recommends Peace from you to all the world. You told him at Burlington that you laid down the Tomahawk—let it remain down & let the young men only obey the orders and attend to the advice of their Chiefs.

I will now say a few words to you myself, I will not call Heaven* to witness what I have said, I have lived with you now for a long time, If ever I told you one word that was not true, do not believe me in what I have now said to you. I shall only pray that the Great Spirit may watch over you by day & night & may guard you from false Friendships & and that he will grant you all your wishes.

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*Genl. Harrison in his speech continually did.

[C 258, p 362.]

SPEECH TO INDIANS.

Speech of Lieut: Col: McDonall addressed to the Ottawas of the Arbe Croche and of the Grand River (Lake Michigan) on delivering their presents 17th September 1815.

My Children

We have this day another proof of the Goodness of Your English Father to such of his Red Children as have distinguished themselves in his cause—and who when called upon in his defence immediately listened to his voice.

Those who have acted in this honorable manner will not only be looked up to in their Villages but will find that they have studied their true interests, and secured to themselves, their wives and children the support and succor without which they could not exist.

My Children

I see some among you this day who year after year have been sharing in the bounty of the King without having once come forward in his defence or rendering him any service in return; I say not this by way of reproach, but it is proper that the Chiefs should make them acquainted with my sentiments; such pusillanimous and ungrateful young men should be ashamed to show their faces, they are worse than old women for even the women last year fought in defence of their Fathers great Fire at Mackinac from which they derived warmth and comfort, I therefore repeat it to you that it must be the ambition of every young man of this neighbourhood to distinguish himself as a warrior whenever His Father calls upon him, and the duty of the Chiefs to instill these sentiments into their minds in order that they may prove worthy of their Ancestors.

My Children.

I have heard of the ridiculous reports which the Big Knives among you thinking to frighten you with words where their Arms failed in having that effect, but as you know from experience this has been their constant practice, you ought also to know how little they are to be regarded, you should also recollect that the King Your Great Father has dominions in many parts of the world, some of them as large as all the Lands of the Big Knives, and that his soldiers are sometimes required to defend them and also defend the Enemies of his own neighbourhood, this was the case during the late war: but some of you have been eye witnesses how often and how disgracefully the Americans were defeated by greatly inferior Numbers, they often boasted they would drive us from the Canadas, but in every attempt to do so they failed with great loss, which of you then Can be so blind, or have so far lost his recollection as to Credit their story that your English Father has been thrown upon his back. They even have the imprudence to say that they drove us from Michilinackinac and Prairie des Chien when you all know that they were shamefully beaten at both places.

My children.

The truth is that Big Knives last year sent chiefs last year across the Great Salt Lake to solicit peace and the King Your Great Father wanting his Young men to fight a powerful enemy near him granted him better terms than they deserved. Things are since greatly changed. You have seen us this day fire our Big Guns for a great and decisive Victory which he has gained over the French Nation, having completely thrown the wicked chief who ruled over them on his back, torn his medal from his neck and trampled it under his foot.

My Children

Listen to my words for it is of the last consequence that you should bear them in your mind—On returning to your villages you will make known what I have told you, to all Your Young Men Cautioning them to beware how they are deceived by the Artifices of the Americans, such of them as are wavering will do well to consider in time whether they will better themselves under another Father, that the King is now one of the most powerful Monarchs in the world; that his Fleets and Armies will soon be back for the protection of this Country, and that such as transfer their affection to the Big Knives can no longer be considered his Children or in future partake of his bounty.—

My Children.

The presents you now see before you, and which the King Your Great Father so liberally bestowes upon all his Red Children who listen to his voice, were with infinite trouble and expense sent by him across the Big Lake to Quebec, and notwithstanding the great distance forwarded to this place, in order that yourselves your wives and your children might not perish in the winter.—I have therefore learned with equal surprize and indignation that some of Your Brethren lost to all shame and shutting their eyes to the future misery of their families,

have sold their Guns, Blankets and other Articles to the Big Knives at Mackinac for whiskey which so frequently caused you to quarrel and sometimes kill one another. The master of Life will withdraw his favour from such bad and ungratefull dogs; I know them all and can tell them they have offended the King their Great Father, and also the Great Chief at Quebec, beyond the hope of forgiveness, never again shall they have the opportunity of so shamefully abusing their bounty.
My Children

In return for the charity and many favors shown you by your English Father, I do expect you will bring all the corn and vegetables which you do not require for your own use to trade at this post and tho' the distance is greater than Michilimackinac yet as you found no difficulty in coming for your presents, there ought to be as little in showing your gratitude.
My Children.

I have only to add that great and powerful as the King your Father is, he prides himself no less upon his justice and strict observance of Treaties. As he has therefore made peace with the Big Knives in which all his red children are included, so it is his most particular wish that you do observe the same with the most scrupulous good faith and not attempt to dig up the Tomahawk but by his orders and directions, in the meantime he is desirous that you should cultivate your lands, plant corn and attend to the hunt, occupations which add so much to the comfort—But above all he recommends to your attention that union and friendship among all the Indian tribes which would so greatly increase your power as might enable you to defend your lands against every agressor.——

The occupation of Mackinac by the Americans, the frequent arrival of their men of war at that post together with our evacuation thereof, and retiring from the Mississippi had so discouraged the Indians in addition to the falsehoods and threatening language made use of towards them, that they became evidently frightened and some of them to entertain doubts of the policy of continuing any intercourse with their English Father.

The Chippewas resorting to Drummonds Island are not a very warlike race, of this (being our immediate neighbours) I wished to make them ashamed, In order that they and the Indians of Lake Superior (who are of a better description) may hereafter supply the place of those that I foresee we shall lose on the Mississippi.

[C 258, p 356.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH 18th September 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you in consequence of the great Murmur and dissatisfaction of the leading British chiefs arising from the artful and insinuating manner in which General Harrison addressed the different Tribes in the Council which was held at Detroit, wherein he said the British have invariably "been thrown on their "Backs" (Beaten) by Land and Sea, that they were however a brave "nation, but that they never could stand before the Americans," those with very many other insinuations Equally Aiming at the honor of the Government were regularly reported to me.

The chiefs called upon me, and requested that I would allow a Council in order that they might publickly inform the different Tribes that General Harrison had told them all lies; I acceded to their wishes, and the Prophet told the Indians most fully that the Americans General was unworthy of credit.

I beg leave to forward you copy of my address to the Indians, it merely *conveys* a *refutation* of what General Harrison stated to them in His Speech. It is the report of the Indians themselves, as no officer of our Indian Department was asked to their Council at Detroit, but you may perfectly rely on its correctness.

The Court of Inquiry will throw much light on the manner and means used by the American Government to seduce the British Indians from their attachment and I consider it the most fortunate circumstance possible that the Court has been ordered.

I shall be most particular in its proceedings.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your most obbe. servant.
JN. JAMES
Lt. Col.

M. Genl.
Sir F. Robinson
&c &c.

[C 258, p 370.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

Sandwich 20th Sept., 1815.

SIR.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the Indians have been particularly pleased in all matters that has regarded them and that your favorable reception of those who went down to Kingston has caused much benefit.

I had anticipated your wishes and had acted accordingly and in my next I hope to inform you that many of the tribes had returned to their own Country—"The Sauks, Foxes and Kickapoos will all" I hope "have gone by the 28th" Col. Caldwell says so, and I hope it.

I very respectfully assure you that I never found any measures have the slightest avail but prompt ones, and in no instance has the Treaty of Ghent been violated but it is totally out of my power as it is out of that of any British officer to conduct himself in a public Capacity towards the Americans of this frontier with reputation to himself, there scarcely passes one day, that I don't experience some one act or other of dissimulation always garbed under the usual cloak of equity, I shall most particularly attend to your wishes and use every caution to prevent infringement on the late Treaty, but those people are prone to complaint nor does a transaction of the slightest degree occur on this side of the river that bears the shadow of complaint that the person is not forced before one of their Magistrates and *voluntarily* makes oath that so and so has taken place against the freedom of an American Citizen which you will have observed occasionally in their scurrilous and infamous newspapers.

I beg leave to assure you that this is a most irksome Command and that as far as my ability and exertions go its duties shall be faithfully discharged.

My time has been so constantly taken up with this perplexing Board of Claims that I Cannot assemble the Court of Inquiry before the 2d of October however I have made such inquiry as affords me the greatest pleasure by assuring you that I am Confident that so far from implicating any British subject in our employ that the Court will bring many subjects entirely connected with its proceedings to light that will prove many transactions since the Peace w^{ch} has violated it, and that good understanding which the Americans talk so much about, when the proceedings of the Board are closed I shall forward them by express as I rely it will enable Mr. Baker to severely Censure the willing and unfounded readiness to represent such Calumnies.

I had heard a Considerable time back that representations would be made to the British Government (it came from Mr. Woodbridge) and that reports to that end were Collecting.

I have &c.
(Signed.) R. James
Lt. Col: Comg.

To His
Excellency Major General
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&. &. &.

[C 673, p 209.]

MR. CROOKSHANK TO ACTING SECRETARY GIBSON.

(*Medical.*)

Asst. Com'y Gen'ls Office
York 20th Sept. 1815

Sir,

Your letter of the 9th Sept. stating that application had been made by Doctor Mitchell for back pay—I had the honor to receive on the 19th inst,

I beg leave to state that Lieut. Col. McDonall sent me a memorandum last winter respecting Doctor Mitchells pay I then informed Lt. Col. McDonall that I did not know anything respecting Doctor Mitchell's pay, that all the authorities I had received from quebec for Doctor Mitchell's pay had been regularly sent on by the first opportunity to Mackinac they were merely sent me for forwarding and then Dr. Mitchell should make application to the head of his Department to ascertain if authorities had been granted for the pay he claims—and a few days ago the second application from Lt. Col. McDonall was received respecting the same—

In case authorities have been granted for the periods of pay Doctor

Mitchell claims, the same has not reached me for to forward, they have either been miscarried or lost on the way up—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Signed Geo. Crookshanks
A. C. G.

William Gibson Esq
Actg Military Secretary Kingston

Doctor Mitchell claims B. &. Forage 165 days for 1812 & 200 days
26 Dec 1812
for 1813—In warrant *No. 392,* he is included for the 165 days 1812
1st May 1813
& in warrant *No. 574* he is included for the 200 days 1813—

W. D.

	days	
Mr Mitchell admits having recd	200	per 1812
this No 392 accounts for the recovery	165	
	365	
Mr Mitchell admits having recd	165	per 1813
the above No 574 accounts for the	200	
remaining	365	

* General Prevost Warrants—

[C 291, p 54.]

Memorandum.

Memorandum of Pay Batt Baggage & Forage recd from the Commissariat by Hospl Mate Mitchell—From the day that my appointment took place vizt the 7th of Decr. 1811 untill the 24th of June 1812 being 200 days—I have received pay—

From the 25th June 1812 to the 24th Oct 1813 being a period of sixteen months I have not received any pay—From the 25th Oct 1813 until the 24th March 1815 I have been regularly paid by the Commissariat at Mackinac — I have received Batt and

Forage for 200 days dated June 24–1812
Batt & Do " 165 " dated July 20–1813

Acct of pay due Hospital Mate Mitchell

From the 25 June 1812 —	6	days	June
	31	do	July
	31	"	August
	30	"	Sept
	31	"	Oct
	30	"	Nov
	31	"	Dec
	31	"	Jan
	28	"	Feb
	31	"	March
	30	"	April
	31	"	May
	30	"	June
	31	"	May
	30	"	June
	31	"	July
	31	"	Aug
	30	"	Sept
	24	"	Oct

Memor—

Mr. Mitchell admits having recd 200 days Feb. 1812 the Memorandum in red gives account for the 165

Admits also 165 for 1813 The same red ink memorandum accounts for the remaining 200

Total, 487 Days pay due

Signed, D. Mitchell

Hopl Mate From the 25th June 1814. Pay Batt & Forage has been regularly paid here by A. D. L. Genl. Monk, by order of Lieut. Col. McDonall Commanding.

[C 291, p. 56.]

MR. CROOKSHANK TO SECRETARY GIBSON.

(*Commissariat.*)

Copy

Asst Comy Genl Office
York 20 Sept 1815

Sir

Your Letter of the 10th Septr enclosing a copy of a report of a Board of Survey on Flour landed at Drummond Island.—I had the Honor to receive on the 19th Inst and have to report for the information of His Excellency Major Genl Sir Frederick Robinson that a Boat containing 50 Barrels Flour had nearly filled with water along side of

His Majestys Schooner Enterprize which I think is probably all the Flour thats much damaged. the Batteau has been repaired several times in the course of the Season at Notawasaga and always if possible when they required it but from the lowness of the Nottawasaga River at times and from the currents the Boats frequently strike against Logs or Stones in going down that occasions the Leaking before the Boatmen are aware of it.

I have also to report that part of this Flour was sent up from the Bay of Quinty and Smiths beak during the winter, and was much exposed to the weather, and was sent on for Penetanguishen by Steas there not being any Stores, this Flour was exposed on that road for some time, and from thence brought back to Kempurfelt Bay when part of it was obliged to be piled again exposed to the weather there not being sufficient Store Rooms, from thence it was carried to the Nottawasaga and sent down that River to Lake Huron to be in readiness for shipping and at which place part of the Flour was again for some time exposed to the weather there not being sufficient Store Room, there at that time.

From these circumstances some damage could not be avoided, and it is also probable that some of the Flour is of a coarse & inferior quality than what is generally received into Store from the quantity of Flour that was required for the establishment that was wintered at Penetanguishin and for the supply of Michilimackinac and shortness of the time I had to provide and forward these supplies I was under the necessity of taking every Barrel of Flour that could be had at the time and some of the Flour may have been packed too soon from which it was heated.

I have the honer
to be Sir
Yr most obed Hu St
Signed GEO CROOKSHANK
M. G.

William Gibson Esq
Actg Military Secretary
Kingston

A true Copy
WILLM GIBSON

[C 120, p 148.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*War-1812.*)

PHILADELPHIA September 22nd 1815

SIR

I had the honor to receive on the 19th Instant Your Excellency's letters of the 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of August together with their several enclosures.

In reply to Your Excellencies observations on the subject of the Indian Nations and the due execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, I beg leave to refer to my letter of the 16th ulto. Mr Bagot has been expected for some time past in the United States, and I shall not fail on his arrival to submit to him your different communications, and to call his immediate attention to these points.—Respecting which he will no doubt be fully acquainted with the sentiments of His Majesty's Government.

In my letter above mentioned I stated that I had made a distinct declaration to the American Secretaay of State, that what had passed relative to the Island of Bois Blanc, was not in any manner to be construed as impairing His Majesty's just title to its entire sovereignty. As Colonel Butler has thought proper to deliver a protest on behalf of his Government, it may be right that Your Excellency should be put in possession of this declaration, a copy of which, I have therefore the honor to enclose.

I beg leave to express my acknowledgments for the steps which you had the goodness to take for the purpose of procuring the information requested relative to the Establishment on Columbia River.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedt & humble servt
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

To His
Excellency
Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.

[C 688, p 246.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

Extract.

Drummond Island
22d September 1815

I had the honor of informing Your Excellency of the arrival of Capt. Anderson of the Indian Department, from the important duty on which I had despatched him from Michilimackinac in July, of impressing still more strongly on the minds of the Indian Nations on the Mississippi the conclusion of the Peace in which they were all included, strictly recommending them to observe the same, and to cultivate that unanimity and friendship amongst themselves, which would render them formidable, and cause other nations to be cautious how they infringed their rights or ventured to treat them with injustice.

Captain Anderson executed his mission with much ability and address, I knew of the intention of the American Government to seize upon the Prarie des Chiens and all the intervening Indian Country, between it and St. Louis, *notwithstanding the Treaty of Ghent*, and it was my object before they could effect this, or regain Michilimackinac to bestow on these faithful allies, some of whom (the Sauks particularly) had *been forced* by us into the war, the last Rewards in our power for their constancy, fidelity and Courage; The time was short and not an article remained in the Indian store, I therefore purchased to the amount of £3600, (on condition that the half should be repaid on the arrival of ours, which has since been done), and their judicious distribution has had a greater effect in strengthening and confirming the attachment of the Western Tribes, than all that has been previously done in that Country at so great an Expense,—Captain Anderson was received by them all with a degree of enthusiasm which was augmented by the threatening language which the Americans had previously held out to them: viz: "That following the Councils of "their English Fathers, had ruined them and rendered them miserable. "—*That he had been thrown on his Back*, (according to their Indian "mode of expression;) and driven from the Mississippi and Michilimackinac and if he did not look well to himself, would soon be from "all the Country, that they must never expect to see their English "Father, again, or a single Trader amongst them—How Could they "Come?

Captain Anderson's appearance with the presents almost immediately after this Language, followed too by the Traders who left Mackinac before its surrender only tended to confirm their previous opinions of American falsehoods:—

Aware of the wishes of the Commander of the Forces and of the impolicy of giving umbrage to the American Government *at such a Crisis* — I strictly enjoined Captain Anderson not to enter on the subject of Politics, but to confine himself to the delivery of the Presents and strongly to recommend the strict observance of the Peace, the cultivation of their lands and attention to their Hunt, the burying in oblivion of all jealousies and dissentions and that the Indian Nations should in future live as one Family, studying only the general good.—

These instructions have been implicitly attended to, and in a matter of such delicacy, *and as affairs on the Mississippi are likely to turn out,* I am glad (unprovided as I was with instructions) to have steered clear of an Indian War with the United States which I fear is inevitable,— The Americans appear bent upon the total subjugation of the Western Indians and will attempt it with a force which will end in the extermination of those who resist,–and on resistance they are resolved.– The Sauk Chief told Capt Anderson that no American Forts should be established on their lands and they would defend their country like men.

I entertain a faint hope that the late retention of Michilimackinac and other circumstances may render it necessary for the Americans to postpone the execution of this project, till next year. And that the glorious change of affairs in Europe may induce *such* representations on the part of Government as may *yet* save them from their impending fate. The Merciless Jackson is hinted at in their papers as the Instrument of Vengence, if so I shall to the latest period of my life, bewail the hapless Destiny of these devoted Nations who listened to our solicitations and confiding in our promises faithfully adhered to us during the war, but found the Peace which *promised* security to them and their Country only led to their utter ruin and annihilation.

I have &c
(sgd) Robt. Mc Donall
Lt Colonel

To His Excellency
Maj. General Sir F. Robinson K. C. B
&c &c &c

I enclose Your Excellency copies of replies of the Principle Sauk Chiefs to the speech I sent by Capt. Anderson as tending to elucidate the above subject as a fair specimen of the present sentiments of the

Western Indians. That of the Sauk Chief's the Black Hawk (perhaps the ablest and bravest since the death of Tecumseh) is strictly true. Mr. Dickson in May 1814, previous to my arrival at Michilimackinac sent the threatening speech to which he alludes, and which the Sauks did not act on till the recapture of Prairie des Chiens by Lieut Col. McKay in July, who sent them a supply of powder, and the very next day they attacked and completely defeated a strong detachment of the Americans destined to reinforce their garrison at La Prairie they were commanded by the Black Hawk *who* is famous for his exploits on the Mississippi.

[C 258, p 271.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Ordnance and Engineers.*)

Drummond's Island
23rd, Sept.
1815.

I have the honor to inclose Your Excellency the Report of the Board appointed to examine the quantity and condition of Ordnance Stores in conformity to the Genl. Order of the 14 July.

I also enclose a Return of Ordnance Stores, before required by me *& detained at York since Jan. 7. last* and also a Return of similar articles required to complete this establishment & which I have to beg that your Excellency will cause to be forwarded as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys most obedt. St.
Rt. McDonall
Lt. Col. comg.

To His Excelly
Sir F. R. Robinson.

P. S. If four of the traveling carriages for 24 Pd Cannonades (such as were used at Kingston) cannot be spared, I hope *two* can, as they will be very useful at this Post. The Ship carriages we now have for these guns, frequently requiring new breaching, & which they are now without, are very objectionable.

[C 391, p 17.]

Enclosed Return.

Drummond Island
22nd Sept 1815

Return of Ordn. & Ordn. Stores necessary to complete the Depot at this post vizt.

Ordn. Brass 5½ Inch Hows			2
Carriages	5 ½ In. How'rs	Traveling with Timber Boxes Cushions Elevg Screws &c Complete	2
		Amn Timber with Boxes Cushions &c Complete	
	24 P Carr	Travg for 24 Js. Carr des The same as were used at Kingston	4
Harness Horse 5½ In Howitzers	Wheel		4
	Leader		4
do. do. 24 Carrde	Wheel		8
	Leader		8
Rope—Fathoms	7 Inch		18
	2 "		40
Grease Firkins			1
Gin Triangle			1
Tackle for do			1
Hambro Lines			2
Sheep Skins			4
Corn Bags			10
Head Stall Collars with Chain Reins			20
Cartridge Flannel	5½ Inch How.		500
	24 Pr.		300
	6 "		500
	3 "		300
	2		300
Flags Union			1
Handspikes Common			12
Halyards			1
Portfires			50
Padlocks			6
Paper Ream			1

Oil Galls	Sweet	½
	Linseed	1
	Train	1
Turpentine Quarts		3
Paint	Black	28
	White	28
Twine Pounds		2
Straps for side Arms		15

(Signed) James Bennett
Field Train Dept

Certified
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Comg.

[C 392, p 64.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island 23d Sept 1815

Late last evening I had the honor of Your Excellencys dispatch, dated Kingston *8th August*, with its Enclosures. It is much to be regretted that it has been so long reaching me, as it would have been very desirable that such an artful string of unfounded accusations, General charges, and vague insinuations, unsupported by any evidence, should as soon as possible, be refuted & set in their proper light. Your Excellency may rest assured, that from the moment the peace was known at Michilimackinac, every possible exertion was used, every practicable effort made, to disseminate the news among all the Indian Tribes, accompanied by the strongest injunctions to bury the Tomahawk and abstain from all other further hostilities. These messages were re-iterated by every opportunity & in particular by Capt Anderson, as my despatch of the 21st will show. After such unceasing pains having been taken, in the genuine spirit of sincerity and good faith, to make known the Peace amongst the Indians and to cause them to observe the same, accustomed as I have been to American accusations, I did not expect that a regard to truth could have been so totally lost sight of, as to charge British Agents, with having since the conclusion of Peace, stimulated the Indians to hostilities. As far as regards those who were well under my orders at Michilimackinac, I pronounced the charge to be wholly destitute of foundation, & and a most illiberal & unjustifiable Calumny.

One circumstance must be as candidly admittted, as its consequences must be sincerely deplored. The Letter of Major Foster announcing the Peace and inclosing a Copy of the Treaty, dated the 11th of March, did not reach me at Mackinac till the 11th of May. It is of little use now to advert to the manner in which a dispatch, in which the lives of so many depended, was forwarded, or to recollect that in a matter of infinitely less importance, the journey even to Quebec, has been performed in ten days. THE FIRST intelligence of Peace was received by me on the first of May, in a letter from Lt. Col: Harvey of the 28 March, by a trading vessel from Detroit, and reached Prairie des Cheins on the 22d of May; uncertain rumors of that event were before in circulation, but not credited. I have not the smallest doubt, that to this unfortunate delay may be solely ascribed the whole Catalogue of real and imaginary aggressions, as presented to the British Minister. If Your Excellency will compare the dates, it will be evident that not one of the War parties of Indians alluded to, could possible have received the news of Peace from Michilimackinac in sufficient time, to prevent the meditated hostilities, and owing to this very circumstance they (ignorant of that event) continued to Carry on their operations.

This observation particularly applies also to Lieut. Cadotte, who knew so little of peace being concluded, as to bring in with him Eighty Indians to assist in the defence of Mackinac. I shall carry Your Excellency's orders into immediate effect, as to the investigation of that officers conduct, by a Court of Inquiry, tho' I should have wished another President, having myself ordered him on the service alluded to, I am however strongly inclined to believe that the character of this respectable officer has been unjustly aspersed.

I have &c &c &c
ROBT. McDONALL
Lt Col:

His Excellency
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 258, p 265.]

LIEUT. COL. MCDONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND 24 September 1815

SIR

Since the departure of Major Morgan from Michilimackinac and the arrival of his successor Col. Chambers and also Major Puthoff as their Agent for Indian Affairs the most active exertions have been made and every artifice put in practice to extinguish our influence with the Indians of their neighbourhood and not only to cut off our communication with them but with all the other Indian Nations.

To aid in accomplishing this purpose every inhabitant at Mackinac suspected of the least influence amongst them or attachment to us are treated with the utmost degree of rigor and insult. Dr. Mitchells Wife in particular has been used with peculiar rancour,—she continued at that place to protect their sole remaining property, Farm Garden &c which have notwithstanding suffered greatly from depredations which appear to be encouraged rather than checked, she was likewise publicly and meanly accused of only remaining there as a spy of the British Government and though related to the Chippewa Nation not allowed to see any of them, they have also taken from her a small Island adjoining never purchased by the Americans, but which was last year (with my concurrence) unanimously presented to her by her relations the Chippewas in return for her Kindness to them.

The most threatening language is constantly made use of to such Indians as are attached to the British Government, whom they use every means to intimidate, they tell them their English Father has been beat, driven from Mackinac and the Mississippi and soon will be from the Canadas which are about to be again occupied by the French, this last Argument is used to weaken their attachment to us; as the Indians inherit from their Fathers the highest opinion of the French, and of their power and courage, and fond as they are of the British, would like well to see their dominion restored.

In this state of things I thought it my duty to make known my sentiments to the Indians previous to their setting out for their wintering grounds, in a speech (copy of which I enclose); in it I alude to a scandalous Traffic Carried on by the Americans at Mackinac who lay wait for the Indians passing with their presents, cheating them of their guns and clothing for whisky, Even their Indian Agent is mentioned as having been concerned in this most Lucrative but shameful Trade.

I have &c

(Signed) RT. MCDONALL

Lt. Col.

To His Excellency
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
& & &

[C 258, p 354.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
24th Sept 1815

With regard to the charges transmitted to your Excellency through Mr. Baker, I have not the smallest doubt, but they are purposly exhibited in order to give some colour, and pretext for the tragedy about to be enacted on Mississippi, to shut our eyes to that transaction, and to divert the Government from the enquiry, of how it agrees with the 9th Article of the Treaty of Ghent. It appears to me that this outcry is precisely made upon the principle of some ingenions depredators, who when in danger of detection are among the first to bawl 'Stop Thief!'

I repeat to your Excellency my firm conviction that the war of extermination with which the unfortunate Indians are threatened on the Mississippi, will be equally unjust, and unprovoked, unjust, inasmuch as the Americans have no right to seize upon their country and build Fort thereon, never having possessed it till after 1812– Unprovoked, as I do not believe that a single act of hostility was committed by them, since the Peace was announced by Captain Bulger on the 22nd of May at the Prairie des Chien. That officer made every exertion to recall the war party that attacked the Americans on the 24th of May, as mentioned in the letter of Colonel Russell, but it was too late. They could not be overtaken. This affair your Excellency will observe is the latest act of hostility which occurred, and I pledge my word to your Excellency, that the Indians engaged in it knew nothing of the Peace, except from

American reports which they imagined were purposely circulated to deceive them—

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obdt. Servant
Signed, Rt. McDonall,
Lieutenant Colonel.

His Excellency
Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B.

Extract from—

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held by order of his Excellency, Major General Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B. Commanding in Upper Canada, and administering the Government thereof.

Fort Drummond
6th and 10th Oct. 1815

President.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDonall Glengary Light Infantry—

Members.

Major Cochrane 37th Regiment
Captain Stephens 37th Regiment
Captain Payne Royal Engineers
Captain Anderson Indian Department

"The Court then proceeded to investigate the charges preferred by the American Govt viz. "That the Indians had been stimulated to a continuance of hostilities since the Peace, by the British agents—

Lieutenant-Colonel McDonall again regretted the necessity which existed for his presiding at that Court, being expressly directed to do so, by His Excellency Major-General Sir Fredrick Robinson—It was his wish that that duty had devolved upon another, as it became necessary for him, in the absence of other material witnesses, to state to the Court every particular, having a tendency to exonerate his Government from so unjust a charge. Indeed as almost the whole of the British agents amongst the Indians, were under his orders, he feels himself particularly called upon to meet it, to repel the accusation as totally false, & unsupported and not only unmask the calumny, but prove to the court and to the World, that no sooner was the news of the Peace received at Mackina, than the most active exertions were used to promulgate and make known the same among all the Indian Nations.

In fact, perhaps on no former occasion was more zeal and anxiety displayed than in the performance of this most important duty, not only in announcing the Peace but enjoying an immediate cessation from hostilities and impressing in the strongest manner upon their minds the strict observance thereof.

One circumstance must be ever regretted, as its consequences must be ever deplored—The first dispatch sent by Major Forster, Military Secretary, dated York, 11th March communicating the news of Peace, and enclosing a copy of the Treaty, did not reach me at Michilimackinac until the 11th May. The next confirmation of that event was written by Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Deputy Adjutant General and dated Kingston 28th March. The original of this despatch was nearly as long upon the road as that of Major Forster, but a duplicate thereof reached me by a trading vessel from Detroit on the 1st May. This was the first official account I received of Peace. A vague rumor of such an event had before been circulated, but which only tended to increase our watchfulness and redouble our exertions for defence.

The great delay which occurred in forwarding these despatches, was their being unfortunately entrusted to persons of little energy and perseverance: the season of the year too, rendered the journey infinitely difficult and dangerous; the ice on many parts of that long communication, was scarcely passable: in others it was gone. These impediments tended greatly to protract the arrival of these important despatches: I knew them to be so great, as to have doubts of ever receiving them.

On their arrival, however, all was energy, as much as possible, to counteract the Mischiefs of delay. The Peace was immediately made known to the Indians of the neighbourhood. The intelligent Chief Assegemach was sent to proclaim it to the Tribes on the Eastern side of Lake Michigan. Another to Sagana, an express was sent to Lieutenant Law of the Indian department at Green Bay, to give all publicity to the news in that quarter, and to direct Interpreter Lesallies to do the same at Millwakie and among the other Indians on the Western Side. I proceeded myself for L'Arbe Croche, and with great ceremony made known the Peace to the Ottaway Nation—all of whom smoked the pipe in token of their acceptance thereof. The intelligence was likewise forwarded to the officer commanding at the Prairie du Chene, where it arrived the 22nd of May: the day following, it was communicated in Grand Council to all the Indians in the place, And every means adopted to impress its strict observance on their minds. A captain of the Indian Department was immediately sent down to the Mississippi to announce the peace to the Sauks, but unfortunately too late to recall the war party of that nation who were engaged with the Americans on the 24th of May. This was the last act of hostility committed by any of the Indian Tribes. A party of Ottawas were engaged a short time previous (and what is rather strange, not mentioned in Mr. Munroe's List.) near fort Harrison. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt, that both were ignorant of Peace being concluded—that both believed the operations of the war to be in full activity: of course, the aggressions adduced of an earlier date than these events, fall to the ground, and the Indian Nations must stand fully acquited of the charge of persevering in hostilities after the Peace was made known to them.

On carefully examining the dates, this important fact is clear to a demonstration, and is naturally accounted for, in their sincere and earnest wish to observe the Peace themselves, and that its stipulations should be adhered to by the American Government securing to them their rights, priviledges and immunities as in 1811, and of course exempting the tribes on the Mississippi from having their Lands occupied by the troops of the United States or Forts built thereon.

Anxious, however, as I was to inculcate on the minds of the Indians, the earnest wish of the British Government the Peace should be scroupulously observed, and lest any doubt of misconception on the subject should rashly induce any particular tribe to the renewal of hostilities. I determined, early in July to send Captain Anderson, of the Indian Department to the Mississippi, with some presents to convey to the Indians in person, the positive and renewed injunctions of the King, that they should faithfully abide by the Late Treaty. That officer conversed with all the principal chiefs, and not only ascertained their pacific sentiments but in having every reason to believe that they strictly acted up to them: this afforded me more gratification, as His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Gordon Drummond judging from some statements in the papers of a continuance of hostilities (all however previous to peace being known to them 24th May) and with a view to a complete and total cessation thereof, directed me to send Lieutenant Colonel McKay to the Mississippi, for the express purpose; Captain Anderson having before been sent upon a similar duty, yet notwithstanding, and as another proof of the sincerity and good faith of Government upon that subject, I despatched Lieutenant Colonel McKay, to acquaint the officer of the United States Troops, at Mackinac, that he was ready to proceed upon his mission, if he thought it necessary, but which Major Morgan declined, conceiving the previous steps taken to be fully sufficient—

The Court then proceeded to the examination of the following witnesses.

Captain T. G. Anderson of the Indian Department, being duly sworn, deposed, that he was at the Prairie du Chiens, on the 21st of May Last, when the first official news of Peace was received by Captain Bulger from Lieutenant-Colonel McDonall, Commanding at Michilimack—on the following day the whole of the Indians were assembled, consisting of Scoux, Winnebagoes, Renards and Fallavoines, in the Council Room. The Pipe of Peace had been previously prepared—The great Wampum Belt, by which they had been summoned to war, was divested of its red color, and rendered blue, as a symbol of peace, according to their customs. The evidence was himself two hours busied in these preparations. The Ceremony commenced with displaying the great Wampum belt, which having changed its color, was now the Belt of Peace. Captain Bulger, the Commanding officer, then directed the Evidence to make known to the Indians, that Peace had been made between Great Britian and the United States, in which they were all included. This the Evidence did from a written speech, in which they were solemnly enjoined to observe the same: they were told that it contained the words of their Father at Mackinac.

It was tied with blue ribbon and the seal of the commanding officer affixed to it. To render the ceremony more impressive, on Peace being mentioned, and the name of the King pronounced, a salute was fired from the Fort— Lieutenant Renville of the Indian Department, then went round with the Pipe of Peace, and, to the best of his recollection, the whole of the Indians accepted the same, and smoked it in token of their assent and acceptance thereof.

Nearly two hours before the Council assembled, about six or eight Renards arrived to inform the Commanding officer, that a party of Sauks and Renards had left the Rack River to go to war against the Americans. Immediately after the Council the same Indians were despatched that evening with a pipe to overtake the War-Party, inform them of the Peace, and the orders of the commanding officer to return—

On the ensuing morning, Captn Dease of the Indian department was sent off to the Sauk Village with the same Wampum Belt pipe and speech, he was ordered to proceed with the utmost expedition in the hope of recalling the War-Party or any other which might be meditating hostilities. He proclaimed the Peace as directed, but the war party could not be overtaken. The evidence since learned that they were engaged with the Americans on the 24th of May; being two days after the Peace was announced at Prairie du Chien.

The Evidence believes the scene of action to have been four hundred miles down the Mississippi

Question from the Conrt, At the Council, did the Indians in general seem pleased with the news of Peace.

Answer. They did, and some of the principal Chiefs expressed themselves to that effect—

Question. On proclaiming the Peace on the 22nd May were not immediate steps taken to evacuate the Prairie du Chien and withdraw the Garrison to Mackinac?

Answer— Yes.

Question. Were not strict orders given immediately on making known the peace, for the whole of the Indian Department and every officer and agent thereof to be withdrawn from amongst the Indians and to occupy the Garrison to Mackinac?

Answer— There were, and immediately acted upon. The whole—consisting of R. Dickson Esq, L. Nouore, Louis Barthe, Captain Anderson, Captain Dease, Lieutenant Lowe, Lieutenant Brisbois, Lieutenant Reinville, Interpreter Grignion, L. Grignion, Desouier, Campbell and Rock—returned to Mackinac, and arrived on the 17th June, two Interpreters excepted, who did not conform with the order, having their families and property at Prairie du Chien.

Fort Adjutant James Keating being duly sworn, deposeth, that he was Lieutenant Commanding the Mississippi Volunteer Artillery, stationed at the Prairie du Chien. He fully and in every particular corroborates the Evidence of Captain Anderson

Interpreter Amable Dusang, being duly sworn, deposeth, that he was at the time alluded to, an Ensign in the Mississippi volunteers stationed at the Prairie du Chien He fully and in every particular corroborates the Evidence of Captain Anderson—

Lieutenant Brisbois of the Indian Department, being duly sworn, deposeth, that he was at the time alluded to stationed at the Prairie du Chien, and also fully and in every particular corroborates Captain Andersons evidence—

Interpreter Louis Desouier, being duly sworn, also fully corroborates Captain Andersons Evidence—

Captain T. G. Anderson again called and examined.

Question from the Court—Were you not since sent on duty to the Mississippi by Lieutenant Colonel McDonall, and at what time?

Answer—I was sent with some presents, and left Michilimackinac on the 4th July.

Question—Had you not orders from Lieut Col. McDonall, strongly to impress on the minds of the Indians the anxious wish of the King their Father, that they should strictly observe the Peace which before had been repeatedly communicated to them?

Answer. Yes, I addressed them by his orders in several different councils in these words—

My Children—

You have already been told more than once, that your great Father the King, has made peace with the Americans, and that all his Red children are included in it—I am purposely sent again to repeat this to you, and to acquaint you that it is his absolute command and desire, that you all bury the Tomahawk and not only live in harmony with them but with one another."

The evidence adds that the principal Chiefs of all the different nations on that part of the Mississippi, were at different times addressed in the above words.

Question from the Court. Do you know of a single act of hostility having been committed by any of the Indian nations since the Peace was made known to them on the 22nd May by Captain Bulger, and by Captain Dease at the Sauk Village immediately afterwards—

Answer—None, except that near Fort Howard on the 14th May, by a party of the Sauks and Renards. It was the same that Captain Dease and a Party of Indians had been sent after, to tell them of the news of Peace, but failed to overtake them—I am confident, had any happened since, that I must have heard of it through some of the Chiefs.

Question—In your conversation with the principal Chiefs, did they not express their determination to abide by the Peace?

Answer—They did, provided that the Americans observed it on their part, and did not attempt to build Forts upon their Lands, or advance further than Fort Maddison, being the farthest Military Post upon the Mississippi which the Americans had occupied previous to the beginning of the War in 1812—

Question—Are you of opinion that if these encroachments were not made the Indian nations would with sincerity and good faith observe the Peace?

Answer—I am. They saw it was their Interest in that case to observe it—

Interpreter Amable Dusang of the Indian Department being called, and duly sworn, deposeth, that he accompanied Captain Anderson on duty, when sent in July last to the Mississippi, that he was present at the different Councils held by him with the Indians, and fully confirms the Pacific Sentiments and Language with which he addressed them—

Interpreter Louis Desouier being duly sworn, deposeth, that he also accompanied Captain Anderson on duty to the Mississippi, and was present at the different councils with the Indians, upon that occasion. He also fully confirms the Pacific sentiments and language with which Captain Anderson addressed them—

Captain John Askin of the Indian Department at Drummond Island, being duly sworn, deposeth, that the first official news of Peace arrived at Michilimackinac the first of May by the Mink schooner. Mr. Reaume of Sandwich was the bearer of the dispatches—

Question from the Court—Were not steps immediately taken to communicate the news of peace to the Indian nations?

Answer—On the return of Lieut. Colonel McDonall, from Saint Josephs on the 2nd of May, accounts were immediately sent to L'Arb Croche of that event, with a notice, that in a few days it would be proclaimed in person by the Commanding officer. The principal Indians and Chiefs of the Grand Traverse being then at Michilimack, it was therefore communicated to them, and a message to the same purport sent to their village. Nuboquam, a principal and intelligent chief was sent with similar speeches to the Sagana Indians and the Ottawa Chief Assegeuack, despatched with wampum and the pipe of peace, to all the nations on the east side of Lake Michigan. Interpreter Louis Nolin was despatched with information to Lieutenant Law of the Indian Department at Green Bay and by him communicated to Interpreter Lessallier, at Millwakee, and to all the tribes inhabiting the west side of the Lake. On the 7th of May I accompanied Lieutenant Colonel McDonall, and Lieutenant Colonel McKay, (Superintendents of the Indian Department) to Arbe Croche, where the Peace was proclaimed with every appropriate Ceremony. A Belt of Wampum was presented by the Commanding officer to the Nation, to be preserved amongst those which had been given them on similar important occasions, to commemorate the event.

Evidence Closed.

The Court not having been called on to give an opinion relative to the matters enquired into, together with its being obviously objectionable in this instance, when the President thereof, would have sat in judgement upon his own acts: trust that the clear and circumstantial evidence of so many witnesses on oath, will afford the subject sufficient elucidation.

In this view of the matter, no opinion or sentence being required, the Court consider the Testimony of Lieutenant Colonel McDonal as a material part of the evidence, and is of opinion, that it should be substantiated on oath.

Lieutenant Colonel McDonal was accordingly duly sworn to the truth of the preceeding statements, and also that the extracts which form the appendix to these proceedings are correct transcripts from the original documents.—

Signed. RT. McDONALL Lieut. Col.
and President
Signed GEO. G. COCHRAN, Major 37th
" W. R. PAYNE, Captain
Royal Engineers
" ROBERT STEPHENS, Capt 37th Reg
Signed THOS G. ANDERSON Capt Ind. Dept

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, dated Mackinac 4th August 1815—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your (duplicate) despatch of the 28th of March, which arrived at this Garrison on the 1st Instant by a trading vessel from Detroit. The embarrising situation in which this first official Intelligence of the Peace places me, is greatly enhanced by the unfortunate delay which has taken place in communicating that event. The original despatch was intrusted by the Indian Department at York, to a character every way unfit to be the bearer of events of such importance.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to Lieutenant Colonel Foster, Military Secretary, Dated Mackina 15th of May 1815—

"Your despatch of the 11th March containing for use the highly important intelligence of Peace being concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, reached me at this place on the 11th of this month– by it, for the first time, I was enabled to peruse the Treaty at full length; it is to me a matter of great regret that I did not receive it sooner. I leave you to judge whether the Indian Department at York entrusted such a despatch to proper hands, when I inform you that the person who took down my letters in March, left that place thirty days after their departure, and arrived here ten days before them. In addition to other inconveniences, such a shameful and unprecedented delay might have occasioned (and may have for what I yet know) the loss of many lives."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to Major General Sir George Murray K. B. dated Michilimackinac 5th May 1815—

"I have the honor to acquaint you Excellency that I received the first official intimation of the Peace only on the 1st Instant, in a communication from the Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Harvey."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to Colonel Butler Commanding at Detroit, dated Mackina 6th of May 1815—

"On the first instant I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th April: by the same conveyance I received the first official communication from my Government of the termination of hostilities, and of the restoration of the blessings of Peace by the Treaty concluded at Ghent. I regret much the unusual delay which has occurred in forwarding the original despatch from York, and which only arrived this day, as I could sooner have commenced my preparations for the evacuation of this Island. agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to Captain Bulger, commanding Fort McKay, dated Michilimackinac 1st May 1815—

"This official despatch from Lieutenant General Drummond to which I alluded in my last has not yet arrived, but this day an American vessel from Detroit, has brought me a duplicate of the same, confirming the previous report of a Peace and a mutual restoration of all Forts and places taken on either side; you will therefore adopt instant and immediate steps for the evacuation of the Prairie du Chien, bringing with you the stores, the guns captured in the Fort must be sent down the Mississippi to the St. Louis if practicable, if otherwise to be brought to Mackinac—

"The whole of the Western Indian Department will accompany you to join me at this place.

"That rascal Cowan, whom you may recollect in charge of provisions at Nottawaysaga, has been five weeks on the road from York with the despatches and has not yet arrived.

"The utmost pains must be taken that this Peace should be generally promulgated, and every nation cautioned how they infringe it, but above all, let them not imbibe the fatal error, that the supply which is sent them is an inducement to further hostilities."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, dated Michilimackinac, 5th May 1815.

"I visited the Ottaway Nation a few days ago and proclaimed the Peace amongst them with the usual ceremonies, and in a manner that was peculiarly impressive; In fact I have spared no pains to render it palatable to the Indians of this neighborhood, in general, in which I have been greatly assisted by my friend Lieutenant Colonel McKay, who is so deservedly popular amongst them."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel McDonall to His Excellency, Major General Sir Frederick Robinson, K. C. B. dated Drummonds Island, 22nd Sept 1815.

"I had before the honor of informing your Excellency of the arrival of Captain Anderson of the Indian Department from the duty on which I had despatched him from Michilimackinac in July, of impressing still more strongly on the minds of the Indian Nations on the Mississippi, the conclusion of the Peace. I strictly enjoined Captain Anderson not to enter on the subject of politics, but to confine himself to the delivery of the presents, and strongly to recommend the strict observance of the Peace, the cultivation of their lands and attention to their hunt, the burying in oblivion of all jealousies and dissentions, and that the Indian Nations should in future live as one, family studying only the general good. These instructions have been implicity attended to."

Extract of a speech by the Head Sauk Chief, (La. Moit) spoken in presence of Captain Anderson of the Indian Department, at the Prairie du Chien August 3d 1815.

My Children.

If they come up here as traders, I shall always be happy to see them and to treat them well, but since you are not to have Forts on our Lands, they shall not come up with soldiers higher than Fort Madison (their farthest post on the Mississippi before the war). We will strictly listen to your voice; but we are not women. We will not commence quarrelling with them, but if they begin to molest us in the least, we fear them not, and will defend ourselves like men.

"The Sauk Chief La Moite and the Black Hawk, having stated that the Red Head (Governor Clark) had allowed them thirty days to repair to St Louis, and that period being, as they said, nearly elapsed, and as they understood that the Americans looked upon them as their enemies from that period (15th or 20th August) they asked Captain Anderson what his advice to them was? He replied that he did not think that the Americans would do them any injury, and as Bailvin their Agent, was soon expected up, their best plan would be to receive him friendly, and present him with the Pipe of Peace on his arrival at their village. This proposal they would not agree to, stating that they would not humble themselves so much as to offer their Pipe, but if Bailvin would present them with his Pipe, they would without hesitation receive it. Captain Anderson to get rid of this difficulty advised them to present the American Agent with the pipe which Captain Bulger (who commanded at Fort McKay) had given them in May last to smoke with the Americans on informing them of Peace. This they agreed to."

Extract of a speech sent to the different Tribes of Indians on the Mississippi by the Great Menomiui Chief Thomas, in July, 1815.

"My Brethren,

I send you a few strings of wampun, to assure you that my heart is clean, and that my wish is to live in strict harmony with all the world. Our Father has given you his advice—Let us therefore warm with one fire, eat out of the same dish, and smoke with the same pipe. By conducting ourselves in this way, we shall all live happy."

Extract of a speech by the Great Sioux Chief (Wabashaw) on the 10th July 1815.

"My Father,

I am happy that you show us the fine path of Peace, in which our ancesters walked with so much ease."

Extract of a speech by the first War Chief of the Sauk nation (Black Hawk) August the 3rd 1815 at the Prairie du Chien.

"We shall therefore listen to your words, and remain quiet, as my Great Chief told you just now, and next canoeing season I will go and see my Great Father at Michilimackinac, and perhaps farther."

Extract of a speech from Bordach a principal War Chief of the Renard nation, August the 3rd 1815, at Prairie du Chien.

"I have been listening with patience to what you have said to the Sauks and their answers, which comprehends fully the wish of my Band, and they leave me but few words to say. I ask for charity, In case my body is no longer bloody (meaning that if he again went to war, and washed himself as is their custom) do not blame these my Brethren, I will be the only person to be scolded.

Captain Anderson seeing his determination to revenge the death of his son on the Americans, feigned anger, got up and reproached him in these words.

"What! You a great warrior and talk in this way! had your brave son loitered behind trees and died with fear, would you not have been more ashamed. He died like a Brave Man, in defence of his wife and children. If there was no risk in going to war, bravery would be out of the question, and the Indians would not wear feathers in their caps (which denotes the number each has killed in battle)."

"Your conduct has made me ashamed, but I attribute it to your not being acquainted with the customs of the English."

Captain Anderson then gave him a gun and a handsome present saying—

"Put off your mourning with this, and listen to the words of your Father which you have just now heard—"

He answered

"My Father.

I am a fool for acting as I have done, you have given me sense— I will follow your advice."

[M. G. 14, p 102.]

CAPT. GANGREBEN TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Ordnance & Engineer*)

QUEBEC
23rd Sept. 1815

Sir

I know that Captain Payne Rl. Eng. has sent a plan of the proposed works at Drummond Island; but how far it meets with the approbation of Colonel Nicolls Comdg. Roy. Eng. I am entirely unacquainted with. If you should think it requisite, I will immediately transmit the orders of His Excelleucy Sir Gordon Drummond to Colonel Nicolls comdg Roy. Eng. as I do not know where that place is, whether alterations are to be made in it.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
most humble servant
D. GANGREBEN
Capt. R. A.

Colonel Foster
Mil. Sec. &c. &c.

[C 390, p 121.]

ORDERS FOR RUM.

A list of orders for rum given between the 25th August and 24th September 1815 by the following Persons to different nations of Indians—

Colonel James------order dated	7 Sept	1½ Barrel
Asst Comg Genl. Laidly	23rd	1 quart
Colonel James	19th	120 gall—
Colonel James	3rd	2 qts
Mr. Laidly	"	1 quart
Col James	14th & 21st	102 gall—
Capt Elliott appd by Col. James	5th	1 gall
Colonel James	2	1 quart
Do Do	"	1 Do
Do	"	2 Do
Mr Laidly	15th	1 Do
Mr Laidly	4th	1 Do
Colonel James	13	2 qts
Do	"	1 gall—
Mr Laidly	12	2 Do
Billy Caldwell	16	2 quarts

I Certify that I have Issued the above (Signed)

I. Ireland issuer

(A True copy)
Signed Thos Caldwell
(A true copy from a Copy)
W. Claus Dy. Supt Genl.
of Ind. affairs

[C 260, p 115.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Courts Martial.*)

Kingston Sept 26th 1815.

Sir

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the 6 heavy Guns intended for Amherstburg, were lost in the mouth of the Niagara River in a Schooner hired for the purpose of conveying them to Queenstown. As soon as the official communication on the subject arrives, it shall be forwarded to your Excellency.

Major Power of the Royal Artillery is of opinion that those Guns may be recovered without difficulty by employing two Schooners to weigh them.

I transmit copies of a correspondence between Sir Edward Owen and the Officer Commanding at Detroit, similar copies have been forwarded to Lt. Governor Gore (whose arrival has been officially announced) and to Captain Payne the Senior Officer of the Royal Navy on the Station. The Commodore will probably arrive in the course of tomorrow.

I enclose herewith Letters from Lt. Col. James for the consideration of your Excellency.

I have transmitted to the Lieut. Governor all letters and papers relating to the new settlements the arrangement of which important business must now of course devolve to him.

I am sorry to report to your Excellency, that amongst other Desertions there appears to be four men from the Royl Artillery on the Niagara frontier, which is a strong and lamentable proof, how firmly established that disgraceful principal is, for the present among our troops– nor do I believe it will cease with our present infected set—neither the Navy or Army can place confidence in any one under the rank of a commissioned officer.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your obedient
hmble Servant
F. P. Robinson
M. Genl.

His Excellency
Lieut. General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 167, p 183.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

Drummond's Isdand,
27th Sept., 1815.

My dear Foster,

I have just time for a few lines to express to you my hope that you have come to some agreement with Mr. McGillivray or Mr. Richardson for the Buildings belonging to the South West Company at St Joseph and which dire necessity compelled me to use without waiting for leave. They consist of an excellent dwelling house, which can next year be moved to this Post and two of the most capacious and perhaps best stores in Canada which are to us invaluable. One of them is already transferred to this place so that the purchase is indispensible.

I am informed they cost £2500, at the rate which we are now obliged to pay hired artificers, we could not build them for less, £1000 is however considered a fair price for them, by Capt. Payne and others who are cognisant with these matters, it is said they were some time ago offered for £500, being no longer requisite for the company.

Believe me to be in haste,
Very truly yours
RT McDONALL

My best respects to Mrs. Foster and all at the Castle.
Major Foster.

[C 258, p 244.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

KINGSTON 28th Septr 1815

SIR,

With reference to a communication I directed to be made to your Excellency on the 9th Inst. I have now the honor to transmit to Your Excellency Mr. Crookshank's explanation of the circumstances attending the state and damage of Provisions forwarded to Fort Drummond, which I had called upon that Gentleman to furnish.—

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
F. P. ROBINSON
M. Genl. Commandg

To
His Excellency
Lieut Genl Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 120, p 147.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Medical.*)

KINGSTON 28th Sept. 1815

Sir

I have the honor to transmit for your Excellency's consideration a claim of Hospital Mate Mitchell late of Michilimackinac now of Drummond's Island for back pay and allowances in 1812 & 1813. 18th Aug. 1815.

I thought it right as Mr. Crookshanks is particularly alluded to in Lieut. Col. McDonals letter to refer the application to him before I forwarded it to you in hopes he would be able to explain the reason 20th Sept 1815. why this gentleman's pay was discontinued for the period mentioned—I beg leave to enclose his reply.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble servant
F. G. ROBINSON
Maj. Gen'l Comg.

To
His excellency
Lieut. General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 291, p 51.]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments and advances made at the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron between the *1st and 30th September 1815* inclusive and authorized by me—

Whom Paid.	For What Service.	Amt. Curr'y		
Edward M'Lugan	Hay furnished	£ 39	15	0
Sundry persons	Fuel undrawn	23	15	3¾
	Total	£ 63—10—3¾		

Amounting to the sum of Sixty Three Pounds ten shillings and three pence ¾ Hal'x Currency.

DRUMMOND ISLAND,
30th Sept. 1815

Certified
RT. McDONALL
Lt. Col. Com'g

[C 515, p 77.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO LIEUT. COL. CHAMBERS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
2 Oct. 1815.

SIR

I have just learned from Mr Gordon a settler at this Post that on his leaving Mackinac yesterday morning in his Canoe to return to Drummond Island he was grossly insulted by some soldiers of your garrison; not only assailing him with the most illiberal abuse but also with stones til the Canoe was out of their reach.

I have also reason to believe, that unusual harshness has been shewn to every individual attached to or in any way connected with the British Government and their property in several instances, wantonly pillaged that the house of Mr. Franks and another of Dr. Mitchells have been broken open and sustained much damage; that the garden of the latter has been repeatedly robbed and that of Mr. Gruets entirely plundered of its contents a loss not to be replaced in this part of the country and of a very serious nature to a man having a large Family to support. Mrs. Mitchell has I understand been prevented from putting out nets to fish in other instances treated with marked indignity and even meanly accused of being a spy of the British Government—As such a charge necessarily implicates myself I with that indignation which it deserves, pronounce it to be a most illiberal Calumny.—The British Government are not accustomed to stoop to such practices since my first knowledge of the peace it has been my anxious and most particular desire that the dying embers of political animosity even incident to a recent state of warfare should be totally extinguished and should be succeeded by that social intercourse between the two Posts which should ever subsist between nations in Amity with each other.

These sentiments were not only avowed but acted upon by Major Morgan,—I should be sorry to learn that a different system is to be adopted by his successor I shall delay the representation of matters aforestated to my Government , until I have the honor to hear from you.

I have &c
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt Col:

To
Lieut Col: Chambers
Commanding
Michilimackinac

[C 673, p 230.]

FROM COMMODORE OWEN—UNADDRESSED.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

H. M. S. St. Lawrence Kingston
2nd October 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to apprize y^{r} Excellency of my return to this place where I am now occupied in arranging finally the Peace Establishment of the Civil Department as soon as the pressure of this and other business will allow me time I shall take the liberty of making such communications on the subject of my tour to Lake Saint Clair and Erie as may be necessary for your Excellencys consideration, but I regret that the unpleasant circumstance explained in my last letter to the Minister at Washington of which Major General Sir Fred^{k} Robinson did me the favour to transmit a copy to Y^{r} Excellency, delayed me at Detroit until I had no longer time to spare for visiting the entrance of Lake Huron to which alone the lateness of the season permitted me to extend my voyage.

The extreme illness of Captain Owen as well as the desertion of his people had delayed his progress, I have therefore limited his objects to a cursory examination of the coast from the head of Lake St Clair to Penetanguishene inducing him to return by the way of Nottawasaga and Younge Street to York so as to reach this place if possible the middle of this month.

At his return I shall deliver to him the Command I have the pleasure of waiting on Your Excellency at Quebec when I shall be able to explain myself more fully on any point which may require it. Who have the honor to be

Sir
E. W. C. R. Owen
Commador
Comd in Chief

[C 736, p 6.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Copy

Fort Drummond 4 Oct 1815

I had yesterday the honor of Your Execllency's letter of the 12th ulto—

Perfectly aware of your wishes and those of Sir Gordon Drummond as to the scrupulous observance of the late Treaty and also of the indispensable necessity which existed that the slighest cause of complaint should not be given to the American Government, it has accordingly been my study to conduct myself with that cautious circumspection which the situation of affairs so obviously required.

I trust that I may safely assure your Excellency of the perfect conviction which I feel that no act of mine since the Peace can be made appear in the smallest degree as infringing the Treaty of Ghent or in any way incompatible with the existing relations of Peace and unity between the two Countries.

It would however be too much to expect that such accusations will not be made, those preferred through the British Minister are a precious specimen of American ingenuity in vamping up Charges to answr particular ends. I regret that the indisposition of Captn Anderson of the Indian Department a Member of the Court of Inquiry and also an Evidence has not yet enabled me to close the proceedings.

Anxious however as I have been to re rain from giving the least justifiable cause of offence, in any one respect as far as I can charge my memory to the American Government yet I must candidly own to

Your Excellency that such has been the system recently acted upon at Mackinac since the departure of Major Morgan such a series of insults offered to every person connected with the British Government and such repeated depredations committed upon their property that in justice to them I found myself imperiously called upon to remonstrate. I enclose a Copy of my letter to Lieut. Col. Chambers on that subject.

Should this matter be viewed by Your Excellency in a different light I trust for your indulgence.—It is to me an Enigma that I cannot solve that our Country the first in Wealth, in power, in arms,—the mistress of the World; swaying the destinies of Europe *that* she has delivered, *admired*, *honored*, revered by her greatest Sovereigns, even by those

Whose boasted ancestry so high extends
That in the Pagan Gods their lineage ends

—that a country exalted to the utmost pinnacle of human greatness should make concession after concession and with a caution and measured policy truckle to a nation of yesterday, of no character, to *such* a people.

The late Treaty of Commerce it is also said gives up our right to trade with those Indians who reside within the limits of the United States—This severs the last link which connects us with the Western Nations, after what I have told them what a superlative and unequalled ———they must think me— The latter hints in Your Excellencys Letter is invariably adhered to, tho' we have a frequent intercourse with the Ottawas at present who bring their Corn to Trade at this Post.

I shall in all things do my best to obey your Excellency and to act up to the spirit and Letter of your Instructions.

I have &c
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lieut Col.

To His Excy
M. Genl. Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency is of course aware that ever since we knew of the Peace every officer of the Indian Department have been withdrawn from among the Indians.—

[C 673, p. 232.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY GIBSON.

(*Settlers.*)

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND
4 October 1815

SIR

You will have the goodness to inform His Excellency the Major General Comg of the arrival at this post of the Detachment of the Sappers and miners under the charge of Lieut Gugy of the Glengarry Light Infantry who will forthwith return to join his regiment.—

From the few artificers whom we could muster, the little assistance derived from the men of the 37th wholly unaccustomed to such work together with the extensive Store Houses necessary for the Provisions and Stores as well as Barracks to cover the Troops I found it quite out of my power to provide Barracks for the officers.—I had myself purchased a very good House at St. Joseph's complete all of frame work which was easily taken down removed and put up at this post. The Engineer has assisted me with the means of putting it up. I therefore do not include myself for Lodging money until you convey to me His Excellency's pleasure on the subject;—Several other officers have from necessity had recourse to the same expedient—By this means the former settlement of St. Joseph's is now scarcely to be traced, while this is rapidly rising into notice; Fourteen Lots facing the Harbour have already been granted to as many very respectable individuals besides nearly as many in another street. His Excellency's injunctions shall be strictly complied with on that subject to which I have tacked a condition, that the Houses are to be built in the ensuing year, perfectly uniform (front Street only) not less than Forty foot front and Twelve high well finished and in a manner that will admit of their being whitewashed or painted; The Town will therefore have a fine effect from the Beautiful picturesque Harbour, between which and the proposed Fort there is already a notable parade on which a strong Brigade might manoeuvre upon the smooth solid Rock.—

Mackinac is already almost wholly deserted & scarcely a person to be seen except the Garrison. One giving up the *Indian Trade* alone saves it from dwindling into insignificance and will I fear affect the prosperity of this post, which otherwise would have been rapid and certain.—

As it has fallen to establish this Settlement in which I shall ever take a high interest and being very desirous accordingly to possess a portion thereof I beg leave to solicit His Excellency's sanction to my retaining the Lot around my House subject to the same conditions as the others.—

I have &c
(Signed)
Rt McDonall
Lieut Col.

To Will Gibsone Esq.
Asst Mily. Secy
&c &c
Kingston

[C 621, p 100.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

Sandwich 4th October, 1815.

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to forward Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry directed in your letter 12th August.

The Court used every means in their power to unravel the various Extracts of Letters laid before them and from their nature, extent and sameness of date it is evident that they must have been called for and that the Information given to me early in June last was correct—Namely—

"That Reports had been called for from the different Outposts to "form the Outlines of Complaint against the British Government."

It is my duty to assure you that there is the clearest conviction on the minds of the Court that there is not the slightest foundation for cause of complaint much less accusation as is set forth in several of the Documents which have been laid before the Court.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
R. James
Lieut Col.
Commg

M. General
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 373.]

LIEUT. COL JAMES TO GOVERNOR CASS.

SANDWICH 5th Oct^{r} 1815

I beg leave to inform you that it has been officially reported to me that an Indian was yesterday murdered under the most aggravated circumstances in a canoe close to Gross Isle by a shot fired from an American Boat having Eight or Ten men in her supposed to be soldiers and that an officer or non-commd officer was in the Boat at the time this cruel act was perpetrated. This Boat must have left Detroit yesterday. I need not point out to you the line of conduct necessary on this occasion.—I shall direct an inquest on the body tomorrow morning and I beg leave to remind you that this murder has been committed on the body of an unoffending Indian and my pointing out the custom of savages to you in the present instance would be needless.

I have &c
(Sigd) REGD JAMES
Lt. Coln.
Commanding

To His Excellency
Govr Cass
& &
Detroit

[C 258, p 452.]

GOV. CASS TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

DETROIT 5 October 1815

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. I will cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the murder alledged to have been committed upon an Indian by a party of men in an American boat, if a murder has been committed by American Citizens and the perpetrators can be detected, they will suffer the punishment which the Laws of all Civilized Nations provide for such an offense.

In an application of this kind it was unnecessary to allude to the Indian Custom of retaliating upon innocent individuals injuries which any of their tribe may have received. The Laws of this Country operate with rigid impartiality upon all offenders, and confident I am that no dread of the consequences will ever induce the courts of Justice to punish the innocent or to screen the guilty.

I will send a person over in the morning to attend the inquest in order to procure such evidence as may elucidate the circumstances of the transaction and lead to the detection and consequent punishment of the offenders.

Yours Respectfully Sir
I have &c &
(Sgd) Lewis Cass

To Lieut. Col. James.

[C 258, p 453.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

Detroit 7th, Oct. 1815

Since my letter to you of the 5th inst, in answer to yours of that date, I have ascertained with precision the circumstances of the transaction which formed the subject of your communication.

The Indian alluded to was killed while in the act of presenting his Gun at Mr McComb by one of the party which was with him. The event was connected with that predatory system which the Indians have pursued for some time upon the Islands in the mouth of the River and which if not checked will be attended with still more disastrous consequences to them.

I state these facts not in consequence of the representation which I had the honor to receive from you, but merely in justice to Mr McComb, That irroneous impression may not prevail with respect to his conduct in the business.

The Indian was killed within the Territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and a British officer has consequently no right to require nor ought an American officer to give any explanation upon the subject.

Very respectfully Sir
I have &c
(Sgd) Lew Cass.

To
Lieut. Col. James

[C 258, p 454.]

LIEUT. COL. CHAMBERS TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*Indians.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC
5th Oct 1815

SIR

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2nd Instant and seriously regret that Mrs. Garden should have experienced any insulting treatment whilst on a visit to this Island a circumstance of which I was entirely ignorant until the reception of your Epistle nor am I yet enabled to discover the perpetrators notwithstanding every effort has been made to that effect — had Mr. Garden taken the trouble to have represented his case to me previous to his leaving the Island he should have received the most ample satisfaction and I should have inflicted the most prompt and exemplary punishment on the offenders.

I can only remark further, that every effort will be yet resorted to, to obtain a knowledge of the persons who committed so flagrant an act.

In the case of Mrs. Mitchell and others in whose cause you have remonstrated, I shall observe that her privileges, Gardens and other possessions are situated under the protection of the American Government and that in case of depredations having been committed on her property by the soldiers of my command that by making an application to me she would have obtained a redress—and if I had refused her that redress, that to the American Tribunal she could confidantly apply, and receive that degree of justice which has ever characterized the Govornt to that Tribunal I will cheerfully respond for the correctness of my official conduct but I do not conceive that your interference in the case of Mrs. Mitchell, as in any other case, of a citizen residing under the protection of the Government of the United States requisite or necessary, on the contrary I view it as on assumption of a prerogative which in no wise appertains to an officer of the British Government, and consequently unwarrantable, neither will it receive any attention from me on any future occasion— — I shall however condescend for once to transmit a detail of facts merely for your own private satisfaction, to assure you that we do not stoop to practices alluded to in your letter (as the officers of this garrison feel themselves superior to such a contemptible subterfuge) & to evince now for the veracity of *this Mrs* Mitchell can be accredited,—namely, that no depridations have been alleged against the Soldiery with any degree of justice, such is the case of Mrs Geneth and she shall receive every possible remuneration for the Spoliation which was committed on her property that the Soldiery were suspected is true, but the fact was substantiated on some dishonest Citizens of the Island, in their case I do not conceive myself warranted in interfering as it is the entire Province of Mr Putoff, the Agent of the Indian Department to whom I have referred a part of your letter and from whom you may expect a reply, as well as on future occasions of a similar nature—Mrs. Mitchell as well as other persons referred to has ever been treated with Civility by officers of this Garrison nor have I witnessed any other disposition manifested than that they should enjoy the priviliges of the Island in Common—

I shall now conclude by remarking that I am aware of a number of malicious reports which have reached Drummond Island from this Post and that it will always afford me pleasure to have an opportunity to disprove them so far as relates to the Garrison under my Command (the Civil department being under the guidance of Mr. Putoff and other Civil officers) and by assuring you that you will ever experience from my official conduct a disposition to extinguish the embers of any Political animosity, which have heretofore existed and that I will cheerfully correspond with you in any measure which will tend reciprocally to the honor and interest of our respective Governments—

I have the honor to be
Signed F. Chambers
Lt. Col. Commanding

To officer Commanding
Drummond Island

[C 260, p 74.]

MR. PUTOFF TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*Indians.*)

MICHILIMACKINAC
5th Oct 1815.

No. 2

SIR,

In a letter addressed by you to the officer commanding Michilimac, on the 2nd instant (shewn me by Lieut. Col. Chambers commanding) I find the following very extraordinary paragraph which, as having relation more immediately to the Department to which I belong the Colonel has requested me to answer.

"Mrs. Mitchell has I understand been prevented from putting out nets to fish, in other instances treated with marked indignity and even meanly accused of being a spy, of the British Government. As such a charge necessarily implicates myself I with that indignation which it deserves pronounce it to be a most illiberal calumny—The British Government are not accustomed to stoop to such practices."

Of the first part of the charge relating to thc "putting out nets to fish" I have to observe that it is a matter altogether of a civil character and for which any person so interfering is accountable to her before the civil Tribunal of a country as remarkable for the justice and equality of its laws as for the prompt and vigilant exertions of its officers in the enforcing of them. The Second part charging that she has been "treated with marked indignity and is of a nature wholly depending on opinion—

To this I can only remark that the American people are in the habit of founding their opinions upon comparison and reflection, and of comparing and reflecting at pleasure—Hospitality is a characteristic of these people, the laws of courtesy are by us held to be sacred, nor sir, is "marked indignity" ever offered by an American officer, except when *marked baseness* imperiously requires it.

"And even meanly accused of being a spy to the British Government" —This is the only part of the charge in which you can by possibility have the most distant concern—This as relates to myself or any officer of the American Government who has fallen under my observation is as "*meanly calumnious*" as it has been *ungenerously* and *illiberally* advanced.

To pratices in themselves improper or dishonorable the American Government is as little accustomed to "stoop" as that of any other upon earth.

From Mrs. Mitchell I have just learnt, that no such attempt has been made to prevent her from fishing or "Marked Indignity," or insult offered her person, and that no one has of her knowledge charged her with being "a spy for the British Government"—She declares her willingness and wish to confront your informant, and to use her phraseology "Give him the Lye."—

Any measure which I have thought it my duty to adopt in relation to Mrs. Mitchell are entirely of a local and personal nature as connected with the Laws of the American Government regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians and in no way involving or implicating the British Government for which I am alone accountable to my Government, where Mrs. Mitchell if she conceives herself to have been aggrieved, may obtain redress, and to it only on subjects of this description can I consent to respond—

I am sensible of the many calumnious Reports that have been and probably will continue for a time to be put in circulation by persons from motives of resentment, animosity, and interest and will I sincerely hope be carefully examined weighted and reflected upon, before they are accredited by the officers of either Government– —

It has been repeatedly observed to me by the Indians *that you in council with them on Drummond Island in the name of your Government have forbidden them to Trade with the Americans have ordered them to bring their corn to their British Father, or, if prevented by stress of weather to leave it with the British Traders only, on the Island of Michilimackinac, or bury it until the Spring—That you have sent your order to an Indian Trading at La Arbre Croche for Micl Dousman, forbidding him to trade for or deliver his corn to an American—That you have a few days since held a council at which barrels of Rum were opened to them, minute guns were fired, and when they were informed that the Tomahawk would again be raised early in the Spring that Red Wampum and Tobacco mixed with Vermillion was distributed that they were advised to be upon the alert as it was the intention of the Americans to invite them to this Island with a view to Massacre them—That you would again appear in the night with your Big Gun upon the Island of Michilimackinac and that the Americans would not dare oppose you. These and many other reports of like character have been repeatedly made to me*— which I hope may be discovered not to have originated in fact– —

I have the honor to assure sir that its my most sincere and ardent wish, that "the dying Embers of Political Animosity "between the two Governments" "should be totally extinguished" and that a liberal sincere and social intercourse should be kept up between the two Posts, every exertion shall be used on my part to accomplish so desireable event.—

I have the honor to Subscribe
myself Your most obedient
and humble servant
(Signed) WILLM HENRY PUTOFF,
Agent Indn Affairs.
Mackina

To
Lieut Col. McDonall
Comg Fort Drummond.

[C 260, p 78.]

SURGEON RICHARDSON TO COL. CALDWELL.

(*Indians.*)

No 8.

AMHERSTBURG 5th Oct. 1815

SIR,

I beg leave to report to you that I was called last evening to visit an Indian who was said to be wounded— On examination I found him to be dangerously wounded by a musket or rifle Ball which had entered his body near the Back Bone on the right side and passed directly through his Body, from the direction of the Ball it must have passed through the substance of the Liver, from the pain and tension I have no doubt some of the other viscera were also wounded.

On enquiring into the circumstance, I was informed (through Mr. Parent Lieut. & Interpreter) that the Indian who was wounded with another young man had gone on to Gross Isle yesterday to shoot squirrels, that they were coming home and just coming down to their canoe when a boat with a number of Americans they think ten came down the River some of whom called to them and asked them if they were British or belonged to this side to which they answered as well as they could they did— Some one in the boat then damned them and told them to embark immediately which they did that almost as soon as they got on board the canoe a shot was fired from the Boat which wounded the Indian as above stated— The Indian said that the men appeared to be soldiers and one of them an officer.

From all the information I was able to collect there appears to have been an unprovoked and most wanton act of violence and of such a nature as may be attended with the most serious consequences—

I have considered it my duty to be thus particular in order that you may make the necessary inquiries to satisfy yourself of the facts & to enable you to make proper representation on the subject both to our own and to the American government.

I have &c
(signed)
R. RICHARDSON
Surg. Ind. Dept.
& I. P. W. D.

Mr. Caldwell Esq.
A. D. Supt genl.
Indian affairs.

P. S. It has been reported to me this morg. that the Indian died in the night

(signed)
R. RICHARDSON

[C 258, p 468.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT GEN. DRUMMOND.

KINGSTON, 6th Oct 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for His Excellency's consideration a copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. McDonall with Capt. Payne's statement of the circumstances connected with the exaction of Duties on his Baggage and Stores by the Collector of the Customs at Detroit.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most obedient and
Most humble servant
F. P. ROBINSON
M. General Commandg

To His Excellency
Lieutenant General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 673, p 208.]

MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Indians.*)

KINGSTON, 6th Oct. 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency's information a Letter just received from Lieut. Col. McDonall reporting the result of the Mission of Capt'n Anderson of the Indian Department to the

Western Indians together with copies of the speech delivered to them with their replies.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Most humble servant
F. P. Robinson
M. General
Command'g.

To
His Excellency
Lieut General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 288]

TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON—WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

(*Ordnance & Engineer.*)

Kingston, 7 Oct. 1815.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the proceedings of a Board of Survey upon the Ordnance Stores at Drummond Island together with a Letter from Lieut Col. MacDonall and am directed by Major General Sir Frederick Robinson to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency Lt. Gov'r Sir Gordon Drummond that orders have been given for the supplies required being forwarded from York as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant

To
His Excell'y
Sir F. P. Robinson

[C 391, p 15.]

COMMUNICATION.

Purport of a Communication made to me on Sunday the 8th Inst. by G. McDougall he declaring himself as sent by the Governor of Detroit

Colonel James. Sir I was on my way down to your House with a Message from Gov. Cass. I presume you have received the two letters which he addressed to you since his receipt of your letter of the 5th Inst: the one which you would have recd this morning he thought better to send me over to you on the subject of as letters written are apt to lead to rancour and personal interviews avoid it. The Governor was on reflection led to think that he misconstrued your letter giving the account of the Indian being killed at Gross Isle and if he has been so he desires me to assure you he did not mean it.

I replied. Sir, As Governor Cass seems to have imputed my letter of the 5th Inst. to different motives than those of a caution, I have nothing more to say to you on the subject. I have discharged a friendly act towards the inhabitants of the United States and Mr. McComb in particular. I could not have been aware that General Cass was acquainted with the nature of the transaction and as Indians are prompt in vengence, I, as I have before stated, only acted with some consideration towards the perpetrators of the deed.

Colonel. The Governor was apprehensive that he had misunderstood the meaning of your letter and I wish to do it away.

Mr. McDougall,—I can by no means subscribe to the idea of Governor Cass that a British officer has no right to interfere with the inquiry of wilful murder on those waters, and had it been a British subject I would have offered on instant a reward for the apprehension of the offendor, his aides and abettors on this occasion.

Colonel. There will be sufficient affidavits taken at Detroit tomorrow to warrant the Act, or any rate to convince you that there has been no murder, those Indians are very ill conducted.

Mr. McDougall.— I shall transmit to my Government the whole of the transaction, and I really would rather decline any farther conversation on this unwarrantable Transaction.

Colonel. I shall take care that the affidavits are all sent over to you and I am confident that General Cass will be very much satisfied with what I shall inform him.

Mr. McDougall. I shall always do my endeavours to meet the wishes of the American Government, as far as a rigid discharge of my duty warrants.

Here Mr. McDougall wished me to enter into a far fetched matter for exchange of Deserters &c. My reply was, Sir, I offered to do so before, my proposition was rejected and now it must come through higher authority.

Sandwich 12th October 1815
(Sgd) R. James Lt. Col

P. S. The foregoing conversation took place in presence of Mr. Pattinson. I. B. W. D.

[C 258, p 455.]

SURGEON RICHARDSON TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Indians.*)

Amherstburg 9th Oct. 1815

No. 9.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request I have collected all the information I could collect respecting the shooting of a Kickapoo Indian on Grosse Isle on the 4th Inst, & which is now enclosed herewith. The Indians were not on oath but I endeavored to have it impressed on their minds the necessity and propriety of telling the truth & their story is so clear and connected that I have not the smallest doubt of its being perfectly correct.

The irritation on the part of the Americans appears to have arisen from the circumstance of an ox having been seen with the Indian on shore but which he certainly accounts for in a most satisfactory manner, on the whole there appears to be no cause for such a wanton & unmanly act as that of firing at a poor Indian sitting with his back to the Party & steering his Canoe. It is beyond a doubt that the Ball entered at his back.

I have &c
(signed)
R Richardson
I. P. W. D.

To Lt. Col. James
Commanding
&c &c &c

[C 258, p 470.]

EARL BATHURST TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Military Posts.*)

(Extract)

Downing Street
10th October 1815

"His Royal Highness was gratified to learn, that the Post of Michi-" limackinac had been duly restored to the American Government in " compliance with the Provisions of the Treaty of Ghent.—By a refer-" ence to the 6th Article of that Treaty, you will observe that Com-" missioners are to be immediately appointed for the purpose of ascertaining more directly the line of boundary laid down in the Treaty of 1783 & fixing definitely to which of the two Powers, the Islands situated in the Several Lakes, respectively belong—

On these grounds I have to desire that you would refrain from engaging in the work proposed on the Manitoulin Islands however eligible in point of situation, until the Treaty of Great Britain to the possession shall have been formally admitted on the part of the United States.

" With respect also to the other public works attended to in your despatch, as desirable for the defence of the Upper Province, I have to recommend you to abstain from undertaking them until His Majesty's Government shall have desided upon some general plan for the future defence of the Province. Their attention has already been dirrected to this object and it is therefore desireable, that no new Fortifications should be erected which might either interfere with, or impede the general measures of the defence, which may upon a further survey be considered most eligible, and even in these Cases, in which you have it in contemplation to improve works already existing, or to substitute in their room others on an extended scale, it is most desirable that you should prievously submit to the appropriation of His Majesty's Government, the plans of the works intended to be erected together with an Estimate of the expense of erecting them.

A true Extract
H. C. Darling
M. Secretary—

Lt General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B—

[C 515, p 69.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND 10 Oct. 1815

SIR

An opportunity just presenting itself by the last light Canoe which decends the Grand River this season, and understanding that the communication by the route of Nottawsaga, is at an end, I am induced to forward by it the Proceedings of a Court of inquiry held by order of Major General Sir F. Robinson, to investigate certain charges prefered by the American Government against Lieut. Cadotte of the Indian Department and also against the Govt Generally, that its agents had instigated the Indians to hostilities since the Peace.

As the rapid Conveyance of the proceedings to Head Qrs may be very desirable at a Crisis when the *Indian Question* must soon become very interesting and as it being directly forwarded to Sir F. Robinson would occasion great delay, I entreat of His Excellency to represent this accordingly to the Major General and that you will have the goodness to transmit him a copy thereof. I had not time for this myself and a Serjeant whom I entrusted to take a copy has bungled it in a way that renders it quite unfit to be sent.

His Excellency directed me to a full and complete investigation of the circumstances complained of, I was fortunate, in still having at this remote Post, so many of the necessary evidences. Solemnly convinced in my own mind that the charges in themselves were a base calumny & utterly without foundation, I felt myself peculiarly interested in their refutation, conscious that their chief object was to shut our eyes to the manifest infringement of the Treaty of Ghent, & to the horrible tragedy which they meditate against the Indians of the Mississippi. Unfortunate men! forced by us into the War, assured by us again and again of our faithful adherence to their cause, and if our constant protection, & now, "abandoned at their utmost need," to the merciless vengence of a relentless Enemy. Their pretext is, that they continue the war: It is false, not an act of hostility has been committed (we have every reason to believe) since the 24 May and it is clearly proved that the Indians then knew nothing of the Peace. It is clearly proved by Capt. Andersons evidence, that when it became known, they not only assented thereto, but were anxious to observe it, upon the real terms on which it was made, (see the Sauk Chief, LaMoite's speech). These too well ascertained facts, strips the American Government of every pretext for their meditated hostilities, and reduces them to the bold alternative of cutting of the Indians by a glaring violation of a recent treaty, and rendering themselves liable to the usual consequences.

One observation I conceive it my duty to suggest, and to recommend its being fully explained to our Minister at Washington, that a series of vague surmises, undefined conjectures, reports of Indian Agents on the frontier, founded on no evidence, & perhaps purposely vamped up to answer some purpose of the Govt in General too, the absurd information of some ignorant Indian Chief; that charges of this nature, so flimsly, so totally unsupported, and involving such serious consequences, should in future be wholly inadmissable, & instantly rejected. If it suited the purpose of the American Government not a week would elapse but they could with the utmost facility obtain from their Indian Agents, accusations much more voluminous, when their own *assertion* or *opinion* is only necessary—proof of the fact alledged being altogether unnecessary.

A decided protest should also be made against the principle assumed by them, that every petty reconoutre (very often provoked by themselves) which takes place between them & the various Indian nations on their vast frontier, is to be ascribed to British influence & agency; I trust the proceedings of the Court will sufficiently evince the absurdity of such a supposition. If there appears that unusual pains had been taken, almost unprecedented exertions used, to restrain the Indians from hostilities, even when threats were made use of, and much provocation given by themselves, and also a disposition evinced by the American Government in no respect compatible with the Treaty of Ghent. When conduct like this, originating in the most anxious desire that the Indians should observe the Peace, has only tended to provoke the most odious calumneys, what chance is there, that they will desist from future accusations, or there ever being an end to the altercation.

It was my intention to have sent the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry by Captain Anderson, as this prudent and judicious officer (so recently from the Mississippi) could have afforded His Excellency much information as to the present state of Indian Politics. A sudden indisposition, however, renders him unable to undertake the journey.

A collection of Indian Speeches, which I have enclosed for His Excellency's perusal at his leisure, will throw some light upon the subject. They are in some measure interesting, as exhibiting correct specimens of Indian Eloquence, and in some instances of judgment & penetration which could scarcely be expected; I have been struck with that of La Feuille so deeply evincing bitterness of his sorrow at having parted with those *marks of destinction* which his Father Wabasha had recd from the English, and on his death bed enjoined him never to part with. The note which follows this speech is worth attention at the *present moment.*

Capt. Anderson is the translator of these speeches. He happily retains their figurative mode of expression, and that touching simplicity in some instances, speaks to the heart.

As to our neighbors at Mackina, they are at present actuated by a system of the most illiberal policy, which shews itself in the persecution of every person connected with the British Government, and in the pillage of their property. They watch the Indians with an increasing jealousy, and cannot bear their increasing attachment to us. Mrs. Mitchell who was compelled to remain at Mackina, to look after her property, has been treated with gross indignity—accused of the most absurd falsehoods, & to prevent being sent in confinement to Detroit, obliged to make her escape to this post in the night.

I thought it my duty to make a strong remonstrance upon the subject of these outrages, the reply to which I have not yet received.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your very obdt Servant
RT MCDONALL, Lt Col.

MAJOR FORSTER

[C 258, p 293.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held by order of His Excellency, Major General Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B. Commanding in Upper Canada & administering the Government thereof. Fort Drummond 10 6th Oct. 1815.

Lieut. Col. McDonall Glengarry Lt. Infantry, *President.*

Major Cochrane 57th Regt,
Capt. Stephens 57th Regt,
Capt. Payne Royal Engineers,
Capt. Anderson Indian Department,

Members.

The Court being assembled proceeded to the investigation of the following charges preferred by the Government of the United States against Lt. Joseph Cadot of His Majesty's Indian Department.

1st. For having offered money to the Indians for the scalps of two persons of the name of Chadronet & Kinzie, then residing in the Territory of the United States.

2nd. For having told the Indians that the Fortifications at Michillimackinac were all in a situation to be blown up, if at any time the Americans should go there & that the peace was but an artifice.

Previous to commencing the Proceedings, Lt. Col. McDonall thought it right to state to the court, his motives for sending Lt. Cadot on the duty alluded to, and also to state the verbal instructions which were given to him—Lt. Col. McDonall being desirous to send a supply of Presents to the Indians of the Grand River on Lake Michigan, in Nov: 1814 availed himself of an opportunity presented by Mr Coursolle (a Trader) setting out for that place with a supply of goods for the Indians of the neighborhood. Aware that they were divided in opinion as to the attachment to the two governments, Lieut. Cadot was directed to assemble the Indians he could depend upon, for their mutual protection. This was the more necessary from the circumstances of there being frequently in that part of the country, two notorious characters, the one (Chadronet) a murderer and both guilty of treason to their country. These men had likewise done much mischief among the Indians. Even when employed in the British service, under Mr. Dickson at Detroit, in 1815, they were industriously exerting themselves to seduce them from our alliance, but their treachery being detected they were sent, in irons, to Amherstburg. Kinzie was forwarded in the same state to Quebec but Chadronet (then an interpreter in His Majesty's Indian Dept) contrived to make his escape to the Americans.

This man, in conjunction with another of the name of Burnet, also a British Subject, in the same year headed an armed Party of the Enemy & carried off Prisoners to Detroit, the British Traders between the Grand River & St. Josephs on Lake Michigan named as per margin.

Jos. Bailey.
E. Lamorandie
McBurnet.
D. Bourassau.

Lt. Col. Mc Donall was so impressed with the necessity of seizing these worthless men who had so repeatedly transgressed against their Country that one of his first acts on his arrival at Mackina was to dispatch a party from thence, to bring them Prisoners to that place, Lieut. Chadronet who commanded it had married the sister of young Chadronet's mother above alluded to and had brought him up in his family with the affection and kindness of a Father, but the wretch with almost unparelelled ingratitude, on his (Lieut. Chadronet's) landing and telling him, he must come in a prisoner with him to Mackina seized his rifle and shot him on the spot! It therefore became an object of importance to rid the country if possible of these Pests and Lieut. Cadot was especially instructed by Lt. Col. McDonall to spare no pains or expense in causing them to be made prisoners and sent in to Michillimackinac but no opportunity having occurred and having delivered his presents he returned to that place on the 26th Jan.

On the 2nd of March Lieut. Cadot was again sent on duty to the Grand River with orders to select and bring in from eighty to one hundred Indian warriors to assist in the defence of Michillimackinac as Lt. Col. McDonall was anxious that he should succeed in this mission, fully expecting to be attacked by a formidable force, very early in the summer, he was directed to encourage the Indians by describing to them the degree of strength to which the works had attained, Lieut. Cadotte returned from the performance of this duty to Michillimackinac accompanied by eighty four Indian warriors on the 3d of May, being two days after the first official news of Peace had been received at that place.

The Court then proceeded to the Examination of the following evidence on oath—

Lieut Joseph Cadotte, being duly sworn deposeth that having received his instructions on the 4th of Novem. from the commanding officer to take Presents to the Grand River & and to assemble the well affected Indians of that neighborhood, for the protection of those goods, & those of Mr. Coursolle, & also to use every exertion & spare no expense, to take and bring in Prisoners to Mackinaw, Chadronet & Kinzie, he set out accordingly & arrived with Mr. Coursolle on the 9th of Decem. His first step was to assemble the Indians on whom he could depend & having distributed the Presents, directed them to be in readiness in case he was attacked from Detroit. In communicating to them the orders which he had received to take Chadronet & Kinzie, prisoners to Mackina, reminded them of their previous treachery to their Great Father, the King, whose subjects they were, & of their both having been in irons at Amberstburg, for their crimes when many of they themselves were present; that Chadronet in particular had done them great injury, by killing his adopted Father, & that both of them, by seizing the preceeding winter their Traders in consequence of which no others would venture among them, which was the cause of their present misery. He therefore told them to bring in Chadronet & Kinzie to him & that they should be sent to Mackina where they should not be hurt, adding that if on meeting with them, they could not succeed in making them Prisoners, still they should not suffer men guilty of such crimes to escape. As an inducement to the Indians he offered them *400 plus* to bring them in alive. The Indians replied that they knew these men, had deterred the Traders of their English Father from coming amongst them, & relieving their misery; that they would therefore do all they could to take them whatever opposition be made, as they did not wish them to come on their Lands. Lieut Cadott adds that having distributed the Presents, he returned to Mackina on the 26th of Jany. & received the thanks of the Commanding officer, in public orders, for his conduct.

Lieut Cadott further deposeth that Lt. Col. McDonall having taken measures for assembling the Indians for the defence of Mackina, it again fell to his lot to collect those of the Grand River & its vicinity, where he arrived the 26th of March. As usual he told them the news. That the King their great Father had subdued his enemies in Europe & that all his forces would be turned against the Americans. To encourage them to accompany him, he stated to them the exertions which had been making all the winter to strengthen the works at Mackina, which were then so strong that they would be safe in the excavations & Bomb-proofs which had been made at Fort George, & that the American vessels durst not approach the Guns. The Evidence further deposeth, that on the 4th of April, there were reports among the Indians of a Peace & that on the 9th an Indian arrived with a newspaper & some wampum, stating that Peace had been concluded, but not ratified. That they mentioned to him how frequently they had been deceived with such reports, & were of opinion as well as himself, that it was an artifice on the part of the Americans to prevent his taking the Indians for the defence of Mackina. Lieut Cadott also stated to them that if such a treaty had been so long signed, he would have been informed thereof by Lt. Col. McDonall, or by an officer of the Indian Department from Amherstburg. As he could not therefore bring himself to credit the story, he in conformity to his orders, proceeded with eighty four Indian warriors for Mackina, on the 12th of April & arrived the 3d of May, when he learned that the first official news of the Peace had been received there two days before.

Mr. Michel Coursolle, being duly sworn deposeth, that he set out from Mackina on the 4th of Nov. with goods to the amount of about £2000 to trade with the Indians; he was accompanied by Lt. Cadott of the Indian Dept. with presents from Government, who had orders to remain with him, that they might afford each other mutual assistance. On their arrival among other matters he reproached them with having permitted Chadronet & Burnett, to carry off the British Traders Prisoners to Detroit, the preceding winter, which was the reason that no more Traders would venture among them. That he as well as Mr. Cadott, impressed upon their minds the general bad character of Chadronet, Kinzie & Burnet, & in particular the guilt of the former in putting his adopted Father to death. That their Father at Michillimackinac had in consequence required them to seize these bad men to be sent into that place, for which they would receive a large recompence. The Indians then remarked that they were in general well mounted & it would be difficult to take them. He replied "You have good rifles & in such a case, rather than suffer them to escape, you ought to make a good use of them."

Question from the Court. Were you not a Trader in that part of the country, when the other Traders were surprized & taken Prisoners to Detroit, and by whom were they taken?

Answer—I was, they were taken by Jean Baptiste Chadronet & Isaac Burnett.

Question from the Ct. Do you know if J. B. Chadronet & J. Kinzie were ever in His Majesty's Service?

Answer—I know that Chadronet was an Interpreter in His Majesty's Indian Dept. in 1813. Kinzie I believe was employed also in the same year by Mr. Dickson—

Question from the Court. You were at Detroit in 1813 when it was in possession of the British were Chadronet & Kinzie then in Prison & do you know for what?

Answer. They were in Prison and I believe in Irons: he understood for being detected in a correspondence with the Enemy and misleading and deceiving the Indians.

Question from the Court Do you know what became of them?

Answer I understood that Chadronet effected his escape to the Indians & that Kinzie was sent in irons to Quebec.

Question from the Court. Do you know how Kinzie was enabled again to reappear about Detroit?

Answer—Not with certainty—It has been stated that he was embarked a Prisoner for England & that the vessel was driven by stress of weather into a Port in Nova Scotia, from whence he made his escape.

Question from the Court. Was any attempt made to take you & Lt. Cadott prisoners to Detroit?

Answer We understood that such a plan had been formed. The party were to be rewarded with the plunder of my goods as an inducement & if resistance was made Lt. Cadott & myself were to be put to death. On hearing this, we took the best measures we could for our mutual safety, we collected the Indians around us who being resolved to protect us the attack was not made.

Question from the Court When did you hear of Peace having been concluded & ratified?

Answer On the 8th of May on my return to Mackina I met the Ottawa Chief Assigenack. He told me he was on his way to the Grand River and St. Josephs with orders from Lt. Col. McDonall to make known the Peace among the Indians of that quarter with his strict injunctions that they remained quiet & observed the same.

Question from the Court. Did you hear of any reports of peace previous to your leaving the Grand River?

Answer Yes. I did not attach the least credit to them I thought if true they would have been confirmed from Mackina, & Lt. Cadott having been so lately sent from that place, for the very purpose of collecting warriors for its defence, The Indians had no other idea, than that these reports were invented to deceive them as on former occasions & to prevent their accompanying him.

Mr. Chs. Bailey being duly sworn was examined by the Court.

Were you a British Trader in the neighborhood of the Grand River Lake Michigan, during the winter of 1813?

Answer Yes I was.

Question Were you taken Prisoner in Dec. of that year & carried to Detroit?

Answer I was.

Question Who were the principal persons concerned in taking you?

Answer Jean B^te^ Chadronet, Isaac Burnet & B. Ducharme.

Question In what manner were you taken?

Answer I was unwell at the time & the Party came upon me by surprise. Chadronet presented his Pistols at me & Burnett told me I was his prisoner in the name of the United States.

The Ottawa Chief Assignack examined.

Question from the Court. Did you accompany Lieut Chadronet of His Majesty's Indian Dept. in July last year, when sent by Lt. Col. McDonall to bring in Chadronet & Kinzie Prisoners to Mackina?

Answer Yes.

Question from the Court Was not young Chadronet related & brought up by the other as his son?

Answer He was.

Question from the Court. What became of young Chadronet?

Answer He was killed at the entrance of River St. Joseph, Lake Michigan, by his adopted son J. B. Chadronet.

Question Were you present? did you see the manner of his death?

Answer I was about fifteen yards from him when he was killed.

Question How did it happen?

Answer Lt. Chadronet on landing found J. B. Chadronet on the Beach and told him he was his Prisoner. The other seizing his rifle, threatened him if he approached which Lt. Chadronet disregarding, he presented and shot him.

Capt. Nelson of the Schooner Vermillion being duly sworn was examined as follows:

Question Do you know anything of Kinzie or of his being employed by the British Government?

Answer Yes. He was acting as an officer in the Indian Dept. & employed by Genl. Proctor & Col. Elliott, in taking Powder to the Indians. At the beginning of the War, he came in with the other Indians, dressed like them & acting like them with the British Troops. he was afterwards discovered by Tecumseth to be acting a treacherous part with the Indians who told General Proctor in council that if he was not hung the Indians themselves would put him to death. After being sent in irons to Quebec he made his escape & is now a Tide waiter at Detroit.

Question How long have you known Kinzie?

Answer I knew him twenty five years chiefly at Detroit.

Question from the Court Did you conceive him to be a British Subject?

Answer I did, & believe him to have been enrolled in the Milltia as such.

Capt. John Askin Ind. Dept. duly sworn.

Question from the Court. How long have you known Kinzie?

Answer Since the year 1787.

Question from the Court Do you know him as a British subject & of his being in the service of Govt.

Answer Yes, he was enrolled in the militia commanded by my Father.

Amable Dusang Interpreter Ind. Dept. sworn—

Question from the Court. Were you employed in the Ind. Dept at Detroit in 1813 when the place was in our possession?

Answer Yes I was employed by M. Dickson.

Question from the Court Do you recollect seeing J. B Chadronet at that place?

Answer I recollect seeing him at Sandwich, Mr. Dickson called me out of bed at ten o'clock at night into his tent, I there saw J. B.

Chadronet in irons; there were irons both on his hands & feet; Mr. Dickson ordered Lt. Fraser of the Ind. Dept. & the evidence with three other men to take Chadronet a Prisoner to Amherstburg; this was done immediately; they arrived at that place about ten o'clock at night & lodged him in the Fort.

In closing the evidence upon this case, the Court feel it to be a duty incumbent upon them, to bear testimony to the zeal & good conduct of L. V. Cadotte, being fully convinced that all his actions emanated from a thorough conviction that the war was still in progress, the Court conceive him to be highly deserving of the thanks which he received from his commanding officer upon that occasion.

Rt. Mc Donall, Lt. Col.
President
Geo. G. Cochrane,
Major 37th Regt.
W. R. Payne,
Capt. R. Eng.
Robt. Stephens,
Capt, 37th Regt.
Thomas G. Anderson,
Capt. Ind. Dept.

The Court then proceeded to investigate the charge preferred by the American Govt. Vizt— "That the Indians had been stimulated to a continuance of hostilities since the Peace, by the British Agents"

Lt. Col. McDonall again regretted the necessity which existed for his presiding at that court, being expressly directed to do so, by His Excellency Major General Sir Fredk. P. Robinson. It was his wish that that duty had devolved upon another, as it became necessary for him, in the absence of other material witnesses, to state to the court every particular, having a tendency to exonerate his Government, from so unjust a charge. Indeed as almost the whole of the British Agents amongst the Indians were under his orders, he feels himself particularly called upon to meet it—to repell the accusation as totally false & unsupported & not only unmask the calumny but prove to the court & to the world that no sooner was the news of the Peace received at Mackina than the most active exertions were used to promulgate & make known the same among all the Indian Nations. In fact, perhaps on no former occasion, was more zeal and anxiety displayed than in the performance of this most important duty, not only in announcing the Peace, but enjoining an immediate cessation of hostilities & impressing in the strongest manner upon their minds the strict observance thereof.

One circumstance must be ever regretted, and its consequences must be ever deplored. The first Dispatch sent by Major Foster Appendix A Military Secretary, dated York 11th of March, communicating the news of Peace & enclosing a copy of the Treaty, did not reach me at Michilimackinac until the 11th day of May– The next confirmation of that event was written by Lt. Col. Harvey D. Adjt. Genl. & dated Kingston 28th Mar. The original of this dispatch was nearly as long on the way, as that of Major Foster, but a duplicate thereof reached me by a trading vessel from Detroit on the 1st of May. This was the first official account I received of Peace; a vague rumor of such an event had before been circulated, but which only tended to encrease our watchfulness & redouble our exertions for defence.

The great delay which occurred in forwarding these dispatches was their being unfortunately entrusted to persons of little energy or perseverence; the *season of the year too rendered the journey infinitely difficult & dangerous;* the ice on many parts of that long communication, was scarcely passable in others it was gone–these impediments tended greatly to protract the arrival of these important dispatches—I knew them to be *so great* as to have doubts of ever receiving them.

On their arrival however, all was energy as much as possible, to counteract the mischief of delay—The Peace was immediately made known to the Indians of the neighborhood—The intelligent Chief Assignack was sent to proclaim it to the Tribes on the Eastern side of Lake Michigan—another to Sagana—An express was forwarded to Lieut Laws of the Indian Department at Green Bay to give all publicity to the news in that quarter & to direct Interp. Lessalier to do the same at Milwaukee & among the other Indians on the Western side. I proceeded myself for L' arbre Croche, & with great ceremony Appendix made known the Peace to the Ottaway Nation—all of whom smoked the pipe in token of their acceptance thereof. The intelligence was likewise forwarded to the officer commanding at the Prairie des Chiens, where it arrived the 22nd of May—the day following it was communicated in grand council to all the Indians at the Place, & every means adopted to impress its strict observance upon their minds. A Captain of the Indian Dept. was immediately sent down the Mississippi to announce the Peace to the Sauks but unfortunately too late to recall the War Party of that Nation who were engaged with the Americans on the 24th of May. This was the last act of hostility committed by any of the Indian Tribes; a party of Ottawas were engaged a short time previcus (& what is rather strange not mentioned in Mr. Munro's list) near Fort Harrison. THERE CANNOT BE THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT THAT BOTH WERE IGNORANT OF PEACE BEING CONCLUDED; that both believed the operations of the war to be in full activity; of course the aggressions adduced of an earlier date than these events fall to the ground, & the *Indian Nations must stand fully acquitted of the charge of preserving hostilities after the Peace was made known to them.* On carefully comparing the dates, this important fact is clear to a demonstration, and is naturally accounted for, in their sincere and earnest wish to obseve the peace themselves & that its stipulations should be adhered to by the American Govt. securing to *them* their rights, privileges, & immunities as in 1811, and of course exempting the Tribes on the Mississippi from having their lands occupied by the Troops of the United States and Forts built thereon. Appendix B La Motes Speech B

Anxious however as I was to inculcate on the minds of the Indians the earnest wish of the British Govt. that the Peace should be scrupulously observed, & least any doubt or misconception on the subject should rashly induce any particular tribe to the renewal of hostilities, I determined early in July, to send Capt. Anderson of the Indian Dept. to the Mississippi with some presents, to convey to the Indians in person, the positive & renewed injunctions of the King that they should faithfully abide by the late treaty; that officer conversed with all the principal chiefs and not only *ascertained their pacific sentiments* but in *having every reason to believe that they strictly acted up to them:* this afforded me the more gratification as His Excellency Lt. Gen'l Sir Gordon Drummond, judging from some statements in the papers of a continuance of hostilities (all however previous to peace being made known to them 24th May) and with a view to a complete & total cessation thereof, directed me to send Lt. Col. McKay to the Mississippi for the express purpose, Captain Anderson having before been sent upon a similar duty, yet notwithstanding & as another proof of the sincerity & good faith of Govt. upon the subject. I dispatched Lt. Col. McKay to acquaint the officer of the United States troops at Mackina, that he was ready to proceed upon his mission, if he thought it necessary, but which Major Morgan declined, conceiving the previous steps taken to be fully sufficient.

The court then proceeded to the examination of the following witnesses:

Captain T. G. Anderson of the Indian Department being duly sworn, deposeth that he was at the Prairie des Chiens, on the 21st May last, when the first official news of Peace was received there by Capt Bulger from Lt. Col. McDonall commanding at Michilimackinac. On the following day the whole of the Indians were assembled consisting of Sioux, Winnebagoes, Renards & Follesavoines, in the Council Room, the Pipe of Peace had been previously prepared— The great Wampum Belt, by which they had been summoned to war, *was divested of its red color & rendered blue*, as a symbol of peace, according to their customs— The evidence was himself two hours busied in these preparations. The ceremony commenced with the displaying the great wampum belt, which having changed its color, was now the Belt of Peace. Capt. Bulger the Commanding officer then directed the evidence to make known to the Indians, that peace had been made between Great Britain & the United States, in which they were all included. This the evidence did from a written speech, in which they were solemnly enjoined to observe the same. They were told that it contained the words of their Father at Mackinac. It was tied with blue ribbon & the seal of the commanding officer affixed to it. To render the ceremony more impressive, on Peace being mentioned & the name of the King pronounced, a salute was fired from the Fort. Lieut Renville of the Indian Dept then went round with the Pipe of Peace & to the best of his recollection the whole of the Indians accepted the same & smoked it, in token of their assent & acceptance thereof.

Nearly two hours before the Council assembled, about six or eight Renards arrived to inform the Comg. officer that a party of Sauks & Renards had left the Rock River to go to war against the Americans. Immediately after the Council the same Indians were dispatched that evening with a Pipe to overtake the war Party & inform them of the Peace & the orders of the Comg. officer to return—

On the ensuing morning Capt. Dease of the Ind. Dept. was sent off to the Sauk village with the same Belt Pipe & Speech. He was ordered to proceed with the greatest expedition in the hope of recalling the War Party or any other which might be meditating hostilities. He proclaimed Peace amongst them as directed, but the War Party could not be overtaken. The Evidence since learned that they were engaged with the Enemy on the 24th of May; being two days after the Peace was announced at Prairie des Chiens. The Evidence believes the place of action to have been four hundred miles down the Mississippi.

See Lt. Col. Russels Letter dated St Louis

Question from the Court. At the Council did the Indians in general seem pleased with the news of the Peace?

Answer They did and some of the principal Chiefs expressed themselves to that effect.

Question from the Court. On proclaiming the Peace on the 22nd of May, were not immediate steps taken to evacuate the Prairie des chiens & withdraw the Garrison to Mackina?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Were not immediate orders given immediately on making known the Peace for the whole of the Ind. Dept. & every officer & Agent thereof to be withdrawn from amongst the Indians & to accompany the Garrison to Mackina?

Answer. There was and immediately acted upon. The whole (as per margin) returned to Mackina & arrived the 17th of June, two interpreters excepted who did not conform to the order, having their families & property at Prairie des Chiens.

R.Dickson Esq.
L. Honore
Louis Barthe
3d May
Capt. Anderson
Capt. Dease
Lt. Lane
Brisbois
Renville
Intrs. Grignion
Louis Grignion
Desannier
Campbell
Rock

Fort Adjutant Keating being duly sworn deposeth that he was sent commanding the Mississippi Volunteer Artillery, stationed at the Prairie des Chiens, he fully and in every particular corroborates the above evidence of Capt. Anderson.

Interpreter Amable Dusang being duly sworn deposeth that he was at the time alluded to an ensign in the Mississippi Volunteers, stationed at the Prairie des Chiens, he fully & in every particular corroborates the evidence of Capt. Anderson.

17th June.

Lt. Brisbois of the Ind. Dept. being duly sworn deposeth, that he was at the time alluded to stationed at the Prairie des Chiens & also fully & in every particular corroborates Capt. Andersons evidence.

Interpreter Louis Desnier being duly sworn, also fully corroborates Capt. Andersons evidence.

Capt. T. G. Anderson again called and examined.

Question from the court. Were you not since sent on duty to the Mississippi, by Lieut. Col. McDonall and at what time?

Answer I was sent with some presents I left Michilimc on the 4th July.

Question from the court. Had you not orders from Lt. Col. McDonall strongly to impress in the minds of the Indians the anxious wish of the King their Father that they should strictly observe the Peace which before had been communicated to them?

Answer Yes I addressed them by his orders in several different councils in these words.

"My children you have already been told more than once that your "great father the King, has made peace with the Americans and that "all his red children are included in it. I am purposely sent "again to repeat this to you and to acquaint you that it is his "absolute command and desire that you all bury the Tomahawk and not only live in harmony with them but with one another." Appendix C.

The evidence adds that the principal chiefs of all the different nations on that part of the Mississippi were at different times addressed in the above words.

Question from the Court. Do you know of a single act of hostility having been committed by any of the Indian Nations, since the Peace was made known to them on the 22nd of May by Captain Bulger & by Captain Dease at the Sauk Village immediately afterwards?

Answer None except that near Fort Howard on the 24th of May, by a party of Sauks & Renards. It was the same that Capt. Dease & a party of Indians had been sent after, to tell them of the news of peace, but failed to overtake them. I am confident had any happened since, that I must have heard of it from some of the Chiefs.

Question from the Court In your conversations with the principal Chiefs, did they not express their determination to abide by the Peace?

Answer They did, provided that the Americans observed it in their part & did not attempt to build Forts upon their lands or advance further than Fort Maddison (Being the farthest Military Post upon the Mississippi which the Americans had occupied previous to the beginning of the War in 1812.)

Question from the Court Are you of opinion that if these encroachments were not made, the Indian nations would with sincerity & good faith observe the Peace?

Answer I am, they saw that it was their interest in that case to observe it.

Interpreter Amable Dusang of the Ind. Dept. being called and duly sworn deposeth that he accompanied Capt Anderson on duty when sent in July last, to the Mississippi; that he was present at the different councils held by him with the Indians & fully confirms the Pacific sentiments & language with which he addressed them.

Interpreter Louis Desonier being duly sworn deposeth that he also accompanied Capt Anderson on duty to the Mississippi & was present at the different councils with the Indians upon that occasion, he also fully confirms the Pacific sentiments & language with which Captain Anderson addressed them.

Captain John Askin of the Indian Department at Drummond's Island, being duly sworn deposeth, that the first official news of Peace arrived at Michilimackinac the first of May by the Mink Schooner– Mr. Reaume of Sandwich was the bearer of the Dispatches.

Question from the court. Were not steps immediately taken to communicate the news of Peace to the Indian Nations?

Answer. On the return of Lt. Col. McDonall from St. Joseph's on the 2d of May, accounts were sent to L'arbre Croche of that event, with a notice that in a few days it would be proclaimed in person by the commanding officer. The principal Indians and chiefs of the Grand Traverse being then at Michillimackinac it was then communicated to them & a message to the same purport sent to their village. Nieboquam a principal & intelligent chief was sent with similar speeches to the Sagana Indians & the Ottawa chief Assigonack dispatched with wampum & the Pipe of Peace to all the nations on the East side of Lake Michigan. Interpreter Louis Nolin was despatched with information to Lt. Law of the Ind. Dept. at Green Bay & by him communicated to Interpreter Lesallier at Milwaukie & to all the tribes inhabiting the West side of the Lake. On the 7th of May I accompanied Lt Col McDonall & Lt. Col. McKay (superintendent of the Ind. Dept.) to Arbre Croche, where the Peace was proclaimed with every appropriate ceremony. A Belt of Wampum was presented by the commanding officer to the nation to be preserved amongst those which had been given them on similar important occasions to commemorate that event.

The court not having been called on to give an opinion relative to the matters enquired into, together with its being obviously objectionable in this instance, when the President thereof would have sat in judgment on his own acts; trust that the clear & circumstantial evidence of so many witnesses on oath, will afford the subject sufficient elucidation.

In this view of the matter no opinion or sentence being required, the court consider the testimony of Lt. Col. McDonall as a material part of the evidence & is of the opinion that it should be substantiated upon oath. Lt. Col. McDonall was accordingly duly sworn to the truth of the preceeding statement & also that the extracts which form the the appendix to these proceedings are correct transcripts from the original documents.

Rt. McDonall Lt. Col,
President.

Geo. G. Cochrane
Maj. 57th Regt.

W. R. Payne,
Capt. R. E.

Robt. Stephenson,
Capt. 37 Regt.

Thos. G. Anderson,
Capt. Ind. Dept.

[C 258, p 305.]

INSTRUCTIONS.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

Instructions No 2. For the Commander of the Naval Establishment upon Lake Huron.—

Article 1st

The general Rendezvous till further in the River Nottawasaga, at that part thereof which is most convenient for the wintering vessels.

2nd Article

The stores and buildings at Kempenfelt and Holland River landing with the Boats upon Lake Simcoe under the direction of the Commander on Lake Huron; they are to be taken on the pursers charge and such guards placed at them as the Commander shall think necessary for the proper care thereof.

3rd

He may cause such huts as are absolutely necessary for the comfort of the officers and men and preservation of the stores, to be erected at Nottawasaga but considering this a temporary arrangement only, he is to avoid incurring unnecessary expense therein.—

4th

He is to put the Vessels in the best shape possible for service in the spring, giving them such repairs as may be necessary for that purpose.

5th

He is at liberty to construct from time to time such Boats or Batteaux as are wanted for the Service, and are best calculated for its duties, making due reports thereof to the Commanding Officer and placing them upon the pursers charge.

6th

It is desirable to examine well the coast of Iroquois Bay to the westward of Nottawasaga and the Commander of the Establishment is to do so at all convenient opportunities, reporting if any situation should be found within a reasonable distance of it, which is well calculated to form a Naval Arsenal having good timber good Banks for landing Vessels, good depth of water and easy access with good shelter from the Lake.——

7th

If such is found the Commander must report upon it without loss of time, and with the best sketch and description of it which with the assistance of those under his Command he shall be able to obtain or make.

8th

He is to employ the Vessels under him when the Navigation of the Lake is open, in conveying Stores and provisions from Nottawasaga to the new Settlement on Drummond Island at the Detroit, Communicating for the present with the Military Commanding officer at the former and with the Commissariat at the latter cooperating with them to the utmost of his power for the benefit of the general Service.

9—

He is to direct the Commanders of the vessels under him to be particular in their observations upon the Navigation of the Lake, to keep the log and lead continually going and to make every particular which they notice in their log and their remark Book: copies of which, together with such sketches or Surveys as they take are to be delivered to the Commander of the Establishment at their return from every Trip or Cruise; and after he shall have examined these Journals He is to forward them to the Commanding Officer.——

10—

When the duty of transporting Stores permits him to employ a vessel in examining parts of the Lake which have not been frequented he is to do so, and transmit the observations and surveys made to the Senior Officer, in order that they may be properly applied, to make regular Charts thereof or to correct such as already have been made.——

11—

The Commander has permission to embark in either of the vessels under him which he sees proper and can do so, with proper consideration for the General Service, and it is recommending that he does in person visit such parts of the Lake as are not well known from time to time as he has opportunity, transmitting to the Senior officer the observations which he makes for the purpose described in the preceeding article.——

12—

The Boats and Vessels are to be employed when other duties will permit it preventing such trade upon Lake Huron as may be contraband and against the Provincial Laws.—

And for the Captains information the copy of a letter from the collector of the Customs at this place is given and he is recommended to Correspond with the Collectors at the different posts upon the subject.—

13—

Lists of Merchant men spoken by the Vessels forming the Establishment which may be trading or employed by the Military Departments as Transports, on Lake Huron, are to be transmitted in the proper form with the logs and other Reports.

Given on board the
St Lawrence Kingston
U. C. this 12 October
1815

[C 736, p 30.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Indians.*)

(No. 10.)

SANDWICH 12 Oct. 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg leave to enclose the official Reports regarding the murder of a Kickapoo Indian while in a Canoe on the River near to Grosse Island and which I beg to lay before you in order that you may in your judgment take such steps and measures as will be most likely to protect the British subjects as well as those entitled to and claiming that protection.

I have &c.
(signed)
R. JAMES
Lt. Col.
Comg.

The Hon^ble^
The Justices of the Peace
Western District.

[C 258. p 471.]

MR. RICHARDSON TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH
12 Oct. 1815.

SIR

I beg leave to inform you that the Magistrates in Special Sessions assembled, have taken into consideration the Papers and Reports inclosed by you respecting the murder of a Kickapoo Indian and have in consequence directed that a reward of Five Hundred Dollars be offered for the apprehension of the offender or offenders.

I have &c.
(Signed) R. RICHARDSON
Clerk of Session.

Lieut. Col. James
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 472.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH 16th October 1815.

SIR

Herewith I forward for your information from No. 1 to No 11—regarding the murder of a Kickapoo Indian and also, the measures which I adopted on the occasion.

I cannot refrain from stating to you that the sanction given to this murder appears to the Magistrates as well as to myself to bear a very extraordinary tendency encreased by the insinuations of Governor Cass.

I am credibly informed that a warrant is now in readiness to be carried into execution upon the Person of a British officer under the following circumstances. Some time ago (several weeks) Lieut Wilkinson of the 37th Regt. detected a man of that corps in the very act of deserting with a British Canadian this man was in a canoe & not more than twenty yards from the Amherstburg shore. Lieut. Wilkinson ordered the man to re-land he did so—he has since deserted and as usual lodged an affidavit of those facts and on this breach of the rights of those waters, has this singular accusation established itself. I mention those circumstances more in consequence of the means used by the officers executing the American Government to throw blame on others purely with a view to cover their own deeds, they complain in their own way that the British officers do not associate with theirs, however after what I have related I am sure it is not to be wondered that no intercourse whatever exists. When British Officers were from curiosity induced to cross to the opposite shore not a single visit of this kind that was not attended with some act of Insult—and yet Governor Cass & others have said publickly that it was very odd that the Intercourse between the officers of both Shores was not conducted with great cordiality. It may be necessary that I mention to you that there is not a day passes without several American officers crossing to this side & that the greatest respect has & shall be invariably paid to them.

Not a night for the last month that from one to ten deserters has not come over to this side and although they do not receive encouragement they are not censured—

I have &c

(Signed)

R. James

Lt Col.

To His Excellency

Maj. Gen. Sir F. Robinson K. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 449.]

(*Enclosures.*)

No. 5.

Essex }
to wit }

Information of witnesses taken on the behalf of Our Sovereign Lord the King touching the Death of Akockis a Kickapoo Indian on the Indian Reserve in the Township of Malden in the County of Essex the 6th day of October in the fifty fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland King &c Before William Smith Coroner of our Lord the King for the said county on an Inquisition then and there taken on view of the Body of the said Akockis then and there lying dead, as follows, to wit

Joseph Perin sworn to Interpret.

Chemanga—a Kickapoo Indian states that on the 4th October Instant the deceased (Akockis a Kickapoo Indian) being on Grosse Isle one of the Islands lying in the Mouth of Detroit River a hunting was about embarking in his canoe to cross to Amherstburg, when a Barge manned with about ten men of American Soldiers & a person who had the appearance of an officer stopped and asked the deceased if he was a Saganock or British Indian, the deceased answered he was, the officer then ordered him the deceased & four young men including this informant, all Kickapoo Indians to go off which they did, that after they had pushed off their canoe the deceased steering & had his back towards the party of Soldiers one of whom loaded his gun, the officer spoke to them, they immediately laid hold of their guns, the officer laid hold of the gun so loaded as if to take it from the Soldier; on the officer quitting hold of the gun the soldier presented and discharged it at Akockis and shot a Ball through his Body entering his back and passing out under his ribs & giving a slight contusion on the foot of this informant, the deceased fell down on his face in the canoe & the Indian young men continued on to Amherstburg—further this Informant saith not.

Perkins—a Kickapoo Indian states that he was ashore on the Grosse Isle on the 4th October instant & was present when the deceased Akockis was returning to his Canoe to embark for Amherstburg when a Barge with about ten American Soldiers & one officer or person who seemed to have command of the Party came to the deceased & asked him & this informant if they were British Indians, the deceased & himself said they were the officers then ordered them to set off & go away, The deceased then got into the Canoe with four young Kickapoo Indians & after they had pushed off & were about fifty yards from the Shore one of the soldiers presented his musquet & fired upon Akockis the deceased in the back as he was steering the canoe.

George D. Selby states that he was on Grosse Isle on the 5th October Instant and saw about ten or more American Soldiers & Mr. David McComb who had left Detroit the day before.

Robert Richardson Esq. Surgeon states that he was called on the Evening of the 4th Instant to visit an Indian who was said to be wounded, upon Examination found that he had been wounded by a Rifle or Musquet Ball which had passed through his Body it had entered close to the spine on the Right Side & passed out between the two lower or false Ribs from the direction it must have passed through the substance of the Liver & it was very probable some of the other

Viscere were wounded, he further states that he has no doubt whatever but his wound was the cause of his death.

Taken before me 6th Oct. 1815

(Signed) Wm. Smith Coroner

[C 258, p 458.]

No. 6.

Essex }
to wit } An Inquisition Indented taken for our Sovereign Lord the King on the Indian Reserve in the Township of Malden in the County of Essex the sixth day of October in the fifty-fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland &c.

Before Wm. Smith Coroner of our said Lord the King for the county aforesaid on view of the Body of Akockis a Kickapoo Indian then & there lying dead, upon the oath of William Duff, Charles Fortier, Daniel Porteous, George Nelson, Alexis Lafferte, John McDonald, Angus McDonald, Andrew Brown, Joseph Graveline, Paul Bellair, Baptiste Bernard, Michel Jolie, John Robinson, George Barnes, Thomas Digre and Thomas Elliott, good and lawful men of the Township aforesaid, who being duly sworn & charged to enquire for our said Lord the King, when, where, how & after what manner, the said Akokis a Kickapoo Indian come to his Death do say upon their oath that upon the 4th day of October Instant the said Akokis being on the waters of the Detroit River in a canoe was fired upon by an unknown person, supposed to be an American, of which said firing & shooting did give unto the said Akokis with a leaden bullet, one mortal wound, entering into his back and passing out under the ribs of which said mortal wound he did languishingly live until the fifth day of October Instant and then died. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oaths say that the said unknown person supposed to be an American in manner & by the means aforesaid feloniously, wilfully and of his malice forethought did kill & murder the said Akokis against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown & Dignity—

In witness whereof as well as the coroner, as Jurors aforesaid, have to this Inquisition put their seals, the day and year above written.

(Signed) Wm. Smith
Coroner.
(Signed) W. Duff
D. Porteous
J. McDonald
A. McDonald
J. Robison
T. Elliott
G. Nelson
A. Lafferte
A. Brown
G. Barns
P. Bellair
M. Jolie
B. Bernard
T. Digre
J. Gravelin
C. Fortier Foreman.

[C 258, p 461.]

No. 7.

The Information of a young Kickapoo lad called Pasuta, before Robert Richardson Esquire one of His Majestys Justices of the Peace of the Western District respecting the murder of a Kickapoo Indian named Koserian who states that he went on the 4th Inst. over in the canoe from this side of the River with the deceased to Grosse Isle for the purpose of shooting squirrels that he was in company with the deceased Indian all the while they were on the Island that they shot a number of squirrels but nothing else—On being questioned if they fired at any Cattle or hogs; he stated that he did not see one on the Island but that they saw a number of tracks—Says further that the deceased Indian himself and the other lads who had gone over in the canoe came down to the River and while they were there a boat came down with a number of American Soldiers in it, that the Boat landed a little below them and the men took their guns out of the Boat, some of the Party asked if they were Saganas or English which the deceased answered saying he was that they then made signs for them to be off immediately and that they all got into the canoe and put their guns down alongside of them that neither the deceased nor any one of the Party pointed a gun or anything else at the Americans nor did they in fact give any provocation whatever,—that at the time the Indian was shot he was sitting down steering the canoe with his back to the Americans the Boys were all paddleing but occasionally looking back and that the Informant saw the shot fired by one of the Americans says he thinks he was about 80 yards from the shore when the shot was fired.

Samagan another of the Indian lads who was in the Canoe when the deceased was shot corroborates the above statement without the slightest variation.

The Information of Rackeman a Kickapoo Chief who states that he encamped on Grosse Isle with his family for two days before the Indian was shot— That he had gone over for the purpose of looking after their Horses which they had put on Stoney Island that they were put there for the purpose of having them all together as they intended going off immediately to their own Country, that he was there at the time the Indian was shot, that the deceased Indian and 3 or 4 young lads had been shooting squirrels on the Island and were down at the River Side when the American Boat with Soldiers in it came down the River that the party landed and immediately run up to his camp & that he the Informant was at that time singeing the hair off some ox's feet, that the Americans asked him where he got the feet, he answered at a House below, pointing to the place—they then turned round to the deceased and asked him if he was a Sagana or English he answered that he was— They then ordered him off immediately by making signs & that the deceased & the young men embarked in the canoe, that one of the party pointed his gun at the deceased & snapped it, upon which one of the party who appeared to be an officer laid hold of the gun that the soldier then appeared to desist by lowering his piece that the officer then went some distance from him he then levelled the gun again when he this informant went up & took hold of his arm & told him as well as he could not to fire the soldier however pushed him on one side & then fired & shot the Indian– The officer appeared to be much alarmed after this– Says further that the deceased gave no kind of provocation but was sitting quietly in the stern of the Canoe steering it— That neither the deceased nor any of the lads that were with him appeared to have anything with them but squirrels, no meat of any kind. On being asked if he himself had any provisions with him & if he had killed anything on the Island, he stated that he had taken over with him part of the inside or paunch of an ox which he had got at the slaughter house at Malden & that he did not kill anything on the Island– That he had gone down to a house below to get his axe ground & the old man belonging to the house had helped him to do so & after which on seeing 4 ox feet on the ground at the door he asked the man if he would sell them, he then said no and made signs for him to take them which he did this man states further that the Americans ordered him off the Island but he gave them to understand that he had no canoe that sometime after the same evening a Canoe with some Creek Indians came along the shore & he prevailed on them to let him have a passage with them. That he & his family embarked with them & crossed to this side as he was afraid he would be murdered if he remained.

This information taken in presence of Capt. Billy Caldwell of the Indian Department.

(signed) R. RICHARDSON
I. P. W. D.

Amherstburg 9th Oct 1815

LIEUT. VINDALL TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(*Relations with United States.*)

SANDWICH ON DETROIT RIVER,
Monday Oct. 16th 1815

SIR

I have the honor to inform you the unpleasant business which detained me here is at length closed; The Supreme Court proceeded to try me on Monday last the 9th and after half an hours deliberation the jury found me Guilty of having riotously and *wantonously* assembled an armed party to seek deserters, with having searched the house of one of the Citizens, and with having disturbed the peace of the Inhabitants, but acquitted me of taking the man forcibly from the Land. On the Friday following Judgment was given on the case, and I was sentenced to pay the enormous sum of Six hundred, Thirty one Dollars and Forty-eight Cents besides Costs amounting to Forty seven Dollars and Thirty cents, which together with the Attorneys retaining Fee, Amounts to seven hundred and seventy eight Dollars and Eighty five cents total expense. I begged of Colonel James to favor me with his opinion whether it ought or ought not to be paid previous to communicating with you on the subject, he was of the former opinion, and yesterday afternoon the sum was paid into the hands of the Marshall of the Territory by Mr. Pattison to whom I have (as directed by the Colonel) given a Bill upon the Naval storekeeper at Kingston.

The American Court has ordered a copy of the whole proceedings to be immediately taken, to be laid before the Secretary of State, and I shall procure a copy also to bring or forward to you as circumstances may require.

I entered my protest against the legality of the Courts proceedings, but no other attention was paid, than the Judge ordering it to be filed.

The termination of this business causes me much regret, as I had reason from the aversion I manifested at breeding anything like a disturbance to expect a very different treatment, as soon as I shall have obtained the above mentioned copy I shall proceed with all dispatch to York where I hope to rejoin Captain Owen.

I have &c

(Signed) Alex'r T. E. Vindall.

Lt. R. N.

To Commodore Sir E. W. C. R. Owen
K. C. B. Commander in Chief &. &.
Kingston

[C 673, p 215.]

MR. MC GILLIVRAY TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*North West.*)

MONTREAL 16th Oct. 1815

SIR

I have received the Honor of your letter of the 13th Inst. regarding the dwelling House and Stores at the Island of St. Josephs—The property of the late Michilimackinac Company, and desiring to know whether these Houses were to be disposed of and on what terms—

In reply I beg leave to state that the Property in question cost the concerned twelve Hundred Ps currency—but as the establishment is more extensive than the present scale of trade requires—we are willing to accept one half the sum—say Six Hundred Pounds Curry. and at the price I am persuaded the buildings will prove a cheap purchase to Government—

I have the honor to be
Your most obt Sert
W. McGILLIVRAY

Major Foster
Military Secy
Quebec

[C 363, p 98.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH 18th Oct. 1815.

SIR

I have the honor to suggest to you that perhaps there cannot be a more favorable opportunity to strike off a proportion of the Rations issued to the Indians in this Quarter than the present, any intimation on this or any other subject touching the Indian Dept. from me to Col. Caldwell continues to be so irksome as to exhaust my patience, and in this recommendation I am amongst very many numerous acts obliged to discharge a duty to the Service which should have been done by the Acting Deputy Superintendent General.

From the 24th of next month with a little management (if such can be dealt out) I really think that one half of the Indian Ration may be struck off—This is the very height of their hunting season and a privation may now be resorted to on the fairest grounds which will if passed by cause murmer hereafter—

I have &c
(Signed)
To His Excellency R. JAMES
M. Gen. Sir F. P. Robinson Lt. Col.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 473.]

MR. GORDON TO MR. WALKER.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

QUEBEC
26th October

SIR

Copies of the enclosed Papers have been sent to Mr. Conductor Shepherd directing him to forward the Ordn and Stores in first No 1 & 2 to Drummond Island without delay, you of course are informed of the whole or what part of the Stores mentioned in No 2 have been sent, or what cannot be furnished from York. And I have recd the directions of Lt Col Phillott to request you will immediately cause the difficiencies if any, to be provided from Kingston or Fort George. If Condr Roskrow has not yet left Ft George he can forward, these Stores, with much of those remaining at Holland River as are Intended for Dr Island and proceed with the remainder to Amherstburg agreeably to list No. 3; or some other Conductor of Stores must be sent on that duty—I recd yrs of the 4th this morning with the cash and store Vouchers contained therein, Jst Matthew the Wheeler Maj. Turner is not allowed 2 rations of Forage for Comg. be so good therefore to obtain other receipts from him for £28–17–6 and send me as soon as possible, with the remainder of the receipts for the Province, aspt enclosed List—

Lt Payne R. A. Drivers is entitled to 2 extra rations of Forage Money for Comy a Corps. Captn Payne has received his ration and Forage money thro the Ordn Store Keeper here, but his receipts were not of the regular form & only in Duplicate; will thank you therefore to obtain others from Him—

Ih——
I Gordon
Asst Commissary

You will procure an order for the transpt of the beforemd Ordn Stores, that no time may be lost.—

I. G.

To
John Walker Esq
Asst Commissary

[C 392, p 62.]

MR. LAIDLEY TO MR. TURQUAND.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

Commissariat Office
Amherstburgh
21st Oct. 1815

Sir

A question has arisen at this Post regarding the Passage Money of Officers on Board King's vessels from Fort Erie to this, and from hence to Drummond Island, Four Pounds ten shillings is demanded from Fort Erie to Amherstburg and double the sum from the former place to Drummond's Island, when I have always understood that the above remuneration to the officers of the navy was considered as a sufficient recompense for the expenses they incurred in messing the Passengers, were they a day or a month on Board.

As circumstances of this nature may occur I request that you will be pleased to give me some information on the subject that I may be prepared to answer them.

I have &c
(signed)
James Laidley
A. C. G.

To
Dy. Commy. Genl. Turquand.

[C 737, p 61.]

CAPTAIN CALDWELL TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

Amherstburg 21 Octr. 1815

Sir

Yesterday in council the Prophet requested that you should be informed that the Americans had stolen eight horses and a colt off Stoney Island belonging to the Kickapoos to which place they had crossed them before the Indian was killed preparatory to their going to their own country. He said if the Americans were disposed to be peaceable they would make no difficulty in having those horses restored and requested you will have the goodness to make the demand from them. The last summer when some of their young men stole a number of horse from the other side you requested them to be restored; at that time they listened to your words and gave them up, these horses were stolen a few nights after the Kickapoos were killed.

I have &c
(sgd) W. Caldwell
A. D. S. G.

To Lieut. Col. James
& & &

[C 258, p 485.]

ORDERS.

AMHERSTBURG 21 Oct 1815

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Captain Billy Caldwell will take charge and control over and in the management of the Indian Department until the pleasure of His Excellency Major General Sir Fredk. Robinson K. C. B. is made known.

(Signed)
R. James
Lt. Col.
Commanding.

[C 258, p 477.]

CAPT. CALDWELL TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Indians.*)

October 21st 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of yesterday's date; in which you request me to direct Lieut. Parin to proceed forthwith and attend to the duties of the post of Sandwich—his services with the *numerous* Idlers about Malden (I should suppose you might have long since on my application have dispensed with) In answer to which I have to state that Lieut. Parin being the only interpreter for the Kickapoo and Shawnies I cannot spare him from this Post. As circumstances happen daily in which it is impossible for me to dispense with Lieut. Parin's attendance at this Post, but will send Thomas Guthrie Intr who speak the Indian and English.

I have &c.
(Signed)
WILLIAM CALDWELL
A. D. S. G.

Lieut Col. James
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 476.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

St. Lawrence Kingston
22nd October 1815

Sir

Major General Sir F. P. Robinson informed me he had transmitted to Your Excellency the Copy of a letter I felt under the necessity of addressing to the Minister of His Majesty at Washington, in consequence of the arrest and detention of an officer by the Governor of Michigan.

I feel myself under the necessity of again appealing to the Minister on account of an act of violence on the part of the officers of the Customs at Sacketts.

I enclose my letter, open for your Excellencies Information, and request that you will do me the favor to give directions that it may be forwarded to Washington by the earliest conveyance.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servant
E. W. C. R. Owen
Commander
Commd in Chief.

To His Excellency
Lieut Genl
Sir Gordon Drummond.

[C 736, p 38.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissiart.*)

Drummonds Isld 22d Octo 1815

My Dear Foster,

In the event of its being determined on to commence the proposed Fort at this Post the ensuing Summer it will be obviously necessary that every arrangement should be made this winter for the forwarding of many of the heavy articles over the snow, preparatory to their being embarked from Nottawasaga. I have desired Capt. Payne to state to Lt. Col. Nicholls the various supplys which he will require. You will of course make the necessary arrangements with him on that subject I am yet with His Excellency's determination, with regard to the plan transmitted—It is very probable the dispatches are now at Nottawasaga, & equally so that I shall not receive them till the return of my Winter Express in Febry as I am very apprehensive that Lt. Wingfields Schooner is laid up for the Winter. The caprice of these little Commanders in Chief (dressed in a little brief authority) is inconceivable. I have been obliged at times, cap in hand, to solicit, almost to entreat these Gentlemen (Midshipmen the other day) the performance of matters which were indispensible for the Public Good—They pride themselves in being totally independent of the Military Comg Officer. Very lately—One of them put back, & tho' I employed four officers to assist me in preparing a copy of the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry for Sir F. Robinson, there was, at first, a refusal to wait. Trusting in His Excys intention to give me leave in the spring I still think it my duty both for the good of the service & the ease of my successor to express my decided conviction that the system pursued last summer, never will answer, & that an entire new mode of transporting stores & provisions to this Post, should this winter be determined on.

Iron
Steel—
Spades }
Trowels }
Many
Pickaxes
Many—
Wheelbarrows
Glass, Paint
Oil & Putty
&c &c

The enclosed letter (written some months ago) you *will not consider as public*, but as merely showing how strong the impression on my mind is, that a new mode should be adopted—In fact, it was not, I believe, in the power of the Officer Comg the Enterprize, to prevent the depredations of his men, who from the construction of the vessel had access to the Hold at all times.

I have been at a *great expence* in keeping two horses for this sixteen months without any allowance—it is rather a hardship to be so long in receiving this money, now amountg to a large sum. I transmitted the rates of forage during the war (that is, with us, till May) merely as a *claim* for an encrease of allowance. Since the Peace, corn is not more than one third of the former price. Of course the rate should be proportionately lowered. I should be glad if you could assist me in settling this matter. Perhaps the two Inclosed Returns may facilitate it. Three or four issues of Bat & Forage is also due to me, which you may suppose I shd have no objection to receive even as Major of the Glengary Rt! tho' I think I had *some* claim to that of Lt. Col. Comg. two Garrisons being in my district, & its extent larger than Upper Canada. I hate money subjects as I do the —— but at the same time all agree that the D—— should have his due! Rememr me to Mrs. F– I wish you all a very gay & pleasant winter, as you no doubt wish me in return! But it is still *something* to possess a small share of "that bliss which only centers in the mind."

Yours truly
RT. MCDONALL.

[C 120, p 176.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO GOVENOR CASS.

No. 2.

22 Oct 1815

SIR

Herewith I beg leave to forward copy of a Letter addressed to me by the Depy. Superintendent of British Indian Affairs in this district its contents will fully bring to your recollection the circumstances and I make no doubt you will cause a similar restitution.

I have &c
(Signed)
R. James
Lt. Col.

His Excellency
Govenor Cass
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 486.]

RETURN.

Proportional Return of Officers belonging to the Indian Department with their Stations on the 22nd Oct. 1815

At Malden.	At Sandwich.
Capt. Billy Caldwell	
Capt. Wm. Caldwell	
Lieut. Tom Caldwell	Lt. Graveratt.
Lieut. Sayers	
Lieut. Perin	
Interpreters.	
Michelle	
Guthrie	
Saunders	
A. Ironside	
Girtie	
Clarke	
J. Druilard	
Total 12	1

[C 258, p 478.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

KINGSTON 23d Octr 1815

SIR

I have the honor to transmit for Your Excellency's information the enclosed Letters from Lt. Coln McDonall and Lt. Coln. James respecting the conduct of the American officers and agents towards the Indians in the neighborhood of their respective Posts together with the speeches made to the Indians by these officers to do away the unfavorable impressions made on their minds by the improper representations of the Americans previous to their departure to their wintering grounds.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
most obedient and
most humble Servant
L. de WATTEVILLE
M General Comg

To His Excellency
Lieut General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
& & &

[C 258, p 372.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO MR. BAKER.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

H. M. Ship Prince Regent
KINGSTON 23rd Oct 1815

SIR

Since I had the honor of addressing to you my letter of the 21st the enclosed newspaper has been forwarded to me by Lieutenant Bushby, the Commander of the Newash, the officer alluded to in the article entitled British outrage.

Considering this as the production of a needy newswriter, it is not worthy of notice; but, if, to the pains thus taken, by every exaggeration that Falsehood can invent to prejudice the minds and inflame the passions of that part of the population of the United States whose habits and situation deprive them of an opportunity to know better, and to estimate more justly the character of a British officer, we add the effect of measures such as those adopted by the Governor of Michigan in the case of Lieutenant Vidal and of the officers of customs in the seizure of His Majestys schooner as represented by my letter, the consequences may be readily forseen, unless the Government shall interfere and show that if it cannot put a stop to these proceedings it does at least decidely discountenance them.

I have no official statement of the Transaction here alluded to, but it is thus reported.——

The Commander of H. Majestys schooner Sauk, being on board the Newash on his way to join the former it was desirable to enquire respecting her, and the Mink was brought to for that purpose, she had been in the employment of the British Commissariat.——

But which I give this reason for the act it must not be considered that I deem apology or Justification needfull for bringing to a merchant vessel where there is no aggravation in the mode of doing it.——

But whatever right is claimed in this respect by British Officers, the Statement of an occurrence on this Lake which I shall have the honor to enclose you proves that it is not by British Officers alone that right is exercised.——

I have &c.
E. W. C. R. OWEN
Commadore
Comd in Chief.

28th October 1815—

My letter having been delayed for the means of forwarding it, I have the honor now to add an extract of a letter I nave received from Lt. Col. James the Commanding Military officer at Sandwich respecting Lieutenant Vidal, thoroughly marking the weak grounds on which the Governor of Michigan proceeds on his detention.— Also the copy of a letter from the Master of the Schooner detained at Sacketts, reporting that the Americans are unbending her sails; to-which I subjoin my reply to the store keeper upon that Subject.

E. W. C. R. OWEN.

To
Anthony St. John Baker Esq.

[C 736, p. 54.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG
24 Oct. 1815

SIR.

I beg leave to report to you that three weeks ago Colonel Caldwell through his son Billy informed me on my application that Interpreter Perin should come up the next day to assist in conducting the duties of the Indian Department at the Post of Sandwich, where the commissary had found it necessary to supply the Indians from Fighting Island with rations from: Finding that he did not come nor any other person in his place I wrote a letter to Colonel Caldwell to request that he might be forthwith sent to Sandwich, & that I conceived he might be spared from the *numerous Idlers* (as you will perceive by the accompanying returns) at Malden, to which request I received the enclosed very disrespectful (to say impertinent) answer. My application being a mere request I did not keep a copy of it, but it will as a matter of course be forwarded for your information, and having ever since my return to this post from Kingston experienced nothing but a determined line of pertinacious & disrespectful conduct from Lieut. Col. Caldwell who has more than once informed me that no military officer had any controul over the Indian Dept. I was not disposed to suffer such an opinion to pass unnoticed in defiance of my orders. I therefore required of him that Perin should repair to Sandwich. Colonel Caldwell run his head out of the door from the house where this conversation passed and called after me in the street in a most boisterous manner & said "Sir I will not send Perin or any other man, write to " me give me your orders in writing, Sir you have broke your word " with me so often that I will never believe one word more that you " say."

Nothwithstanding this gross insult & having some consideration for a man of Col. Caldwell's misled years, I sent Major Bryant to say that it was my orders that Perin went to Sandwich in the morning. Col. Caldwell's answer was that he should not go.

Such conduct induced me to then issue the accompanying order & which under such Public indignity will I hope not only meet your approbation but support. I say support as Col. Caldwell's boasted maxim is that the Indian Department are Independant.

I have &c
(Signed) R. JAMES
Lieut. Col.

To His Excellency
Maj. General Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 258, p 474.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJOR GEN. ROBINSON.

AMHERSTBURG 25th Oct 1815

SIR

Corporal John B Jones
5th U. S. Infantry

I beg leave to inform you that it has, as matter of great complaint been represented to me, that since the murder of the Kickaapoo Indian by a man named in the margin that some American soldiers have ever since that murder been stationed on Grosse Isle, and notwithstanding their constant complaint against the Hostile Intentions of the Indians, that the American People evidently do all in their power to excite Hostility on the part of the Indians who they have fired on repeatedly lately when fishing with lights at night—those acts under the immediate Eye of the officers executing the Government at Detroit, makes it my duty to state those facts so recently connected with the recent Court of Inquiry.—

I have &c.
(Signed.) R. JAMES
Lt. Col:

To
Major Genl
Sir F. Robinson
&. &. &.

[C 673, p 228.]

GOV. CASS TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES.

(*Indians.*)

DETROIT 26 Oct, 1815.

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st Inst. inclosing one from Mr. Caldwell the terms of his Letter prevent me from taking any notice of it.

Upon the general relation of the Indian Tribes to our respective Governments and the rights of Mutual interference such misunderstanding has prevailed and I am so anxious to remove all collision as well of sentiment as of action that I will take the liberty of stating my opinion up the subject

The Jurisdictton of the United States and of Great Britain within their Territorial Limits is exclusive. If the Indians residing under the protection of either are injured they must apply for redress to the Government of the Country within which they live and can obtain only that redress which its Laws prescribe, If an Indian is injured in his person or his property within This Territory our Laws have Amply provided for the punishment of the offender and the redress of the party injured. We do not acknowledge the principle, nor shall we ever admit in practice the right of any foreign authorities to interfere in any arrangement or discussion between us and the Indians living within our Territory. Any other principle would render the Sovereignty of the United States merely nominal, and by giving to the agents of another government the right of interfering would lay the foundation of continued disputes.

If the Indians were in the habit of Stealing Horses from your side of the River and bringing them here, I should consider it my duty to put a stop to the practice and to restore the property, this was the Case of the Indians who stole Horses from the Miami last Summer and took them to Malden. You directed their restoration, and in any similar case I shall Cheerfully follow the example.

But if the injury is done in Upper Canada, there exists no right in the United States to interfere, and if done here there is no right of interference in the British authorities here.

Were an Indian injured at Malden you would think the course of procedure indecorous and the demand inadmissable should an Indian Agent here hold a council upon the subject and demand of you that the injury should be redressed and in substance tell you that the alternative of peace or war depended on your decision; I am inclined to think you would form the same opinion of him which I do of this Mr. Caldwell and impute his conduct to a profound ignorance of the relative rights of Nations or to a more artful though less pardonable motive than if preserving an influence over the Indians to be used as subsequent events may render expedient.

In the application of these principles I have only to observe that Stony Island whence these horses were stated to have been taken is in this Territory, that the horses were not taken from that to Canada and that a British Officer has consequently no right to make any claim in behalf of the Indians upon the subject. But Sir, to yourself personally I freely say that I did not hesitate a moment to inquire into the transaction, I found that three horses were taken from Stony Island to Gross Isle. under the impression that they belonged to people of this Territory, and for the purpose of reclaiming them, and that four others and a colt followed these, as soon as the fact was reported to me I directed that the whole should be brought here with a view to restore those which had not been stolen.

On their arrival here one was identified as the property of a Citizen of this place and has been delivered to him, the others shall be delivered to the Indians who own them as soon as they appear to claim them.

I have &c
(Sgd) Lew Cass

To Lieut. Col. James
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 487.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

Sandwich
26th Oct 1815.

Sir,

It would be a matter of the highest gratification to me if this was the last time I had to take up my pen on the subject of Indian Affairs & Transactions—They are infinitely a greater pest to me and tenfold those of all other duties attendant on this station.

I beg leave to refer you to my Letter of the 18th Inst. and I have again to inform you that numerous Indians continue to draw Provisions here owing to the mismanagement of the Indian Department, who have not sent one ounce of small Shot or Ball although Five Hundred Kegs of Powder not even a Flint has arrived, and the Indians complain they cannot go off hunting in consequence of this neglect, and many of those who have gone I am informed have sold or exchanged their Presents for Ball and Shot.

I have &c.
(Signed) R. James Lieut Col.

To Major General
Sir F. Robinson K. C. B.
&c &c. &c.

[C 258, p 494.]

A PROCLAMATION.

By Lewis Cass Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan.

Whereas a reward of Five Hundred Dollars has been offered by the Magistrates of the western District of Upper Canada for the apprehension of the Person alleged to have murdered an Indian on the 4th Inst. on the navigable waters of the Detroit River; and for securing him within any Gaol within the Province and whereas the Indian in question was killed, while in a Canoe within a few rods of Gross Isle by a man upon that Island and as it is stated while in the act of presenting his Gun at one of the Party which was with him, and whereas the Island of Gross Isle is in this Territory and the rights of the United States to its jurisdiction has never been contested, and the Indian at the time he was killed was a considerable distance on the west side of the middle of the water Communication between Lake Erie and Huron which forms the boundary between the United States and the possessions of His Britannic Majesty—Now therefore that pretensions so unfounded may be resisted and attempts so unjustifiable repelled that the people of this Territory may not be transported to a foreign Country for Acts committed here, and the Indians residing within the United States may not be taught to look to the Agents of another Government for that protection and redress which our Laws so fully afford and a foreign influence thereby acquired and exercised over them as incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States and as it is with the Amicable relations existing between them and Great Britain and the hope that these relations will continue.

I issue this my Proclamation hereby requiring all persons, Citizens of this Territory, or residing therein to repel by *Force* all attempts which may be made to apprehend any person on the west side of the middle of the water communication aforesaid, whether upon the Land or upon the Water by virtue of the advertisement beforementioned or of any process which may issue from any authority, other than that of the United States or of this Territory, and to apprehend and secure all persons offending in the premises that they may be dealt with according to Law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at Detroit this 27th day of Oct. 1815

(Signed) LEWIS CASS

A true Copy
(Sgd) John Stockton
P. Secty.

Taken from the original
by (Sgd) R. JAMES, Lt. Col.

[C 258, p 499.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO GOVERNOR CASS.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH 1st Novm 1815

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 20th ulto: and am much obliged by the trouble Your Excellency has been pleased to take in the recovery of the horses so improperly removed from Stony Island.

I regret that your letter comprizes matter of such serious import, and so foreign to the recent Treaty as to put it out of my power to reply particularly to it, but I shall transmit it and an answer will follow in due course; however I take the liberty to remind you that the Treaty of Ghent amply provides for the Indians who have lately been in Alliance with Great Britian, and that even those Tribes whose Country extend as far as the Mississippi and who are included in the Treaty look to her for a fulfilment of that solemn agreement, which insures to them Free and unmolested Ingress and Egress through all parts of America the same as previous to the Year One thousand Eight hundred and Eleven, and vice versa the same privileges to those Indians who have been in Alliance with the United States of America.

I have &c

(Sgd) R. James

L. Cl. C.

His Excellency
Governor Cass

[C 258, p 490.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

Drummond Island 26 Octr 1815

My Dear Foster

I had last night the pleasure of receiving Your Letters of the 4th and 23d of Septemr.

As to Captains Paynes Surveys and Plans, I am surprised to find in your letter of the 4th that they had not then been laid before His Excellency as Lt. Col. Nichols acknowledges the receipt of them on the 30th of August.

The *principal* right and title to this Island is vested in a Chappawa Chief who usually resides at Sagana Bay, between this and Detroit, & some of his relations. He was here about six weeks ago and highly pleased to find us upon his territories. I told him that I had applied to His Great Father at Quebec, relative to the purchase of his Island, and appointed him and the others interested therein (not numerous) to meet me here in the spring, when His Excellency's pleasure thereon would be known and the matter finally adjusted to his satisfaction. He was perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.

Of course the purchase and cession of the Island to the British Government on his part should be final and complete, and worded with due care and caution accordingly. The deeds executed in triplicate, and with all the form and solemnity which can be given to the transaction. For this purpose, the sheets of parchment should be sent from Quebec. It will not be difficult to settle the terms, which he has made no allusion to himself, nor means, I think to do so. The Ceremony will commence with a grand feast to all the Indians of the neighborhood; next a present, to propiciate the Great spirit of the Lake, and induce him to favor the transaction; the most advisable mode then would be, to bestow upon the proprietors, goods from the Indian store to a certain amount, and guarantee to them a similar present annually: I have no doubt the Indians will be fully satisfied with *what is proposed* to be given them. Mackinac was bot: by us for £5000, in goods and paid at once, which would not be so proper in this case, The Lord Proprietor (tho' a good warrior) being a perfect Caliban in his love of liquor, & of such insatiable thirst, that the produce of his Kingdom might banquet him for a fortnight, but not more.

I proposed to Sir F. Robinson to re-establish the same Tariff on American Importations as existed before the war. This His Excellency approved of, and will continue until I am favored with the promised communication from Major Loring on that subject, which will no doubt, be founded on the stipulations as the late commercial treaty. With the deepest regret, I see by it, our voluntary renunciation of all intercourse with those very Indians, who, so faithfully fought our battles, Without the supplies with which our Traders used to furnish them, many thousands must perish in the winter. We hand them over to the Kindly Compassionate Americans, to fulfill the promises which we made them, & they, with that pity which they have always vouchsafed to that most unfortunate people, have consistently selected the Lamb-like Jackson, as the Almoner who is to dispense their bounty.

I could prophesy upon this occasion, if it were any use.

I trust that the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry of which I was President, & which I had the honor to transmit to His Excellency, together with the speeches of the Principal Sauk Chiefs, will throw sufficient light on this interesting subject, to show that this ill starr'd nation merited a better fate.

I fear I have harp'd upon this subject untill all are tired of it. I cannot help it. Through me, the western Indians were taught to cherish brighter hopes, to look forward to happier days, to repose with confidence, in the sacred pledge of British honor; to anticipate the time when they would be restored to the abode of their ancestors! How have such prospects been realized? the are "abandoned at their utmost need" & about to be immolated on the alter of American vengence can I be otherwise (as the Author of these gay delusive hopes) than the object of their bitterest reproaches, or can their hapless fate fail to touch *me* nearly, to awaken every sentiment of pity and compassion.

Nevertheless, in this Emergency, I have, with the most cautious Circumspection, abstained from any act which might give just cause of offense to the American Government. To hope that they will not prefer accusations (as groundles as those already preferred) need not be expected. The Command at Mackinac is in the hands of a most illiberal Democrat, who sanctions the persecution of every one connected with us. He is ably seconded by a fellow of the name of Puttoff their Agent for Indian affairs, who actually out Herods Herod, with his frantic violence, with an equal mixture of impudence and falsehood, assisted a little by the absurd stories of their own Indians, he mentions having been told *by them*, that I warned the Indians to grasp firm the Tomahawk, & be ready to go with me to attack Mackina in the night ! ! ! ! ! Is there therefore to be wondered at, that the American Government deceived (willingly perhaps) by the infamous lies of such a sett of miscreants, have resolved to fall upon the Indians and to exterminate those who are obnoxious to them, root and branch.

I appreciate and value as I ought, His Excellency's approbation of my conduct, which you have been good enough to mention to me. In every emergency, my aim has been, to act as I thought he himself would have acted, concious that by such a line of conduct, I equally promote the interest and maintain the dignity of the British Government.

Believe me to be
Very sincerely Yours
Robt M McDonall

Maj'r Forster

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond's Island
27 October 1815.

Sir,

Enclosed are the Pay Lists of the Indian Department at this post for the last two months previous to which the respective officers received their pay through the commissary on the spot, they will now be subject to great inconvenience from the long delay which must occur before the issue can now be authorized the Fort Adjutant is in a similar predicament I should be glad if you could by any means facilitate their receiving what is actually necessary to their existence.

The distance of this Post the long interruption of the communication together with the many difficulties which we must encounter at this new establishment renders an absolute conformity to the recent regulations utterly impossible without putting a total stop to our buildings & causing both stores and Rum to be uncovered. I have therefore been compelled to pay the hired Canadians & other workmen through the commissary, which I trust His Excellency will approve.

I have &c

(Signed) R. James

Lieut. Col.

To the Military Secretary,

Kingston.

[C 258, p 501.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

Drummond Island

28th Octb 1815

My Dear Sir

Your esteemed favour of the 19th ulto I received three days ago, and have to return my most grateful thanks for the Interest you have condescended to take in my behalf I hope on this you have been able to give Govr. Gore a full detail of the occurrences which have transpired since he left the country—Some time ago I enclosed L Col. McDonalls order appointing Thos. G. Anderson Capt. & to assume the direction of Indian Affairs untill the Commander of the Forces pleasure would be known. It appears to me very strange that so many persons are appointed & retained when so little service is required for you know very well that I managed the whole of the Indian Affairs in this Post from July 1807 to 1813 at which latter period Mr. Dickson was appointed Agent &c. for the Western Indians from the Pay Lists now sent down by the Commanding officer you will see that additional Interpreters have been appointed to wit Dusang & Desonier those two being for the Sauks & we havent any of those Tribes in the country also three Lieuts for what purpose God only knows. Lt. Johnson is also appointed by McDonall as Dy Asst. Engineer & gets an additional allowance of 4s per diem which makes his pay equal to a Captains. this is to show you what partiality is shown to some which those who have performed long & faithful services are prevented by him from obtaining the fruits of their labour— It will afford me infinite pleasure indeed if you come next Spring to this & as this Island must be purchased from the Indians (if within our boundary) you of course as the Head of the Department in the Upper Province will have to negotiate for the purchase thereof according to the general instructions for the government of Indian affairs. Should you intend to come next Spring I beg you will let me know by the winter's Express your intentions & if there is any probability of the Governors coming also.

If you are to come it would not be amiss for the Governor to send per the Winter Express an order that no Issue of Indian presents to take place untill your arrival so that you may meet all the Indians & that they may know that you are their real Father. I should be happy indeed if it could take place. The Waynebaygoes, Follesavoines, & Chippawas will be here about the 10th June, the Ottaways & L'Arbe Croche from the 15th May to the 4th June this latter nation could be easily made acquainted with your intended visit & that they must postpone their early visit untill the time you would appoint. The persons who appear to have the greatest claim to the Island Nebawguain Chip. Chief who was wounded in the arm at Proctor's defeat at the Moravian town Two others of the Grand Traverse & some Chippawas who are yet in possession of the Island.

As Lt. Col. McDonall ordered the Pay List for the Western Department to be made out separately in June last & paid by Dy. Asst. C. Genl. Monk to those belonging to that Department I realy do not know to what period Barthe received his pay-- I will make it my duty to enquire of Mr. Monk and let you know the result. Old Tierry was dismissed the Service the 24th July last & received his pay previous to his departure. On the arrival of the officers of the 37th Regt. I learnt with sorry of the unwarrantable conduct of the Commanding Officer at Amherstburg towards poor old Caldwell even learned that the old man had been so harrass'd as to have been confined to his Room from sickness. It would be a happy circumstance if this Gentleman received a similar order as the one of Amherstburg did, so that he would mind his own Business. The Genl. Orders are received by the Commandant, but I very seldom see them. The one you was pleased to insert in your letter I had not seen before.

Col. McKay informed me when here last, that Barthe had resigned & gone home via Amherstburg in that case it will be difficult to obtain his Receipt for any pay that may be due him from the time of his last Payment to the time of his Resignation. As soon as an opportunity offers I will write him— The Waynebaygoes who went to York with him last Summer went (Im told) to Detroit & attended the Treaty w^{h} the Americans & are now at McKinac on their way home to Green Bay. This is certainly one of the best situations (in my opinion) that could possibly be pitched upon for a Fortification. There is a good harbour for vessels & a great number of Buildings already erected, indeed a greater number than there was at St. Josephs. White fish & Trout is taken in nets in the harbour, when you come you will be delighted wh the place– The Indian Trinkets were packed up by my servant man & I believe he put a Bow w^{h} the Arrows the Box or Case being insufficient to put any into, but as to the Mokasins I should think they were paird consequently if found otherwise there must have been some taken out. As I have given directions to my Indian friends to get their Women to make a few pairs for me for next Spring I will be able to make up for those taken away. Mrs Askin joins me in wishing you Mrs Claus & the family every blessing this Life can afford

and am my dear Sir
with great respect
your most obedt
Huml Servt
JOHN ASKIN

To
The Hon. Wm. Claus Esq.
York

[M. G. 11, p 144.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Settlers.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND.

MY DEAR FOSTER,

In the steps which I have hitherto taken as to Grants for building at this post, I have proceeded with all due caution, and shall strictly attend to His excellency's instructions on that head.

Our renunciation of the trade with the Indians, will, I fear prove a sad draw back to its future prosperity, I entertained sanguine hopes, that this Settlement would, even in the course of a year or two rise into notice, and certainly be exceeded by few in the upper Province.

As founder of the Colony and taking a lively interest in its future prosperity I have been a Petitioner to Sir Frederick Robinson for the lot of ground on which my house is situated and which I am desirous of retaining in future. The house purchased and removed from St. Josephs & is a good one. In putting it up some assistance has been derived from the Engineers Department and indeed more or less so to several other officers (who have also removed houses from St. Josephs) otherwise we should now (snow two feet deep) have been without shelter. I have stated these matters to Sir F. Robinson, trusting, that the difficulty's we had to struggle with—our remote and isolated situation—our long & rigorous winter pressing upon us—every one and every thing unprepared; when taken into consideration, will sufficiently justify the mode I was compelled to adopt. Certainly if ever any little indulgence was due to officers, beyond the strict rules of the service, it is in this very case.

Of the stores belonging to the N. W. Compy. One very large and a smaller one have been removed, and put up at this place. Another very large and most complete store (expecting that the purchase had been completed by Govt) together with an excellent and well finished House, (which will make a good Barrack for officers) I propose bringing over in the Spring. At the price we are obliged to pay our hired Canadians, I am convinced we could not erect such Buildings for £200.

Believe me to be
Very truly yours
Rt. McDonall.

Endorsed:—From Lt. Col. McDonall
29 Oct 1815.
On the granting of
Land & progress of the
Settlement at Drummond
Isle.

[C 621, p 87.]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments and advances made at the Post of Drummonds Island Lake Huron between the *1st and 31st October 1815* inclusive and authorized by me. ———

To whom paid.	For what service.	Amo't Curry.		
R. Sappers & miners	Working money	£54	12	4½
37 Regiment	Labour in Engineer Dept	53	9	10¾
Sundry persons	Fuel undrawn	190	3	1
" artificers	Pay Engineer Dept	34	11	0¾
Royal Artillery	Labour in — Do	7	8	11
Do.	Do	13	10	4¾
Louis Mayoux	Detention of a canoe	16	------	------
Mich Coursolle	Guns Supplied	68	19	2
Sundry artificers	Pay in Engineer Dept	18	7	3
B. Sappers and miners	On account of Subsist'n	26	4	2
Sundry civilians	Pay Engineer Dept	486	6	3
	Total	£969	12	6¾

Amounting to nine hundred and sixty-nine pounds twelve shillings and six pence ¾ Halx Curry.

Drummonds Island
31st October 1815.

Certified
Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Comg.

[C 515, p 78.]

DEPOSITION.

A statement of the Circumstances which took place on board the Julia schooner, of the Dock Yard Kingston, previous to and after her seizure by the Custom House officers of the United States, lying off the Farm of Sheppard Esq about seven miles from Sackets Harbour. Sunday Oct. 15th 1815.

John Robson the Master of the Julia in pursuance of the Instructions of Edwd. Laws Esqr. Naval Store Keeper when on shore with the Boat for the purpose of Bringing some Hay on Board, which he had purchased of the said Sheppard, for the use of the Cattle in the Dock Yard—about three o'clock P. M. observing a Boat with eight men from Sackett Harbour making towards the Julia—Robson Returned on Board to receive them—The boat came along side, and two men whose names were Powers, and McNutt Custom House officers came on Board, and asked to whom the vessel belonged. Robson replied that she was the Julia belonging to the Dock Yard Kingston, Rowns and McNutt said they had come for the purpose of taking the Julia to Sackets harbour by the orders of the Collector of Customs there—Robson then told them they would have to answer for the Detention of the vessel, as she belonged to the Government. The officers then tried, to get the Julia under weigh, hove short, and loosed the Sails, but the Vessel being in bad Anchorage; near to a shoal, and the wind rising, E. by N. they failed in the attempt, Robson seeing that the officers could not manage the Vessel, and fearing that through their Ignorance, they might run her aground, offered to take charge and get her under weigh, and immediately called up all hands and proceeded—when out of danger the officers took her in charge—the wind shifted to East—they had to beat up the Harbour, where they arrived about one o'clock on Monday Morning—About seven o'clock A. M. Robson went on shore saw I Chase the Deputy Collector who advised him (Robson) to go with McNutt the officer, to the Collector at Watertown, to know the cause of detention. Robson and McNutt procured horses, went to Watertown, saw the Collector, a Judge Coyes, who told Robson, that the Vessel was detained for violating "their Laws in not entering at the Custom House, and for taking away the produce of the Country, without giving any account of it—Robson then produced his instructions from Edwd. Laws Esqr—to purchase Shingles and Hay for the use of the Dock Yard of Kingston, which Coyes after having read, returned without reply—Robson told him that if he (Coyes) had any doubt that he (Robson) had been smuggling (he) (Robson) was ready to make an affidavit that such was not the case—Coyes then said the vessel must be detained, and that he would write to his Government respecting her—Robson requested of Coyes that he would give him a certificate to show to the officers of the Dock Yard for why the vessel was detained, this he (Coyes) refused to do, saying he had no time. Robson then asked for leave to return with his hands to Kingston and for the use of a Boat, which he (Coyes) granted. Robson then returned to the Harbour and not thinking it prudent to abandon the vessel without some orders, left the Crew on board, and came over to Kingston himself in the Packet, and made known to Edwd. Laws

Esqr. the circumstance—who went with him back to Sackets Harbour, and when Mr. Laws left him (Robson) there desired him not to leave the vessel, till he heard from him (Laws) Robson receiving no orders from E. Laws Esqr remained on board till the twenty eighth of October, when he received a written order from I. Chase the Deputy Collector, to quit the Julia, with her Crew—which he did and returned to Kingston.

Midland District
Upper Canada
To Wit— Personally appeared before me William Fairfield Esqr One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, John Robson master of the Schooner Julia belonging to the Dock Yard Kingston, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement respecting the seizure of the said schooner is in every particular just and true

Sworn before me at Kingston the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifteen (Signed) John Robson

(Signed) William Fairfield J. P.

[C 673, p 223,]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

Amherstburg 2 Novm 1815

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to forward you the accompanying letters No 1, 2, 3 and 4 and I very respectfully beg leave to remark to you that the letter No 3, has evidently been written with the intention if possible, to draw me into a correspondence on the Indian affairs and to obtain a pretext for the very unwarrantable conduct of the Executive American Government in this quarter, it is a subject in my mind at this moment of the most serious importance to the British Government and to Canada in particular. It is evident that Governor Cass's intention is if possible to cut off all communication between Great Britian and the Western Indians (indeed he makes no secret of it, he says, it is the intention of his Government to do so) and which must be the case if he is allowed to persevere in the system which he has lately adopted, and if not *immediately* and firmly checked must at once cut off all traffick with those Indians and their extensive country, they cannot fail to become Allies to America, and if they do, Canada is lost.

The intentions of the United States cannot for one moment be mistaken. Governor Cass has impeded even prevented as much as possible the free and open return of the Sauks and Kickapoo Indians lately in Alliance with Great Britian to their own Country on the Mississippi, and those who have gone there were obliged to cross this River during the night for that purpose, from a dread of being molested by the American Troops on the Opposite Bank.

I earnestly and respectfully call Your Excellency's speedy attention to this subject and to the very extraordinary line of conduct which Governor Cass has thought proper not only to adopt in violation of the Treaty of Ghent, but to persevere in.

I have &c

(Sgd) REGD. JAMES

Lieut. Col. Comd.

To Major General

Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.

& & &

[C 258, p 491.]

MEMORIAL OF ROBERT DICKSON.

His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable and Military order of the Bath, Administrator in chief in and over the province of Dover Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

The Memorial of Robert Dickson, late Agent and Superintendant of the Western Indians.

Most Respectfully sheweth.

That your memorialist previous to the war with the United States was engaged in commercial pursuits with the Indian nations inhabiting the banks of the River Mississippi and its tributary waters, among whom (being a natural born subject of Great Britain) he considered himself bound to keep alive and cherish their strong prejudices and partialities in favor of His Majesty's Government he the year previous to the war conveyed supplies of clothing and ammunition without which numbers must have perished, and all have been prevented from co-operating in the successful attack on Fort Michilimackinac the following summer.

That during the winter 1811 & 1812 your memorialist was engaged in a confidential correspondence with the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock keeping him constantly informed of the dispositions of the Indians and the extent to which in the event of necessity their co-operation might be expected.

That in the summer of 1812 be brought in with him by his influense and at his own expense a body of the Western Indians to Michilimackinac having previously induced a number of others to rendezvous at Amherstburg, who under his immediate direction co-operated in and essentially contributed to the success of the attack on Detroit, for this service he received the thanks of the commander of the Forces and by His Excellency's order he was afterwards reimbursed the expenditure he had made.

That your Memorialist at a subsequent period by the representations of partial friends (eminent merchants in Montreal) who believed that his services would be useful to His Majestys Government was by commission of the Commander of the Forces dated 1st Jany 1813 duly appointed Agent for the Western Indians, and subsequently Superintendent in the conquered Countries.

That immediately on his appointment your Memorialist at a most inclement season proceeded to Detroit and from thence through the wilderness to the Mississippi where he by his influence collected a large Body of Indians who accompanied him to Michilimackinac and Detroit and who were employed during a great part of the Summer of 1813 in active cooperation with Major General Proctor, and as your Memorialist believes with the entire approbation of that officer.

That after the disaster of His Majesty's Arms towards the close of that Campagne by the Capture of our Flotilla on Lake Erie and by the defeat of Major Genl. Proctor, Your Memorialist by great exertions, and by Keeping up the spirits of the Indians and their confidence in the Exertions of His Majesty's Government was enabled to collect and bring in from distant parts a large force for the defence of Michilimackinac, part of which was afterwards detached under Capt McKay to the Mississippi where it reduced the American Post of *Prairie du Chien*, making the Garrison prisoners and the remaining Indians were not only Kept together at Michilimackinac under very severe privations, but did also under the immediate direction of your Memorialist with great zeal and bravery most essentially assist to repulse the Enemy's attack on that Post on the 4th August 1814, by which means that important Post was preserved and prevented from falling into the Enemy's hands.

That your Memorialist in the performance of some of the very arduous duties of his situation, rendered doubly so by the very critical state of His Majesty's affairs in the western command requiring in their management peculiar delicacy and address had to encounter not only the privations and hardships incidental to the then situation of the Country but also to the want of cooperation, the obloquy and the unmerited censure of the officer some time in the command of the Post of Michilimackinac, by which means he has frequently been prevented from rendering that service to His Majesty's Government which he was so anxious to perform.

That your Memorialist after having been superceded in his appointment by order of that officer after having been put under arrest and detained as a prisoner in the Island of Michilimackinac has without any trial or investigation been dismissed in a most ignominial manner from His Majesty's service, and has been thrown upon the world without Provision or support at the end of three years of most zealous active (and your Memorialist presumes to believe) most useful services with his character traduced and his Prospects destroyed.

Your Memorialist being aware that Your Excellency has received many unfavourable representations of his conduct and the treatment he has received having not only been extremely degrading to his own feelings, but such as might well predjudice the Public mind against him.

Your Memorialist presumes to hope that Your Excellency will take into consideration, what he has advanced and will be pleased to order an enquiry into the whole matter of his conduct that he may be Confronted with his Accusers and be rendered that justice to which as a loyal and Zealous subject, a faithful officer and an active partizan of His Majesty's Government he considers that he has so fair a claim.

And Your Memo. &c. &c. R. DICKSON

Quebec 2d November 1815

[C 258, p 443.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

SANDWICH 4th Novm 1815

SIR

I have the honor to Enclose Copy of a Proclamation issued by Governor Cass, which being so nearly connected with my correspondence of the 12th Ulto: makes its substance necessary for that consideration which I rely you will cause to so serious a subject.

I have the honor to refer you to my letter, and its accompanied of the 2nd Inst: forwarded by a Mr. *Thomas* Smith of this place having only received a Copy of this proclamation this morning.

I am &c
(Sgd) R. James
Lt Col:

To Major General
Sir F. Robinson K. C. B.
& & &

[C 258, p 496.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO LIEUT. COL. CHAMBERS.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
5th Novr 1815

Sir

I sometime ago had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th Ultimo the uncertainty of the communication and having missed the last opportunity occasions my being thus late in reply to it— This circumstance is very immaterial, it is too evident from the Tone of asperity which breathes throughout your letter that little good can result from the continuance of our correspondence and that while under the influence of such a spirit an amicable intercourse between the two posts is more to be wished for than expected- ——

You do me injustice Sir in imputing to me the assumption of any improper prerogative either as to you or your Laws my intention was merely to state to you the respective cases, as stated to me, in order that an opportunity might be afforded you of redressing the wrong *if it existed*, and if such a disposition was not evinced on your part to lay the matter complained of before my Government, which has been done accordingly—

This with all due deference to your Legal Experience, appeared to me as a soldier as the proper mode of proceeding especially in an aggravated case like Mrs. Mitchells who in my conscience I believe to be entirely innocent of all that has been said against her, but who nevertheless has been followed up with a spirit of unceasing persecution—

It is an easy matter to talk of redress from your Laws but not quite so easy for the person aggrieved to obtain it having perhaps neither time money or means of proceeding to Detroit for that purpose—

Your letter was also accompanied by one from a Mr. Putoff which I should pass utterly unnoticed but that it contained a paragraph more puerile and absurd than perhaps ever before entered into the Head of a man having pretension to Common Sence— It would be well Sir, if you gave your orders to Mr. Putoff to assemble the Indians who furnished him with this precious tissue of abominable lies that they may be punished as they deserve— I have lately accertained (from being President of a Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate similar matters) that many of your Indian Agents on the Frontier have with an officious zeal *which disdains to descend to proof*, transmitted many such vague reports to their Government upon no better authority; their mischievous tendency I doubt not, is by this time apparent even at Washington should therefore the delusable paragraph before alluded to, *have traveled the same road* I have my doubts if it will procure for Mr. Putoff the Credit which he expects— I shall transmit a Copy of it to the Governor in Chief accompanied with the necessary explanations—

The origin of this ingenious piece of Patch Work is simply this: and is another of the many proofs how little dependence is to be placed on *Indian Reports*—On the 16th Sept a Chief arrived at this post telling me he was the bearer of wampum and speeches from the Indians below which he wished to deliver in my presence—He commenced his Harangue by giving an account of the different actions on the Niagara Frontier, that General Drummond was with the army at Chippewa and that they were all to join him at that place forthwith—Another of his messages he stated to be from the Indians near Amherstburg, and calling upon those of this neighborhood to repair to their assistance as they expected to be immediately attacked and if they did not hasten they would be too late! As I could perceive that these absurdities made a strong impression on a number of the most stupid Indians of this Country— I embraced the opportunity next day on delivering the usual presents to point out their falsity and to represent to them in the strongest terms that I could use the desire and command of the King their English Father that the peace which he had made with the American Government was to be most strictly observed—The Indians Sir were not told *on this* occasion that they were not to trade with the Americans but such of them as were clothed and supported by the British Government *were* desired to bring some of their Corn to this post, and no very unreasonable request either—The fellow Douseman's name was never mentioned, nor any message ever sent to L'arbre Croche respecting him—*they were not told* that the Tomahawk would again be raised early in the spring or to be on the alert, because the Americans intended to invite them to Mackina to put them treacherously to Death ! ! As little were they informed that I would *again* appear in the night with my Big Guns on that Said Island and that none of the Americans would dare to oppose me—The only time that I appeared against them in the night was at *Stony Creek* and how these Story telling Indians could know any thing of the matter, God knows it was never hinted at by me, least they should have thought it unfair.

Finally Sir at this most important Council there were no Barrels of Rum opened nor so much as a Glass given so economically was it conducted—

There was no Wampum of any kind much less a *Red Kind* tinctured *with Vermillion*, in short not the most distant allusion which *malice could torture* into the indication of approaching war on the contrary the language of peace was impressively spoken and the occupation of peace as warmly recommended.

The minute Guns which Mr. Putoff ingeniously calls in, in aid of his warlike preparations was neither more or less than a Royal Salute fired in honor of the Duke of Wellington's signal victory at Waterloo, which delivered Europe from the greatest Despot that ever waded thro' slaughter to a Throne.

I can scarcely think that *such a letter* was written with your knowledge and concurrence. Is it to be supposed for a moment that an officer of my Rank with such a trust committed to him, aware also that the Bonds of friendships were drawn still closer between the two countries and recently cemented by a Commercial Treaty, is it in candor to be supposed that I should madly endeavor to frustrate the pacific views of both Governments by holding forth Language so preposterously absurd—

Should any future correspondence be necessary you will have the goodness to recollect that it can only be through you as commanding officer—On Indian affairs Capt. Anderson is the proper channel during the absence of Colonel Mc Kay.

Still anxious as far as in me lies, to cultivate the most friendly intercourse between the two posts and not in mere words only, I can only add that should my success not be commensurate with my wishes, it will be my misfortune and not my fault.

I have &c
(Signed) Rt. McDonall
Lt. Col. Comg.

To Lieut. Col Chambers.
&c. &c.

[C 260, p 82.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO CAPTAIN OWEN.

(*Surveys.*)

INSTRUCTIONS

To Captain W. F. W. Owen for the conduct of the surveying department on the Lakes of Canada.

1st. It is desirable that a complete survey shall be made, as far as you have power to do so, of every part of the River and Lake of the Thousand Islands as low as the Galop Rapids, as well as of the three Lakes, Ontario, Erie and Huron.

2. To enable you to do this, you will have attached to you two assistant surveyors with the pay fixed by the order of my Lords commissioners of the Admiralty that is one pound p. day to each.

Lieutenant Alexr. Vidal and Mr. John Harris Master R. N.	Of whom you have spoken favorbly and who both have been with you this summer.

But as Lieutenant Vidal has not yet returned he is to be continued at his former pay until he actually rejoins you.

3. To these you have permission to add two Draughtsmen or assistants taken from such officers of the squadron as are qualified and willing to assist you, and for the duty you may make them an allowance of five shillings per day in addition to the pay and Emoluments of the situation which they hold.

4th. It is probable that you will find considerable facility for carrying on your surveys of the several Entrances to the River as well as of the Bay of Quinte during winter on the ice, and of forming by this means an outline which may be readily filled up with soundings in the summer; and your attention must be directed to this object in order that you may be able to furnish the Commissioners for setting the Boundary according to the Treaty, with information, if they call upon you for it, and this survey is to be continued to the first opening of the river between Prince Edwards County and the Land near Hendersons Bay, with the intermediate shoals and Islands———

5th. It is desirable to obtain as soon as possible a survey of the Islands and Channels of Niagara River above the falls, for the same purpose in consequence of the Americans having purchased the Indians rights thereto, and also that a survey shall be made of the Bays in the immediate vicinity of the Grand River Vizt—those of Selkirk Mohawk, Grand River and *Haldimand with the Rocky Bank lying off the latter.*

In Mohawk or Grand River Bay it may be hoped that situations will be found favorable for constructing a mole to lay up ships in the winter; they must be carefully examined with that view.

6th. The archipelago at the head of Lake Erie is to be examined further and connected with the surveys made by you in the Detroit and St. Clair to complete that Frontier.

7th. Drummond Island on Lake Huron, with the passages of the Detour and False detour as well as St. Joseph's Straits to St. Marys falls.

8th. The Range of Manitoulin Islands and the Navigation North and East of them to the Bay of Matchidash.—

9th. The intermediate parts which may be necessary to unite these surveys and form a general map thereof, in compleating which the waters and River which fall into them are to be examined as far as may be necessary to obtain a knowledge of them where they can be usefully employed in facilitating the communications.—

10th. It is desirable these objects shall be pursued in the order they stand, and you are to do so, except in cases where considering the seasons of the year more favorable for one survey than another you have permission to adapt your objects to them fixing your quarters in the succeeding winters at that place which is most favorable for your occupations in that season, as well as for renewing your operations at the next opening of the Navigation.

11th. Upon the arrival of Commissioner Sir Robert Hall, to whom the Command upon the Lakes will then devolve you will communicate to him these instructions and consult with him upon the best means of carrying them into execution placing yourself and the Establishment under his authority, But if anything delays that officer and another senior to you does not arrive, you will take yourself such steps as you see proper to enable you to fulfill this duty, and during the time your absence from this place is requisite you are to charge the officers next in Seniority with the Naval duties.—

12th. It is advisable that if you embark in any vessel bearing a Lieutenant only, you shall have authority to command her for the time being: but that authority is to make no difference in the Keeping of the Book and Accounts which are to (as well as the Emoluments as Commander of her) with the Lieutenant as though your appointment had not taken place.—

13th. It will be desirable as heretofore that two Boats Crews shall be attached to you for this particular service, and whilst they conduct themselves to your satisfaction and are actually so employed, they may receive as an incouragement, one shilling per day each man, in addition to their other allowances, and you will grant certificates of the number of days they have been so employed accordingly as a voucher for the payment.—

You have likewise permission to make such advances to them not exceeding that amount as you see fit and their actual conduct merits.–

14th. You will at all convenient opportunities forward to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, through the commanding officer, detailed Reports of your proceedings and copies of the Surveys which you may have made.—

15th. If after having fulfilled the duties here directed you receive no other orders you are to examine such part of the River Richelieu above the rapids, and of Lake Champlain including Missisque Bay, as you can do without giving Reason for offence to the American Government, after which, you are with the permission of the Commanding Officer at liberty to return to England and report yourself and your proceedings to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—

Given on board the Prince Regent
Kingston U. C. this 5th day of
November 1815

E. W. C. R. Owen
Commodore
Commander in Chief

To
Captain W. F. W. Owen
Superintending the Surveying Department.

By Command of the Commodore– —

[C 370, p 64.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO MR. BAKER.

His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent
KINGSTON, U. CANADA, 6th Nov. 1815.

Sir

Upon the subject of the schooner belonging to the civil establishment of His Majesty's Naval Service in this country reported to you in my letter of the 21st of October, I have the honor to enclose you an affidavit of the master by which it appears that, after waiting Instructions from his superior, the collector of customs at Sacketts Harbor has finally taken possession of that vessel.

I have &c
(sgd) E. W. C. R. OWEN
Commodore
Commander in Chief.

I add a copy of the letter from the Dept'y Collector desiring the master to leave this vessel, and of the order under which the latter sailed from Kingston.

Anthony St. John Baker Esq

[C 673, p 220.]

COMMODORE OWEN TO MR. BAKER.

(*Relations with United States.*)

His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent
KINGSTON U. Canada 6 Nov. 1815

Sir

Referring to my letter of the 9th September on the subject of Lieut Vidal, I have the honor to enclose you the Copy of the Letter from that officer acquainting me with the result of the proceedings instituted against him under the authority of the Governor of Michigan.

You will observe thereby that the grounds on which the Governor refused the liberation of this officer were untenable, the arrest of the supposed deserter, and that the whole which (after twice deferring his trial for want of proof) could be imputed to him was the indiscretion of entering a public House, in which he was informed that he would find a part of the things of which he had been Robbed, and where in fact, he did so find them. I regret the Governor did not think it right to meet me cordially in the wish to give this affair a turn which might be satisfactory to both, but preferred a method of proceeding which whilst it serves to cherish individual animosity, can answer no good public purpose.

I have &c
(Signed) E. W. C. R. OWEN
Commodore
Commander in Chief

Quebec 18 Nov.
I add a second letter which
has been addressed to me
by the Lieut. since his
return to Kingston
Anthony St John Baker Esquire

[C 673, p 219.]

LIEUT. VIDAL TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(Relations with United States.)

KINGSTON Wednesday
Nov 8th 1815.

SIR

I have the honor to report to you my arrival at this place, and of laying before you a Copy of the Bills of Indictments, the depositions and all the papers which have been made use of in my late Trial at Detroit together with a list of the articles carried off by the deserters which have not been restored.

In communicating the close of this unpleasant Transaction I feel it my duty to state, that my to the Governor Cass of the Territory of Michigan for the restoration of the stolen property, have not met with that attention I had a right to expect: that some of the Articles which I particularly mentioned to His Excellency as having been in the possession of Mr Bourie have not been returned, notwithstanding my repeated application for it to him; that the very persons brought forward in Court as evidence against me were the acknowledged receivers of that stolen property knowing it to be such; and that the deserters themselves have actually passed me frequently in Detroit, habited in the cloths stolen from their officers and comrades. Nor can I quit this subject without acquainting you with the unnecessary delays entered into both previous to and after Trial.

The court had been sitting three weeks before it was brought on, and after Verdict being given, a delay of near a week ere they passed judgment.

I have written to the British Minister at Washington acquainting him with the result of the proceedings, the Copy of which letter will be found enclosed

I have &c
(Signed) Alex T. E. Vidal
Lieut R. N.

To Commodore
Sir E. W. C. R. Owen K. C. B.
Commander in Chief

[C 673, p 221.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Indians.*)

Kingston 8th Nov. 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for Your Excellency's Information the copy of a Communication from Lieut. Colonel James, Commanding at Amherstburg, respecting the murder of a Kickapoo Indian on the waters of the Detroit River.

As the circumstances connected with this transaction should come under the cognizance of the Civil Govt. of the Province I have forwarded a Copy to His Excellency Lieut Govr. Gore.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
L. de Watteville
M. Genl. Comg.

To His Excellency
Lieut. General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 448.]

MR. CROOKSHANK TO GOVERNOR GORE.

York 11th Nov. 1815

Sir

I had the honor to receive your note of the 9th inst and have enclosed an estimate of the Probable expence of Barrack allowances & Rations for the persons therein mentioned for one year and to which I have added a store keeper & clerk. I do not know the present prices of Provisions at Amherstburg & Drummond Island but have estimated them at the Prices I think they can be furnished the ensuing year— I have not made any difference in the Prices between Drummond Island & Amherstburg the Price of Provisions is more at Drummond Island but Fuel is not so much that it will make up the difference on the Provisions

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Geo. Crookshank
A. C. G.

His Excellency
Lt. Govr. Gore

[M. G. 11, p 147.]

SURGEON MITCHELL TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*Indians.*)

Drummonds Island
11th November 1815

Sir

If You have not already represented to Government the injurious treatment that Mr. Mitchell has received from the Indian for the American Government at Michilimackinac I must request the favor of you to do so by the first opportunity in order that justice may be done to an injured person, or at least that the rascally proceedings of these people may be exposed to the World— And as the British Government have paid particular attention to the complaints that have been made against our Agents respecting Indian Affairs, it is but natural to suppose the American Government will show the same watchful attention to the conduct of their agents in order that justice may be done—

I have &c
(Signed) DAVID MITCHELL
Surg. to the
Indian Dept

To
Lieut Col. McDonall
Commander
Drummond Island—

[C 260, p 88.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(Relations with United States.)

KINGSTON 13 Nov. 1815

SIR

With reference to your Excellency's Letter to Major Genl. Sir F. Robinson of the 29th Augt. I have the honor to transmit the reply of Lieut. Col. McDonall to the Instructions given to him in consequence thereof. 4th Octr. 1815

By a subsequent letter from Lieut. Col. McDonall transmitting the Report of a Court of Inquiry on Lieut Cadot pursuant to Your Excellency's orders, I find he has transmitted to you a Duplicate Copy by the way of Grand River, I have therefore from its great bulk delayed sending it forward by the Post and it will remain here until I hear whether you have received the Copy by the Grand River.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Most humble Servant.
L. DE WATTEVILLE
Major Genl. Comd.

To
His Excellency
Lieutenant General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 673, p 236.]

CAPT. ANDERSON TO MR. ASKIN.

Drummond's Island.
14th Novr. 1815.

Sir,

As presents were to have been issued to day & not having been able to do it in consequence of your absence I am directed to enquire of you (and get your reasons in writing) how you could take upon yourself to leave this Garrison, without first obtaining leave (thro' me) from the Commanding Officer.

I am
Sir
Your H'ble Sevt.
Thomas G. Anderson
Capt. Ind Dept.

John Askin Esqr.
Storekeeper & Clerk
Ind. Dept.

[M. G. 11., p 149.]

EXTRACT OF INDIAN DEPART. ORDERS.

Drummonds Island
15th Nov. 1815

No. 2. No officer or other person employed in the Ind. Dept. at this Post, will absent himself from it without first obtaining permission (thro Captn. Anderson) from the commanding officer.

2nd The officer of the day will in future call on Capt. Anderson at 9 o'clock in the morning with the requisition for provisions and to receive his further instructions.

3d Every officer or other persons employed in the Department will as soon as possible prepare themselves and be in readiness to march with expresses or otherwise as occasions may require.

4th As some of the Interpreters do not read English Lieut Brisbois will please explain to them the orders and to prevent misunderstanding the officers on duty when Indians arrive must be particularly careful and explain to them that it is *Capt. Anderson who has the direction of the Indian Department* at this Post, that they must look to him for their wants and that (thro him) the commanding officer will order them every assistance in his power.

5th In the course of tomorrow the Store keeper will send in a return of the number of (if any) Deerskins & Indian shoes in the Indian Store.

I. D. O.

Drummond's Island,
15th Nov. 1815

Interpreter Solomon's particular duty will till further orders; to make out the provision Requisitions, order the repair of Indian arms and to show the orders to the officers of the Indian Department.

The Stks will as soon as possible have all the smoked Deerskins in the store made up into shoes and also have ten Indian dresses prepared, in case they should be wanted for Indians going as expresses. The whole of which as soon as completed he will please report to Captain Anderson—The officers of the day will in future give in a return of Indian arrivals and departures (if any) every evening in writing, this however is not to prevent his making verbal reports during the day.

I. D. O.

Drummonds Island
25th Nov 1815

The clerk of the Indian Dept. will make out the provision returns for the Indian Department also a requisition for a months provisions for six women & seven children from the 25th Nov to 24th Dec. next inclusive and send them to Capt. Anderson by 10 o'clock tomorrow. Assenach will as soon as possible get ten Deerskins lately received from the Commissary made up in shoes and two other Raw deerskins dressed. The whole of which the Storekeeper will pay for, out of the Indian store as soon as completed.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
26th Nov. 1815

Such of the officers as have not received their lodging money up to 24th Oct last will call on Capt. Anderson at 12 o'clock tomorrow morning for the amount due each. Capt Anderson will at the same time issue some articles of clothing & as he is answerable to the Commissary for the whole such of the Dept. as will take any of the articles must pay for them immediately.

Interpreter Solomon will tomorrow morning give in a Compleat List to Capt. Anderson of the men, women & children included in the dayly requisition.

I. D. O

Dd Island
28th Nov 1815

The Store keeper will make out the Requisition and be prepared to Issue presents tomorrow at 10 o'clock to such of the Ste Maries Indians as have not been clothed, he will also make out a return of Sabres &c remaining of those received from Colonel McKay and a List stating to what Indian Chiefs a part of these articles have been issued.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
1st Dec 1815

The officers of the Indian Dept. when on duty will, till further order wear their great coats and caps.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
4th Decr 1815

The Store Keeper will please issue to winnabeeway an Ottawa Indian one Blanket of 3 points, one cloth coat, one cotton shirt, one pair stroud leggans, and one pound tobacco, he will also in the course of tomorrow, please furnish Capt. Anderson with a descriptive List of Indian men women & children entitled to draw provisions previous to the war, during the winter season.

The officer for duty will take their turns in rotation aggreeable to a poster furnished by Interpreter Soloman for that purpose who will advertise each officer the evening previous to his being on duty.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
5th Decr 1815

The officers of the Indian Dept will please call on Capt Anderson tomorrow at 12 o'clock to receive their fuel money up to the 21st Oct. last—

Interpreter Soloman will till further orders include Cato's Sister & family in the dayly requisition for the usual allowance of pork.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
6th Decr 1815

The Store Keeper will please Issue to the Indian Dept. Black Smith Farling six files for the use of the shop.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
11th Decr 1815

Interpreter Soloman will warn the undermentioned persons to attend at the Commissary Store tomorrow at 12 o'clock precisely, to receive some 2d quantity provisions, which the commanding officer has been pleased to grant for the support of their families vizt

	Bags Flour	lbs Beef
Lieut Brisbois	2—	30
" Cadot	2—	30
Interp. Soloman	5—	80
" St. Germain	5	50
" Dusang	½	20
" Disonier	½	30
Blk. Smt. Farling	1—	25
" " Roi	1—	25
Mr. Rawson B. Mr.	5—	80
" Gruet Inhabitant	6—	90
" Laundry	1—	25

The Commanding officer has heretofore from the impossibility of procuring Provisions by purchase at this post been pleased to allow certain rations to such as are employed in Government Service with families for the support thereof which indulgence can be no longer expected in consequence of the above mentioned grant.

The Store Keeper will visit the Indian store under his charge at least once every two days to ascertain if any depradations are committed and if so, that an immediate search may take place.

I. D. O. Dd. Island
16th Decr. 1815

The Store Keeper will please pay for the making of five pairs of snow shoes out of the Indian Store, Interpreter Assenach will inform him to what Indians the payment is to be made he will also please issue to Int. Assenach 4 dressed deerskins for the completion of the snow shoes.

I. D. O.

Dd. Island
28th Decr. 1815

In consequence of a Garrison order of this day relative to the subscription for the relief of the widows & orphans of those who fell in the glorious Battle of Waterloo, there will be a meeting of the Ind Dept. at Capt Anderson's at three o'clock this afternoon where every person belonging to the Dept. will please attend in order to subscribe whatever sum they may find convenient.

I. D. O.

Dd Island
30th Decr 1815

The Store Keeper will send to Capt. Andersons quarters for Indians who may occasionally arrive Four Carrots of Tobacco and one Dozn of Awls, he will also deliver to Wanebeway, a Courtoreille a Hood or Capuchim and a little Vermillion. Int. Assenach will please direct Wanebeway the Courtoreille to be ready to morrow morning at 9 o'clock to guide a soldier to St. Josephs, from whence he will return immediately with another soldier from thence. Such of the Indian Department who signed the subscription of yesterday will please deliver the respective amounts to Capt. Anderson on 1st Jany next at 12 o'clock that he may hand it over to D. A. C. G. [*illegible*] who is appointed to receive the same.

Monday next being New Year's Day and it being customary for Indians to receive some presents from the commanding officer in the provision way, to make the distribution more general & that every child may share in it. The Commanding officer has directed a feast to be prepared for them at 11 o'clock in the morning in the Commissariat Store House. Every officer of the Dept. will attend at that hour in proper uniform. Lieut. Brisbois & two Interpreters will superintend arrangements & call on Capt. Anderson tomorrow morning for instructions. Interpreter Assenach will make the Invitations & tell the Indians they must not drink till after the feast.

[M. G 21, p 154.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MR. ASKIN.

DRUMMONDS ID.
16th Nov. 1815

SIR

Your boat having repeatedly gone in and out of harbour without a pass, in direct violation of the Garrison Order of the 12th Octo & having again attempted to do so on the 14th inst. upon which occasion the Serjt of the Guard has reported that you said you would hoist your Flag & sail out and in when you pleased, in spite of all the Guns of the Garrison.

You will therefore convey to me your reasons in writing for such a palpable disobedience of orders, as well as what you have to say respecting the statement of the Serjeant.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
RT. MCDONALL
Lt. Col. Comg.

Mr. Askin

[M. G. 11, p 151.]

MR. ASKIN TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

Answer.

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
17th Nov. 1815

SIR

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 16th Inst and beg leave to state that I did not consider that any order which might have been given respecting the sailing of Boats in and out of the Harbour could possibly have any reference to the Boat which I have occasion to make use of, in my civil capacity of collector, with respect to the Serjeants' statement, I have to reply that no boat of mine attempted to sail in or out of the Harbour on the 14th Inst. On the 15th I stated that I conceived the Collector's Boat had a right to sail in and out of the Harbour in spite of Great Guns—Should any of my Bateaumen, employed in the transport of my Baggage & from St. Josephs have violated any Garrison Order, its unknown to me.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servt
JOHN ASKIN

Lt. Col. McDonall &c
Comg. Drummond Island

[M. G. 11, p 153.]

GENERAL ORDER.

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
19th Nov 1815

G. Order.

Capt. Anderson will endeavour to keep 3 or 4 of the best Indians on duty at this Post during the winter & will cause one doz pairs Snow Shoes to be made to facilitate the communication with St. Josephs when the Ice takes. He will give directions that the Tepissetahbang, or *Tranidoclesse*, Capots or whatever may be necessary for the Winter Express to York to be ready by the 5th Inst. The courier now here will be instructed to be at this Post as soon as the Ice is in a situation to permit him commencing the journey.

G. O.

The following is the peace Establishment of the Indian Department at Drummonds Island

Depy Supt.	Lt. Col. McKay
Capt's	Thos. G. Anderson
	Ls. Johnson
Lieutenants	Mr. Brisbois
	Jos^{h} Cadot
Interpreters	Wm Solomon
	Jos^{h} St. Germain
	Ott^{a} Chief Assekenack
	Amable Dusang
	Louis Desonier
Str. Keeper & Clerk	John Askin
Surgeon	David Mitchell
Blacksmiths	James Farling
	Louis Roy

[M G 11, p 158.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

KINGSTON
23d. Nov. 1815

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for your Excellency's information a copy of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel James covering a correspondence with Governor Cass on the subject of the Indians.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
L. DE WATTEVILLE
Maj. Genl.
Comg.

To His Excellency
Lieut. General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 493.]

SECRETARY GIBSON TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

KINGSTON 27 Nov. 1815

SIR,

I have received the Commands of Major General de Watteville to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. McDonall with Pay Lists for the Indian Dept at Drummond Island. 27th Oct 1815 I am further directed to observe that no time having been lost in forwarding the Explanatory Memorandum of the Commissary General to Lieut. Col. Mc Donall it is presumed the difficulties he speaks of, will soon be done away.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
WILL GIBSON
Act. Mil. Secy.

To
Major Foster
Mily Secy.
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.

[C 258, p 500.]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments and Advances made at the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron between *1st and 30 Nov. 1815* inclusive and authorized by me.———

To whom paid.	For what service.	Amo. Curr'y.		
Maj. Cochrane 37 R	On acc't of Subsistence	£32	0	0
David Mitchell	Rent of a Store	3		
Capt Payne R. Eng	On acc't of Subsistence	26	11	0½
Barr Mr. Rawson	On account of Disburse'ts	179	13	11
Maj. Cochrane 37 R	On acc't of Subsistence	710		
Lt. Sheppard R. A.	do.	60	18	6¼
37 Regiment	Labour in Barr. Dept	11	18	10¾
Lt. Portlock R. Eng	On acc't of Subst	15		
62d Comd Bennett	On account of Disb'ts	34		
	Total	£1,073	2	4½

Amounting to One thousand and Seventy three Pounds two shillings and four pence ½ Halx. Currency.——

Drummonds Island
30th November 1815

Certified
Rt. McDonall
Lt. Col. Comg.

[C 515, p 79.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. ROBINSON.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond's Island
2nd Dec 1815

I have the honor to enclose Your Excellency two Letters from the officer Commanding at Michilimackinac and another of a very extraordinary tendency from a Mr. Puthoff the American Agent for Indian Affairs at that place.

I thought it beneath me to notice this furious democrat or the tissue of impudent falsehoods with which his letter abounds and accordingly made my remarks thereon to Lieut. Colonel Chambers who has himself given too much encouragement to his violence. —

As I doubt not that copies of these Letters have been transmitted to

Washington and as their mischievious tendency must be obvious to your Excellency it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to counteract their effects by a strong remonstrance as to the iniquitous misrepresentations of their Indian Agents IN GENERAL but as to those of Mr. Putoff IN PARTICULAR as calculated to erase doubts where none ought to exist, to enjender jealousies and suspicions of our Government when on the contrary the utmost pains has been taken to avoid giving the least cause of complaint—On sending to your Excellency the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held at this Post to investigate similar matters, I stated my belief that these libels would be continued that of William Putoff transcends in Violence and Malice the whole of the ingenious fabrications laid by Mr. Munroe before our Minister Mr. Baker—

I thought it necessary to reply to it at some length and a style suited to his arrogance—

I have also the honor to enclose a Statement from Dr. Mitchell complaining of the injurious treatment which his Family at Mackinac has received from Mr. Putoff.—Mrs. Mitchell was compelled to remain at that place for the protection of her sole remaining property and the allegations against her I am fully confident are equally false and absurd, her son Ensign Mitchell was on a visit to her after a ten years absence: he is a very promising and modest youth and knows not a word of the Indian Language—

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most obedient Servant
(Signed) RT MCDONALL
Lieut Col. Com-g-

To His Excellency
Sir F. P. Robinson, K. C. B.

This dispatch was intended to be forwarded by His Majestys Schooner Sauk or the Conscience but their Commadors having represented the necessity of their wintering at this Post renders it thus late—

I before had the honor to state to your Excellency that in Nov. 1814, the Indian proprietors of the small *Isle Ronde* close to Mackinac unanimously presented it to Mrs. Mitchell for her long continued kindness to them—

The deed was formally drawn up, signed by them and properly witnessed and as I was fully convinced of the right of these Chippawa Indians *to bestow* the Island, and of Mrs. Mitchells eligibility (*as one* *of their own Nation*) to accept of the same, confirmed also in that opinion, as the Americans had *never purchased it* from the Indians as they had some others in the neighborhood, I did not hesitate to approve and sanction the transfer thereof in the name of the Commander of the Forces —— I was desirous in consequence of Mrs. Mitchells useful exertions during the war to give what validity I could to the above transactions in case Michilimackinac was restored— Dr. Mitchell therefore complains of the seizure by the Americans of Mrs. Mitchells undoubted property which they never before ventured to do. As to territory belonging to the Indians without a real or at least a pretended purchase thereof - - The Indians who possessed the Island are highly exasperated at their conduct. —

Mrs. Mitchell entirely denies what Mr. Putoff states her to have said, and the *Courtesy* and *Hospitality* of that *Gentleman* has been since strikingly evinced in compelling this unfortunate and persecuted woman to fly from her home to this Island, in the middle of the night and in a small canoe at the risque of her life —— —

[C 260, p 71.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Indians.*)

Kingston, 4th Decr 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for Your Excellency's information the enclosed copy of a letter from Lieut Col. James with a Proclamation issued by the Governor of the Michigan Territory in consequence of the reward offered by the magistrates of the Western District for the apprehension of the person who shot the Kickapoo Indian.

4 Nov. 1815
27 Oct. 1815

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
most humble Servant
L. de Watteville
M. Genl. Commg.

To His Excellency
Lieut General
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 258, p 503.]

EARL BATHURST TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*North West.*)

DOWNING STREET
9th Decr 1815

SIR,

Having referred to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury Sir George Prevost's letter of the 20th Feby. last inclosing the Report of a Board of officers on the claim of the North West Company for remuneration on account of the loss of the Schooner "Perseverance" I have now to acquaint you that their Lordships are of opinion the North West Company have strong claims to the consideration of His Majesty's Government for the zeal and alacrity displayed by them in placing their vessels at the disposal of the officers commanding His Majesty's Forces in Canada and altho' in this instance they are not legally entitled to indemnification their Lordships conceive it may be proper to grant them the Sum of One Thousand Pounds Sterling in full of all claims which they may have on His Majesty's Government on account of the destruction of their vessel.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
BATHURST

Lt. General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 363, p 100.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Commissariat.*)

KINGSTON 11 Decembr 1815

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 22d Ulto communicating His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond's commands that an officer and proper Escort shall accompany stores and provisions forwarded on the Line of communication between York and Drummond's Island;—and I have given the necessary Instructions accordingly.

I beg leave to transmit for the information of His Excellency an account of provisions remaining at Hollands River Nottawasaga &c a more detailed account of the State & Security of these provisions will be required fm Mr. Crookshank at York which shall be forwarded without loss of time.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
L. deWatteville
M. Genl Comd

To
Major Foster
Mily Secy
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 120, p 236.]

LIEUT. COL JAMES TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Sandwich
15th Dec. 1815

Dear Sir

I am just favored by your kind letter of the 21st October and also your official one of the 27th both of which you may rely on shall be most punctually attended to. By this conveyance I answer the latter—The former was particularly welcome as I had been somewhat annoyed by the littleness of conduct adopted & circulated by some of the Indian Department in this Quarter, but all forwarded from York.

I most particularly hope that all my official Letters to Kingston have been forwarded at different times for the information of the Commd of the Forces as by them he would perceive the arduous situation in which he has placed me without the assistance even of a Person to copy a Letter exclusive of attendant heavy expenses—

Previous to the receipt of your Letter I had found myself from a sense of honor & duty to report to Major General de Watteville for the express information of His Excellency the Commd of the Forces that insinuations as disrespectful as they were ungrateful had been Publickly & artfully circulated in this part of the Country by Letters from Col. Claus & a Lieut. D. Cameron. The Character of a British Commander in Chief cannot be tacitly disrespected and particularly such a one as Sir Gordon Drummonds—My communications will fully expose the duplicity of some & weakness of the others, who is but too evidently carried down by the torrent of flattery. I am fully convinced of the most happy benefits that will result from the appointment of Col. McKay, however you may rest assured that little short of the command of Upper Canada will appease Col. Claus—indeed it would appear as if he considers himself as doing so either directly or indirectly at this very moment, and I have been told this very morning that his vexation was indescribable because he could not have that all *worthy* character Duncan Cameron made a Lt. Col. vice Caldwell—I anxiously look for the arrival of Col. McKay as there is a most cunning game going on at this moment by the American Govt. to reduce the Indians to their side, and had nearly succeeded with the prophet and chance alone only prevented for not one of that Department knew a Sylable of what was going on, nor do I for some time back as the Channel of my Indian Information had been taken off by Colonel Clauses vexatiously removing Lt. Graveratt to York merely because he was of use here & as I have already reported to Kingston "because "Lt. Graveratt was Lt. Col. James, Interpreter & the only real zeal- "ous officer in the Department he must be persecuted" and he has with a vengeance—Col. Claus will never be of much use anywhere, however there cannot be much done here untill he is a resident on *this* spot where all Indian affairs *alone* can be transacted, nothing has been going on here lately but plunder and various other ill acts.

I request my respectful Compts. to Mrs Foster & am Dear Sir

Yours very faithfully
R. James

Major Foster
Mily. Secy
&c

[C 258, p 588.]

MR. SMITH TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

Sandwich
15 Decm 1815

Sir

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor which came to hand after General Sir F. Robinson had left this Province for the lower; consequently any favourable opinion he might have formed of my services during the war is over; the whole of which time my family in Quebec drew no Rations & took the whole of my pay to subsist them.

I beg leave to enclose a certificate of account which the Commissary now thinks he is not sufficiently authorized to pay, should His Excellency be pleased to order the Payment in Quebec the bearer, my son, will sign the Receipts.

I have the honor to be with great esteem
Sir.
Your most obedient &
very humble servant
Wm Smith

Major Foster.
Mil. Secy &c.

[C 258, p 512.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Ordnance & Engineer.*)

Kingston
15th Dec 1815.

Sir

I have the honor to inform your Excely (with reference to Major Fosters letter to me of the 6th Ultimo) that I have received from Captain Owen the Senior Officer of the Royal Navy Commanding on the Lakes, the necessary Authorities for receiving the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores at Holland River and Kempenfeldt, and I have given directions for their being conveyed during the winter. As opportunities offer, to the mouth of the Nottawasaga, in order to take advantage of the earliest Season of forwarding them to the respective Posts as soon as the navigation of the Lakes practicable;—if it is your Excellencys intention or desire that any part of the ordnance or Stores should be forwarded by Land Carriages to Amherstburg during the winter, I beg to be favored with your further instructions—

I have transmitted Copies of the List to the respective officers Commanding at Amherstburg and Drummond Island for their information and guidance.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys
Most obedient
Most humble Servant
L. DEWATTEVILLE
M. Gen. Comg

To His Excellency
Lieut Genl Sir G. Drummond K. C. B.

[C 392, p 96.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Sandwich 24th Dec 1815.

DEAR SIR,

I had the pleasure to write you on the 15th Inst since which I have received the orders of Major Genl. de Watteville to send the voluminous proceedings of the Board of Claims which assembled here under my guidance, to York for the information of the Lieut Governor, a circumstance which has annoyed me a good deal as I was desirous that Sir G. Drummond by their perusal should see that no pains were spared on my part— It will however take me upwards of *two* months before they can yet be finished.

I cannot help feeling an interest in this poor man Lieut. Graveratt's fate, as within the last two days I have heard that he intends resigning his commission, if he does there is no saying what a man may do under such unmerited indignity as has been invariably offered him by Col. Claus— I have too high an opinion of Mr. Graveratt myself to suppose that even this severity of usage would drive him from this to the opposite side of the River; one thing you may rest assured of that if he does resign that no lure that is possible that will not be held out to him by the American government to go over, and should he; that nine out of ten of the Savages and Chippaways will follow him—although I rely Mr. Graveratt would not do so yet I beg to mention the situation of affairs.

I earnestly hope that all my Letters addressed to Kingston on the Public Service have been laid before the Commander of the Forces, as by them he will see that I have not had much Leisure time here, nor left the Public duty unattended to for his information.

I shall order Payment of Lt. Graveratt's Expence to York on his return here & I pray you obtain Sir G. Drummond's sanction to the measure, an officer of his urbanity will not allow of such oppression.

Allow me again to remind you of Lieut Wilkinson as District Adjutant or Brigade Major. I am thus particular not having much faith in the conveyance of by what is called Post, and by which my communications went on the 15th and 12th Instant. The Game that is going on by Governor *Claus* will have some light thrown on it; however he cares not a button what becomes of old Caldwell provided he can get his A. Secretary to succeed, and *James Givings Esq.* "that honest retailer of musk rat skins"— A man who never saw an Indian I may say except a Missasogue— it is only of a patch with the outpurchase of poor old Sir John!!!

I am dear sir
Yours most faithfully
R. JAMES

Major Foster.

[C 258, p 536.]

LIEUT. COL. JAMES TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

SANDWICH 24th Dec.
1815

SIR,

On the particular request of Capt. William Elliott of the Indian Department I transmit you the accompanied vouchers which I beg leave to recommend to your care for the signature & approval of the Commander of the Forces, who under similar circumstances, particularly with Dr. Richardson signed similar vouchers—upon a minute inquiry I find Capt. Wm. Elliott has for a long time been obnoxious to the Dy. Supt. from which originates the difficulty in obtaining that great officers signature.

It is my duty to assure His Excellency the Commander of the Forces that I have found more aid and real exertion on the part of Capt Wm Elliott than many of those who have long since obtained Col. Clause's signature and received their money.

Interpreter La Frombois is very deserving. He long since abandoned a very handsome property on the other side which has since been confiscated.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt.
hum. Servant
R. James
Lt. Col.

Major Foster
Mil. Secy. &c. &c. &c.

[C 258, p 533.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

Drummond Island,
26th Decr. 1815

My Dear Sir

When I wrote you last I realy thought I had been very ill treated as an old servant of Government, but had not any idea that any of the Situations His Excellency Governor Gore had been pleased to give me, should have been so shamefully taken away from me after 8 years zealous and arduous services without any reasons assigned for the same.

My sole and only dependance is on his Excellency thro you, for that justace my services and merits entitle me to—should you Judge it necessary for me to address a memorial to His Excellency the Governor on that head I humbly beg you will have the goodness to get one drawn up by some able Person stating the services rendered—1st In executing and fulfilling the combined duties of the situations I held from 1807 to 1812 and that of agent without any pay for the latter duty 2d By getting back a number of Indians of the vicinity of this country who had followed the Shawanese Prophet & settled on the Wabash.

3d Keeping all the Indians (tho living within the boundaries of the United States) faithful to our cause, and when war was declared in 1812 by the United States, got the whole of them) except Oneguigon & son to Join our standard, contrary to the general opinions of those who were concerned in the Trade of the Country.

4 By having 250 Indian warriors under my command at the taking of McKinac (as will appear by a Copy of Capt. Chas. Roberts Certificate)

which I collected in so short a notice as 5 day and after the Capitulation of that Fortress had about 500 more warriors in so great a subordination as to prevent their killing even a Fowl appertaining to the Inhabitants of that place.

5th Sending upwards of 200 Indian warriors, shortly after the taking of McKinac to the aid of Amherstburg and keeping a large body of Chippawas and Ottawas for the defence of McKinac.

6th In having collected upwards of 160 warriors completely armed & arrayed so early as the 10th of May 1814 at McKinac for the defence of that place before & at Lt. Col. McDonalls arrival wh the Reinforcement & a few days afterwards upwards of 300 more before the arrival of Mr Dicksons Indians—

I am
My Dear Sir
with great Respect
Your most obed &
very humble Servt
JOHN ASKIN

Honble William Claus
&c &c
York

[M. G. 11, p 159.]

MR. CREWE TO CAPTAIN FREER.

Office of Ordnance
27th Decr. 1815

SIR

The Board having had under consideration the Return of Stores captured from the Enemy in North America during the late war with the United States; I am directed to inform you those first transmitted being incomplete in many particulars, a correspondence with M. Gen Glasgow Commanding officer of Artillery & Mr. Lanatt Smith the Ordnance Commissary was necessary; and the latter having furnished a complete set of fresh returns for each capture (except Fort Shelby) accompanied by an explanatory Letter, Bills having been prepared for the whole (except No. 6.) amounting to the Sums set against them as under viz—

Sums allowed for Stores captured

At	On	Amount. £	s.	d
Michilimackinac	17th July 1812	473.	11.	10¼
Detroit	18th August 1812	5193.	18.	8¾

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- -

I am Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt
(Signed)
A. H. Crewe

To
Capt. Noah Freer
Prize Agent to the Army in Canada
Parrotts' Hotel Lower Brook Street

[Frere papers, 1815—18.]

GOVERNOR GORE TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Military Posts.*)

York 26th December 1815

Sir

As your Excellency considers it advisable to Establish a Military Post, on the Westermost point of the Manatoulin Islands on Lake Huron, and having Instructed the Officer Commanding at that Post, to make a purchase of the whole of that Island, for Military Purposes from its present Proprietors.—

I can have no hesitation to direct the issue from the Indian Stores, of such quantity of goods, as Lieutenant Colonel McDonall may require for the purpose of bestowing Presents upon the Indians, who are to visit him in the Spring, for the sale and transfer of the Island in question.

After the candid tho' unofficial communication, I have had the honor to make Your Excellency, on the subject of the Exclusive Control, and direction, of what may relate to the affairs of the Indians, being vested by his Majesty in the Civil Government of this Province, I would have wished, to have avoided troubling his Majesty's Minister on that subject—

It has now become necessary to vindicate myself, from the appearance of shrinking from the duty imposed upon me and my successors, by the Royal Institutions of 1796.

Had Your Excellency thought proper to signify to me, Your wish for this purchase, before the season had closed all Communication with the Post of Drummonds Island, where Lieut. Col. McDonall commands, I should have had pleasure in giving the necessary directions for its accomplishment, in the manner pointed out by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the conformable regulations of the 26th of December 1794, before the authority in that respect was transferred from the Military to the Civil Command.

As the orders are however given, and will probably be carried into effect, before occasion offers to confirm them, in the course pointed out by His Majesty;—I shall avoid all further interference, and that no obstacle may oppose the Military views of Your Excellency, the Deputy Superintendant General, will receive orders to direct the Issue from the Indian Stores, of any quantity, specifically required in writing by Lieutenant Colonel McDonall for that special purpose—

The receipt of my letter of the 2nd Instant, will explain to your Excellency's satisfaction I hope all that relates to the Amherstburg express, which is amply supplied by the regular Post—

As I had the honor to observe, any requisition from Your Excellency for a special Courrier, from the Indian Department, will be instantly complied with—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
humble servant
FRANCIS GORE
D. A. Govr.

To
His Excellency
Lieutenant General
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 515, p 58.]

ACCOUNTS.

Advances made on Warrants & Special orders by Sir Wm. Hy. Robinson, Commissary General in Canada on account of the Michigan fencibles, as appears by his accounts.

viz.

ACCOUNT 1814	Hal. Cur.		
	L.	S.	D.
1814 March 24 Capt. Roberts 10 R. Vet Bat	78.	10.	5
June 18 Capt. Bullock 41 Regt.	225.	17.	4
July 2 Lt, Pullman	102.	17.	1½
“ “	92.	8.	3½
“ 4 Capt Bailey	88.	7.	–
“ “ Lt. Pullman	45.	–	–
“ 24 “	97.	18.	10
August 24 Major McKay	102.	4.	6¾
“ Lt Pullman	4.	10.	–
Sept 24 Lt. Armstrong Newfound. Regt	84.	0.	10½
Nov 22 “	74.	18.	4½
29 “	75.	17.	2¼
Dec 24 “	75.	8.	9½
Hal. Curry.	1,145.	18.	10½

ACCOUNT 1815	Hal. Curry.		
	L.	S.	D.
1815 Jan 24 Lt. Armstrong	75.	15.	6
Feb 24 “	75.	0.	6
Mar 24 “	188.	19.	10¼
Apr 24 “	123.	12.	
May 24 “	119.	13.	4
June 24 “	23.	3.	4
“ 28 “	46.	15.	1
“ “ 20 days pay on disbanding	54.	4.	3
	707.	3.	10¼
In all Hal. Curry.	1853.	2.	8½

[C 702, p 189.]

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments and Advances made at the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron between the *1st and 31st December 1815* inclusive and authorized by me.

To whom paid.	For what service.	Amo. Curr'y.		
Royal Artillery	Labour in Engineer Dept.	£13	1	7¼
Sundry Civilians	Pay in Do.	277	17	
37th Regiment	Labour in Do.	71	2	8
Artificers Do.	Pay Do.	32	3	6¾
R. Sappers & Miners	Do. in Do.	89	13	3
Capt. Payne R. Eng.	On acc't of Subsist'ce	19	1	7
Lt. Sheppard R. Art	Do.	26	15	1¼
Sundry Persons	Fuel undrawn	450	0	10
Barr Mr. Rawson	On account of Disburs'ts	132	13	2
Act. L. Keane R. S.	Necessary Money	50		
	Total	£1,162	8	9¼

Amounting to Eleven hundred and Sixty two pounds eight Shillings and nine pence ¼ Halx. Currency.

Drummond Island
31st Dec. 1815.

Certified
Rt. McDonall.

[C 515, p 80.]

SUBSEQUENT RELATIONS.
1816–1820.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF CLERK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO MR. BAKER DATED JANY. 4, 1816.

(Relations with United States.)

"To the letter which I informed you I had written to Col. Foster at Erie, I have as yet received no answer; I must therefore refer you to the enclosed memorandum as containing the latest intelligence of Thomas Murray (Astley) which I have obtained. From this it appears that he was delivered up to his Brother in June 1814. Hence I conclude that he was not of an age to be considered a prisoner, and that his not returning with his mother to Canada was owing to his want of inclination to do so"---

----"Should I receive any information of him I shall hasten to communicate it to you. I am in hopes we shall yet find out Astley, as I was told a few days ago at the Navy Department that orders would be given to the officer commanding on the Erie station to make enquiry for him. Heretofore I have not thought that necessary as I have constantly expected to hear of him from Col. Foster."

[C 674, p 2.]

Memorandum Referred To.

In the month of June 1814, while the U. S. Squadron under Commodore Sinclair lay off Detroit, the Mother of a Canadian Boy, named Thomas Murray came on board the Brig—Niagara for her son. I know she took the said Thomas on Shore, and this is the last I saw or heard of him.

(Signed)
Usher Parsons
Surgeon U. S. Navy

U. S. Frigate Java
Oct 8, 1815

A true Copy
Anthony St. Jno. Baker

[C 674, p 4.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
4th January 1816

SIR

I had before the honor to apprize you—that Lieut Col. McKay, having ordered from Montreal, a supply of Swords Sashes—Epaulettes &c for the officers of the Indian Dept at this Post, & being greatly in want of some of these articles to reward the most eminent Indian Chiefs who had distinguished themselves in our cause, I accordingly directed a proportion of them to be appropriated for this purpose, & which were placed in the Indian Store accordingly—

Lieut Col. McKay will transmit you the acct regularly vouched, & I have to beg you to take the necessary steps for settling with him the amount thereof.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very obdt Servant
RT. MCDONALL
Lt Col. Comg

Military Secretary

[C 260, p 12.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON, January 5 1816.

SIR

I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter which I yesterday received from the Department of State, together with the memorandum therein referred to, in reply to the Enquiry which I had made in compliance with the request contained in Your Excellency's letter of the 25 of last August, on the subject of the youth who was left with the American Troops on the retreat of General Proctor from Amherstburg. I shall not fail to communicate any further information which I may receive respecting him, as promised in the extract of the letter which is enclosed.

I have the honor to be
SIR
Your Excellency's
Most obedt humble servant
ANTHONY ST. JNO BAKER

His Excellency
Lt Genl Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&. &. &.

[C 674, p 1.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
5th Jan 1816

Private

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose extract of G. Order No 1 to show you the names of those employed in the Indian Department for this Place, I am ordered to set their Names in Seniority in every Pay List & Provision return as pointed out in said Order. As you may not be acquainted with their services and capacities I subjoin for your information what their merits &c are from the best authority. Capt. Anderson's services I pointed out in a former Letter I believe in that of his having had the command of a Company of Volunteers which were raised to go with Lt. Col. Mc Kay to the Prairie du Chien; on Lt. Col. Mc Kays return from the Prairie du Chien & Capt. Rolettes resignation the command of Fort Mc Kay devolved on this Anderson, Last Spring he was employed to take Indian Presents at Fort Mc Kay for the Indians of the Mississippi and as a compensation for that & his services aforementioned was appointed Captain. Lieut Johnson was taken in the service by Lt. Col. McDonall 24 Oct. 1814. Joined the Dept in Decr. following & received his pay and allowance as such to the 15th July last, at which time he was appointed by the Commandant as overseer of Workmen & receives 4s per day & allowances from that date, besides his pay and allowances of Lieut in the Indian Dept. Lieuts Brisbois & Cadots services you already know, Willm Johnson Interpreter is a sober man, but cannot Interpret in Councils, he may answer about a post to see an equal distribution of Provisions—St. Germain is a good Interpreter in the Chippewa Language, but cannot speak a word in English. Assenack a famous Orator and requires a person who speaks the Indian Language to prompt him in what he is to say, Dusang was formerly a Sergt. in the Michigan Fencibles and at the Reduction of that corps was appointed Interpreter, whether he understands the Indian Language or not, I cannot say, having never had an opportunity to hear him speak. Desonier is Interpreter for the Sauks a nation seldom coming to this Post or part of the Country. Extract of Indian Department orders taken from Capt Andersons orderly Book no 2 will show you all Indian matters are kept entirely secret from me, even the Indian Provision returns are made out by one of the Interpreters Solomon, so that I may not be acquainted with what is given out, by whom or to whom, I am well aware of the cause, for on a former occasion I refused to sign a receipt to the Commissariat for provisions which had been given out on the Commandants Order, on which he the Commandant signed it himself & said he was Commandant & would sign, give & order what he thought proper. My answer was that I knew he could do so & consequently could sign for what he ordered. I should be glad to know in what manner you are to be made acquainted with the Issues & Expenditures of Provisions & Rum as Dy. Inspector General of Indian Affairs, when such means are adopted to prevent your obtaining it.

As the Island is to be purchased from the Chippawas next Spring & as there will be a great number of the Indians from the westward (from the promise of support made to them by those who went with the Indian presents) I hope you will come in the Spring, that the Indians may see that you are the person at the head of the Indian Department in upper Canada. It would give me great pleasure were you to come & would tend to check the vanity of the Commandant who makes a parade of great Pomp before the Indians dressed in the Indian Dept. uniform & pair of gold Epauletts as Commandant & Superint the Dept & in the next place would open the eyes of the Indians so fully as to know who has most power in Indian matters, for those of the westward have been led to believe that their sole dependance is on the commanding officer indeed the treatment Mr. Dickson met with was enough to make them think so— I enclose a Letter No 3 recd from Capt Anderson desiring me to assign my reasons for absenting myself & my answer thereunto attached. I certainly do not think that any storekeeper situated the way I was would have been called to an account for absence when his presence was not required (except at the delivery of Presents) The Commandant has endeavoured to annoy me in several instances but fortunately could never find fault in my Duty or Conduct, as Stkr. or Interpreter He endeavored to prevent my sailing in & about the Harbor with my Sailing Boat as you will see by his Letter no 4. wishing I suppose that his permission should be obtained before I could take the amusement of sailing. Realy its shameful to see British Subjects prevented from going to and fro on their lawful business unless they get a permit from Major Cockran they could not leave the Post, notwithstanding they get clearances from me as Collector, & also enclose for your perusal a copy of Regulations which are given to the Traders who are licenced by him, to sell Spirituous Liquors for which they pay 20s Hx cy. to the person who writes the regulations, you will be highly delighted with the ridiculousness of it. He entirely forgets that Martial Law is not any longer in force & that there is a Governor to grant those Licences not him. As I was appointed Inspector of Licences for St Joseph &c I intend to write D. Cameron Esq (being at present ignorant of the person who is Insp. Genl. P. A.) to send me a few Licences of the present Governor, which will put the Gentleman quite aback, when they are given to those poor Devils of Traders here who are obliged to be as submissive as Spaniels otherwise they are threatened to be sent off the Island.

A circumstance took place in Augt last, which I forgot to mention to you at the time. On the 2d Augt. whilst in charge of Indian Presents at St. Josephs, I rec^d a note from Lt. Col. McDonall to report myself to him at Drummonds Island, as soon as the Indians then at St. Josephs were clothed, which I did on the 4th Augt. and on my entering his Tent or Marquee I found him alone & his first salutation was to tell me that he had learnt that I was fond of writing & that if I was not more circumspect than I had been I certainly would involve myself in some dificulty, that my Letters had been seen, for those who I had wrote to had shewn the Letters, & from what had dropt out, he had reason to believe I had wrote against him. My answer was that I did not then recollect whether or not I had written about him to any person, but if I had, I must have stated plain facts, having always made it a Rule never to deviate from truth, & was not any way concerned at any of my Letters being seen, on which his *Cholere* got so much the better of him, that he said, Sir, if Colonel Claus thinks I would condescend to communicate with him on Indian matters, he is much mistaken & Commg. & Super the Indian Dept. in these parts, I never will correspond with any but the Commander of Forces. I told him it was not my business to know with whom he corresponded and whether he did or did not with Colonel Claus, it was none of my Business and as I had not in any way made use of Colonel Claus's name it appeared to me strange that he could do so, he walked up and down Twice or Thrice without saying a word, then said, you may look to Colonel Claus for promotion, from, or thro' me, you need not expect any. My little spirit in my brain got the better of me, & I said I never had expected any promotion, or even common justice to my merits from him, for when I had been promoted Capt. Resident it was evident he had withheld it, untill he had recommended some of his favorites—and then I left him, from that day I have kept myself entirely aloof from him, he invited me thrice to dine which I refused.

I assure you on my word of Honor that this is as near as I possibly can recollect of the conversation that passed, whether he wanted to quarrel with me in order to cover his duplicity for having been instrumental in withholding my promotion or whether he wanted to break off with me (tho' never had been friends) in order to have an excuse for getting Anderson in as Captain I cannot say.

In all other parts but this it is customary to deliver the Indian presents at certain periods of the year, at this place it is not so, for Presents are issued at all times; Indeed some Indians have received presents three times in the season. The Squaws kept by the Interpreters & Lieutenants, as well as their children, used to draw rations monthly, untill the Flour & Beef as per order No 14 was distributed amongst them, a most shameful conduct in any officer to countenance libertism at the Expense of Government. On the 3d Inst. the Commander sent for Me & asked me the reason why I did not attend with the rest of the Indian Department for the purpose of subscribing for the relief of the Waluton Widows & Orphans, I told him I did not consider any person had a right, to call me to an account, in my mode of doing charitable acts. That some persons made it a rule to make outward show in such acts, whereas others did it as secretly as they could, for my part I could not think that he had actually sent for me on purpose to interrogate me on that head, he said he had not a right to dictate to me, in what manner I was to Pay out my money, yet he believed it was in opposition to him that I had not signed the Subscription and to Beware of myself for if he found I disobeyed any of his orders or those of Capt. Anderson he would dismiss me from the Service, that he could not be trifled with as I had with some Comg officers. In reply to this I told him, I had always done my duty as Stkr &c and I was astonished he attempted to find fault in my conduct in matters I conceived he had not any right to. He then said that my answer to his note on the subject of going in & out of the Harbor was not satisfactory—that it was great presumption in a Stkr to write such an answer to a Commanding Officer. I told him that my answer was from the Collector, for Strs did not require sailing boats for the execution of their duties. I plainly see he wants to intimidate me if he can & prevent my taking any notice of what he does, but he is much mistaken if he thinks that I care for his Threats and Frowns. You may my good Sir think that I am of a quarreling disposition in having been so unfortunate as to be at variance with a Commanding Officer, but I assure you it is not the case, I am not the only one that the man has treated ill. He has used and is still using Captn. Payne, Lieuts Portlock and Shepherd very unhandsomely indeed, so much so that the former will write to Colonel Nichol of the Engineers for a Court of Enquiry. He harrassed poor Lt. Slade of the Artillery so much that he had to apply to be relieved— When he Lt. Col. McDonall heard that His Excellency Lt. Govr. Gore was come out, he did not seem to relish it by any means, he said in the presence of Captn Payne that he did not like Gov. Gore since he had once dined in England in his company, that he would endeavor to have all his communication with Sr. Gordon Drummond and not with the Civil Governor. Im persuaded that was he to hear that you and the Governor or either of you intended to visit this in the Spring he would be off, he does not like the idea of your or the Governor's presence, thats to say Im told so, by those he used to communicate his sentiments to. As another Courier is to leave this some days after Shawgayshe, I will write again. Inclose my letters under cover to Duncan Cameron Esq., for some Letters (last summer) that were addressed to me were opened at this place & afterward sent over to me at St. Josephs and as they were in the hands of the Indians, I could not take the proper notice I should have done, If I could have ascertained who the person was who took the Liberty.

I received the Intelligence of His Excellency's arrival with heartfelt pleasure & has my most fervent congratulatons for his Happy return to his Government. May he, Mrs. Gore & Major Halton pass many years of happiness in the province.

Mrs. Askin joins me in wishing you & Mrs. Claus the compliment of the Season & may you and all the family be blessed with many returns of them is the sincere wish of

My dear Sir
Yours most faithfully
John Askin

The
Honbl. William Claus
York

[M. G. 11, p 160.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Commissariat.*)

Drummonds Isd
13 Jan. 1816.

Sir,

It having been the custom, previous to the late war, for officers on remote stations like this, to be indulged with the conveyance of the articles they require annually from Montreal, free of expense, you will oblidge me by bringing this subject under the consideration of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, in behalf of those at this Post.

Anticipating His Excellency's gracious acquiescence, in a matter so essentially necessary, to their comfort, I accordingly enclose a List thereof; the number of Barrel Bulk, will of course be determined as usual according to rank; care being taken that the indulgence is not abused.

I have therefore desired such officers, as are ordering goods from Montreal, to direct their Agents to apply for their conveyance thro' Commissary Genl. Clarke, trusting that His Excellency's determination will be made known to him thereon.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Sert.
Rt McDonall
Lt. Col.
Comg.

The Military Secretary

[C 121, p 9.]

(*Enclosure.*)

Return of Officers Names of the Staff Garrison and Depart'ts entitled to Barrell Bulk at Drummond's Island Jan 7 1816.

Rank.	Names.	Regiments.	Number of Barrell Bulk.
Lt Colonel	Rt. McDonall	Glen'y Lt In'y Comm'g.	
Lieut.	Edwd. Sheppard	Royal Artillery.	
Captn	R. W. Payne	Royal Engineers.	
Lieut	J. Portlock	do. do.	
Major	G. G. Cochrane	37th Regt.	
Captn	Rt. Stephens		
Lieut	Wm. Moir		
	Wm. Jameson		
Ensn	Isaac Moses		
Fort Adjt	Jas. Keating		
D. Y. A. C. Gl	Monk	Comm'y Department.	
Clerke	Senthal		
	O'Connor		
Bar'k Mas'r	Rawson		
Com'r of Stores	Bennett	Field Train Depart.	
Capt'n	Anderson	Indian Depart.	
Lieut	Johnson		
"	Brisbois		
"	Cadotte		
Store Keeper	Askin		
Surgeon	Mitchell		

[C 121, p 8.]

FROM MR. LAIDLEY—UNADDRESSED.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissariat Office
Amherstburg 6th January 1816

Sir

I have the honor to inform you in answer to your letter of the 22d November, relative to the procuring of a vessel of about one hundred Tons for the use of Government that the Expenses attending the building or when contracting for the building of one would not only by far exceed the price for which one could be purchased from the United States, but not even could Ship Carpenters be procured to undertake it—Secondly the want of saw mills, the increased rate of Labor, as well as that of Timber, and the time before a Vessel of that description could be launched, when all materials would have to be procured from the Lower Province, it would be late in the Season, before any use could be made of her.

There are several very excellent Schooner rigged vessels from about 80 to 120 Tons burthen on Lake Erie, and one belonging to a merchant at Detroit adapted to the transportation of Stores between this and Lake Huron—and have another advantage of being constructed on such a plan that in case of necessity they might be converted into armed vessels—the Schooner "Jackson" is one of this description, and belongs to a merchant at Detroit, who I have no doubt would sell her.

I shall make more minute enquiries about her and report to you by next Post, whether or not she can be purchased.

I have &c &c
(P) James Laidley
A. C. G.

William H. Robinson Esqre
Commissary General
&c &c &c

[C 121, p 71.]

MR. BAKER TO MR. MONROE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Washington January 10 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed a copy of the proceedings of a Coroners' Inquest held at Malden on the 6th of last October on the body of Akockis, an Indian of the Kickapoo nation, Killed by a Musket shot on the 4th of that month, together with copies of several depositions and statements tending to throw light upon the transaction. It will be perceived that the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown, to facilitate the discovery and apprehension of whom, the Magistrates of the Western District of Upper Canada with the most laudable promptitude offered a reward of 500 dollars. These papers have been officially communicated to me by the

Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Canada, to whom it has been subsequently reported that there is great reason to believe that the fatal shot was fired by a Corporal John B. Jones, belonging to the 5th Regiment of U. S. Infantry.

As the murder was committed within the Territorial Jurisdiction of the United States, and as I have no information as to the steps, if any which have been taken by the Civil authority of the Territory of Michigan for the apprehension of and trial of the offender, I have been induced to put the Government of the United States in possession of the evidence and facts contained in the enclosed papers, with a view of promoting the ends of Public Justice, being fully satisfied that the same disposition to investigate and punish what appears to be so wanton and atrocious a crime, exists with the American Government which has been manifested by the Authorities in Canada.

In performing this duty I feel myself under the necessity of requesting your attention to a proclamation, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, by which the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, in consequence as he states of the reward offered by the magistrates above referred to, calls upon the American Citizens residing in that Territory to repell by force all attempts which may be made to arrest any person within the Jurisdiction of the United States, as no foundation existed for the supposition that so violent and unjustifiable a proceeding was in contemplation, the offer of the reward not being by any possibility applicable except within the limits of His Majesty's Jurisdiction, it is greatly to be regretted that this proclamation, which is couched in language neither temporate nor pacific, should have been issued, inasmuch as the misrepresentation with respect to the intentions of the magistrates of upper Canada which is contained in it, cannot but have a tendency to keep alive and foment those sentiments of hostility produced between the inhabitants of the two frontiers by the events of the late war, which it is so desirable on every account and is particularly incumbent upon persons in high official situations to discountenance and suppress.

I have the honor to be
& & &
Signed Anthony St. John Baker.

To the Hon.
James Monroe

[C 674, p 5.]

MR. BAKER TO LIEUT. GEN. DRUMMOND.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON January 15 1816

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's dispatches Nos 31, 32 and 33, dated on the 10th 12th and 14th ultimo, together with their several Inclosures.

I beg leave to transmit herewith for the information of Your Excellency, the copy of a note which I addressed on the 10th Instant to the American Secretary of State, on the subject of the murder of the Kickapoo Indian, and the intemperate Proclamation of Governor Cass, mentioned in your No. 32.

I have received one letter from Mr. Monroe, and have made a second application to him concerning the seizure of the Dock Yard Schooner Julia and the conduct of the officers of the Customs at Sacketts Harbour upon that occasion. I have likewise in person called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the subject, and shall not fail to communicate to you, with a view to the information of the officer left in command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Lakes, whatever steps it may be the final determination of this Government to take in relation to it.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient hnmble Servant
ANTHONY ST. JNO BAKER

To His Excellency
Lt. Genl Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.

[C 674, p 9.]

SECRETARY FOSTER TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*Military Posts.*)

QUEBEC
Jany 20th 1816

SIR

Adverting to the subject of my letter of the 1st Instant, I have received the commands of Lt General Sir Gordon Drummond to inform you, that as the purpose for which it was his intention to have effected the purchase of Drummond Island, cannot from the nature of the Instructions, contained in the extract of the Despatch from Earl Bathurst be now carried into effect, he desires you will suspend every means with regard to that purchase, until you receive from his Excellency the decision of His Majestys Government thereon

I have &c.
C. Foster
(Signed) Mily Secy

To
Lt Colonel McDonall.

[C 515, p 63.]

SECRETARY FOSTER TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

(Military Posts.)

Quebec
27th Jany 1816

Sir

Adverting to my Communication of the 13th Ulto relative to the purchase by Lt. Colonel McDonall of all rights which the Indian Tribes might possess in the Territory of Drummond Island.—I have received the Commands of Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond to transmit you the enclosed extract of a letter from Earl Bathurst; and to request that you will be pleased, in consequence of what is therein contained, to direct Lt. Colonel McDonall that he is not to proceed in the intended purchase of Drummond Island—nor is it necessary for him to assemble the Chiefs and warriors for that purpose, as was contemplated by Lt. Colonel McDonall, it being His Excellency's desire, that all measures with regard to the intended purchase should for the present be suspended and until the Sentiments of His Majestys Government shall have been more fully declared and the boundary line permanently fixed by the Commissioner as appointed for that purpose.—

I have &c &c
(Signed) C. Foster
M. S.

To
Major General
DeWatteville.
Kingston.

[C 515, p 73.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

KINGSTON
5 February 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Letter of the 27th Inst. and in reply beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond that I have lost no time in communicating his Instructions to Lieut Col. McDonall to suspend all measures respecting the intended purchase of the Indians Rights in Drummond Island

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
L. DEWATTEVILLE
M. Gen. Comg.

To
Major Foster
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 260, p 66.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND
8th Feby 1816

My dear Sir,

In my last I omitted to state that another Magistrate (exclusive of myself) was absolutely necessary here. His Excellency formerly nominated Lewis Davis & Lewis Crawford Justices but as they have left the Country I will thank you to represent the same to His Excellency and to recommend Mr Charles Ermatinger for the Situation. Should His Excellency condescend to make the appointment I would be glad to have the [*illegible*] sent up by the return of the Courier to swear him in.

I was astonished to day to learn that Lt. Col. McDonall had received an Order from the Commander of the Forces authorizing him to order the Commissariat to pay the Indian Dept. here. I will take it as a particular favour if you would have the goodness to let me know by the return of the Couriers if Lt. Col. McDonall has received an order, not to interfere with the Indian Department. I should be happy to have a copy of such orders as have been issued by you since 1812, I mean such as respects the Indian Department, and any late order which you have been pleased to issue since Peace took place.

I was told by Livingston who was the Bearer of Lord Selkirk's dispatches as well as some public ones, that Lt. Col. McKay had been appointed Supt for Amherstburg, vice Caldwell dismissed, but His Excellency Gov. Gore had sent him back from York. I should be extremely happy to be informed of the circumstance, should it be correct that Sir G. Drummond had appointed him Supt for that place as well as Depy. Supt for this, it will astonish me, for that would be heaping situations upon situations, upon a man that can well do without them, whilst *old deserving* servants of Government cannot attain the deserts of their merits. I was surprised and disappointed on the arrival of this express to find that there was not a single Letter for me from any of my Friends of York, Queenston or Sandwich—The Commanding Officer has thought fit after some consideration to send one of the Interpreters named St. Germain wh Ld Selkirk's Letters to the Governor of Moose Fort. An Express man from the River Rouge Hudsons Bay Territory accompanies Livingston. this Express man is the Bearer of some Dispatches from Mr. Colin Robinson to the Earl—from the man's account it appears that the Colony is again in a fair way to being reestablished to the great annoyance of the N. West Co. Mrs Askin joins in best respects

& am
My dear Sir
wh great Respect
JOHN ASKIN

To
Hon. Wm. Claus
&c. &c. &c.
York

[M. G. 11, p 164.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

DRUMMOMD'S ISD. 13 FEBY.

Sir

Enclosed are the Monthly Statements which you require shewing the disbursements at this Post, since its first establishment to the 31st ult.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obed^{t} servant
RT. McDONALD Lt. Col:
Comd.

The Millitary Secty

[C 515. p 62.]

CHAPLAIN POLLARD TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(Chaplaincies)

1816
SANDWICH FEBRY 16th

Sir

On my receiving the Bishop's order (in my last) to return to my cure at Sandwich I wrote you from Earnest Town requesting that you would have the goodness to pay my dutyfull respects to His Excellency General Drummond, expressing a hope that his Excellency would re-appoint me Chaplain to the Garrison of Amherstburg & Sandwich as the General orders of 1810 & of Dec^{r} 12th 1812, were lost with General Proctor. the Reg^{t} now in Garrison, do not know me as Chaplain. My offer is to do duty at Amherstburg the 1st Sunday in every month, and to attend the Garrison on all extraordinary occasions. the Troops at Sandwich (two Companies) will have divine Service every Sunday.—The Secretary of State having thought proper to reduce the Salry 25£ p. ann to 12£ Subal^{n} allowance & rations I shall be content to do the duty of both Garrisons for that sum. I have done the duty since 1802, & it is somewhat hard I should lose my situation seeing how much I have suffered by the way. I have the honor to be

Your most obedt Servt
Rich^{d} Pollard
Rector of
Sandwich & Actg Chaplain to
the Troops of the right Division.

Lieut. Col Foster
Mily Secy
to the Commander in
Chief.

[C 64, p 96.]

FROM CAPT. PAYNE—UNADDRESSED.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
24th Feby. 1816

DEAR SIR

When you brought me your Bill at York, for stores required for the service at Penetangushine: I had sent the accounts for that service to M. Genl. Stovin for his approval: and I did not then transmit yours, as I had not received the whole of the articles from you—and as you did not send them to York, previous to my departure: I left your acct. with Lt. Garret Rl. Engers, desiring him to present It to *Maj. Gl. Sir George Murray:* (then expected there) for his approval: desiring Lt. Gosset at the same time, to receive such Stores as I had not received from you, previous to giving you your account——

I have heard nothing relative to your Stores from Lt. Gosset: though he wrote me concerning our own Stores, and imagine, that he has either forgotten the circumstance, or that the Stores due from you were not notified to him upon delivery—He is now in England: and all that can be done is, for you to enquire into the circumstance of the Engs at York: who may yet have your accounts—

I have caused the Bill you just sent me to be made out agreeably to you: and now enclose it certified, and which you can transmit, with a certificate of your own, through the Commissary at York, Comg office in Upper Canada.—

Believe me &c
Sir
Yours Yery truly
W. R. PAYNE

P. S. This letter will also explain to the Genl. Comg the nature of the case.—

[C 394, p 78.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMONDS ISD 25 Feby 1816

SIR

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency as signified in your letter of the 4th of Jany, I have taken the requisite steps for stopping the proposed works, and reducing the expenditure of the Engineer Deptr. as far as it can possibly be effected at the present moment.

We have now at this post, thirty-two hired civilians in the employ of Govt whom we found it absolutely necessary to engage for six months (the contract regularly drawn up by a notary) as they, positively refused to work from day to day, liable to be suddenly discharged at a time when no other employment could be obtained, when they and their families must starve, I the more readily acceded to this mode, as it placed them under due restraint, and a great saving in their terms of hire was effected thereby, artificers receiving only 5s a day—axemen & Labourers from 2s to 3s 9p. Mr. Crookshank informs me they cannot be had at York for twice the sum. This engagement *ceases on the 2d of May.* If discharged now (even if in our power) they would have no possible means of subsistence. In the meantime we can very usefully employ them in the completion of several necessary matters which will leave the garrison in a very comfortable state, until the decision of the Commissioners be known.

Our magazine being still at St. Josephs, & least our apparent evacuation of that Post might suggest a claim thereto, on the part of the Americans (which is *possible* tho' scarcely possible that it will be listened to, either as respects that Island *or this,*) I shall have it occupied by a subalterns Detacht. on the first opening of the navigation, a sargt and 6 men are there at present.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your most obedt
RT McDONALL Lt Col.
Comg—

The Military Secty

[C 515, p 63.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLD 25 FEBY, 1816

Sir

It is with great regret that I have to state, for the information of His Excellency the Comr of the Forces, that from the hurry & unavoidable confusion attending the evacuation of Michilimc with the inadequate means we possessed, a Box of Papers appears to be missing, containing the whole of the General Orders, official Letters & local instructions for the Post of St. Josephs from its establishment to the year 1813. Till lately I entertained the hope that it might be found in the Commissariat stores at St. Josephs & a thorough search has been made, as soon as we could communicate with it across the Ice, but without success.

Having myself packed up these papers, I cannot doubt that they were forwarded, what adds to my chagrin on the occasion, is, that in addition to the instructions for the Indian Department, it also contained some Blank Parchment Commissions (for Indian Chiefs) signed by Sir Geo. Prevost & the Milty Secty, & which if not recovered might be made improper use of. The remaining papers were of long standing, & mostly obsolete' still I do not entirely despair of their being found.

Agreeable to your instructions, I forwarded Lord Selkirks Dispatch by Interpreter St. Germain, he being the only fit person at this post capable of undertaking the journey, or acquainted with the route

I have the honor to be
Sir &c &c
Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Com^s

The Mil: Secty

[C 515, p 66.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians*)

Drummond Island
25th Feb. 1816

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th of October with its enclosures relative to the case of Capt Livingston & the claims preferred by Capt Dease & Captain Graham. late of the Indian Department.

I regret much that I have been so unfortunate as to place Sir Gordon Drummond in an unpleasant & awkward situation with regard to the former person, but I trust that when His Excellency reconsidered all the circumstances of the case, it will appear that I laboured under my own share of Embarrassment respecting him, and that Scarcely any other alternative was left me, than the one I adopted.

You conveyed to me His Excellencys Authority for the reduction of the Indian Department to the Peace Establishment, and directing me to transmit my proposed list thereof, for his approbation. Had Captain Livingstons name been included he must, during the absence of L^t Col McKay, have been at the head of the Department and from my own knowledge of him, he is, without exception, the last person in the Canadas whom I could have conscientiously recommended, either as to capacity for the situation, popularity among the Indians, (none)—former habits, (a kind of smuggler between St Joseph and Mackina) or fit to have any kind of control over the valuable Public property at times in the Indian Store. Such an appointment would have been a direlection of public duty for which I could not have answered. *besides excluding a man, every way qualified—every way deserving.*

On the other hand, leaving principal and Character out of the question, Capt Livingston was actually employed during the war, and had services to plead, which would scarcely have justified me in consigning him to reduction, without submitting the case, in all its bearings, to the consideration and decision of His Excellency, conceiving that if his services were deemed worthy of remuneration, he might be stationed where there was little responsibility, and where the strong objections which I have urged would not apply.

Under these circumstances, I do not think I would have done my duty in proposing such a person, as the Senior Captain of the Indian Department at this Post. Doubtless many a one in the late war MAY have rendered the State good service, whose characters would prove an effectual Bar to their being made guardians of the Public property.

This memorial (in which his services are so highly blazoned) I consider in many parts apochryphal. I totally deny the credit he claims, on our expedition to Mackina; *I* had repeated cause to find fault. As for his piloting the boats to the attack of the Enemys Schooners: every body knew their precise station. or for his various journeys he was *ever solliciting.* I was incessantly teased by this man, with *requisitions, applications* for *promotion,* & to go with despatches, when our Indian Messengers would have done as well. It is absurd to suppose that on being sent on duty to Detroit with Prisoners of War by Capt. Roberts, that he himself should have been made a prisoner of war, & particularly after having saved the lives of the Americans who were under his charge,* from the fury of the Indians.

It was an odd way of shewing their gratitude. My edition of the story is, that a Trader at Detroit had advanced him goods to the amount of £2000, without receiving a sixpence, & on his arrival with the Prisoners, threw him in jail for the debt. Other matters *still more strange* are stated of him about this period which I shall not mention, being ignorant of their truth, or falsehood.

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* See his memorial.

Col. McKays patronage of him is to be attributed to the large share of the milk of human kindness which he possesses, rendering him not always a match for very artful men. He himself stated to me when last here, a trick played him by Mr. L. (at Young St) which he allowed to pass, *rather than disgrace the Department*, as he said Dr. Mitchell complained of his leaving Mackina without paying him, tho' he the day before signed his memorial! Mr. Crawford also, on the same subject, & his mates (Mr. L.) for different sums were advertised on the church door, & sold by auction for a mere trifle, as Good for nothing—

I mention not these matters to detract from the merit of any real service which he may have performed, but to justify myself in declining to recommend him to His Excellency as fit to direct the concerns of the Indian Department at this Post, the store thereof, containing property at times from ten to twenty thousand pounds, But as he had plausable services to urge, & wounds to shew..I did not therefore wish to *take upon myself* his reduction (tho' apparently authorized to do so in one of your letters) in case His Exy might deem him deserving of *any* employment or recompence in consequence.

Not being included *in any of the Lists for the peace Establishment* of the Indian Department, I could not, when lately here, recognize him as an officer thereof, or comply with his usual requisitions after much evasion, he at length stated his being employed by the Hudsons Bay Compy, & not as an officer of Govt—

From all the circumstances, I certainly think that *a years pay on account of wounds* Mr Livingston is entitled to—Also pay and Lodging money from 25 of July to the 9th Sept the day when his name no appearing in His Excys List for the Peace Establishment of Lake Huron his appointment *appears* virtually to have ceased. Also Bat and Forage money for the fall periods viz—

As Lieut	200	days.	1814
As Capt	165	do	1814
As do	200	......	1815
As do	165	......	1815

The payment of these allowances appears to satisfy every just claim which he can have upon Govt.

It is difficult to say what such a man as Mr Livingston might determine upon, but as regards the Indians, it is of no manner of consequence, not considering him as possessing the slightest influence among them—

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your most obedient Sert
Rt McDonall Lt. Col
Com^{g}.

Major Foster

[C 260, p 125.]

LIEUT. COL. NICOLLS TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Quebec 2nd March
1816

Sir

According to the desire of His Excellency the Lieut General Commanding, I transmit for his Information, Copies of a letter from Lt Victor dated 16th Jany—reporting what was carrying on at Amherstburg: and of Progress Reports by Capt Payne dated 27th October 1815 & 13th January 1816 with a plan explanatory of what was doing at the time at Drummond's Island.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
G. Nicolls
Lt Col. R. G Eng

Major Foster
Military Secretary
&c.

[C 394, p 6.]

LIEUT. COL JAMES TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Copy

UPPER CANADA
SANDWICH 2d March 1816

SIR,

I do myself the honor to report for the information of His Excellency The Commander of the Forces a circumstance which I am sure Government is by no means acquainted with.

Twenty or more men, some of whom are named on the margin, deserted from this side the River and have been enlisted into the American Service at Detroit, and are now doing duty as Soldiers MANY Deserters from the American Service were desirous of entering into British Pay however I was confident, that to disobey orders by encouraging Desertion, would meet the highest disapprobation of The Commander of the Forces, and although upwards of Three Hundred American Deserters have passed through this District yet not one of them has been taken into the British Service, on the contrary and in order to give as little cause of representation as possible to the American Executive, I have given orders that no Deserter should remain more than Twelve hours after Landing without proceeding from this part of the Country, which order was most particularly obeyed.—

Names of Deserters from the 37th British Regiment who are now serving in the United States artillery several others from the British Royal artillery and Sappers and Miners also entered besides others from the 37th Regiment.
Mahony,
Stephens
Stuart
" Dinman
" Flint
" Mahon
" Stark
" Kinehay
" Murphy
" Falway
" Fitzgerald
and
" Roberts.

I have &c
(Signed) REGINALD JAMES
Lt Colonel
Commg. W. Dist.

Lieut. Col. Harvey
Depy Adjt General
&. &. &.

[C 674, p 25.]

TO CAPTAIN OWEN.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

Extracts of a Letter from Captain Bauchier to Captain Owen, dated Grand River 2nd March 1816.

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"I have also received a letter from Major Montgomery Asst. Quarter "Master General asking my opinion as to the best way of conveyance "of Stores from Lake Ontario to this Lake, as I understand he is "coming up I shall have an opportunity of answering him in person. "If a road can be made from Burlington to Warren Nellis' (which "there is though not in good repair) and thence along the Bank of the "river to where it is navigable it will be far preferable to the com-"munication by way of the Chippawa, saving a distance of 30 miles, "and not having to pass the Frontier."

"I have not seen the road to Burlington but if a road can be made "over a swamp, like the Black Swamp from Fort George to the 12 "mile Creek—as good a road may be made from Burlington to Nellis' "—Major Montgomery conceives that if the Enemy are strong enough to "prevent the communication up the Chippawa, they would be able to "cut off the communication to the Grand River from Burlington—how-"ever I do not agree with him, for when the Enemy held all the "Frontiers, they never chose to trust themselves any distance up the "Chippawa, therefore a communication would have been perfectly "secure in the line mentioned.

A true Extract
W. F. W. Owen
Senr Captain
Commanding on the
Lakes of Canada

[C 737, p 88.]

LEUIT. COL. NICOLLS TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Ordnance and Engineer*)

Rl Engr Office
QUEBEC 4th MARCH
1816

Sir

In a letter from Capt Payne of 12th January, after recommending a Clerk of the works &c for Drummond Island, which have become unnecessary in consequence of the orders, sent to Him in January, He observes, Mr. Johnson's services as Superintending the Canadians can also then be dispensed with But your order to that effect will be necessary as I have neither the power of engaging or discharging any Civilians from the Department here, without Lt Col. McDonall's approbation.

I have to request you will lay this before His Excellency the Lieut. Genl Commanding; I think nothing can more strongly point out the necessity of particular Instructions relative to this Post as requested in my letter of the 7th february: if Lt Col. McDonall is to conduct the business of the Engineer Department a Master Carpenter will be sufficient at Drummonds Island, or indeed it would be more proper not to call it the Engineer Department but to give it some more appropriate title, and take it out of the hands of the officers of Engineers altogether.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
Humble Servant
G. Nicolls
Lieut Col Com Rl Engers

Major Foster
Military Secretary— —
&c — —

[C 394, p 25.]

MR. TREW TO MR. ROBERTSON.

(*Commissariat*)

Storekeeper Generals Office
Drummond Island
7th of March 1816

Sir

With reference to your letter No 63, I have the honor to transmit you the following replies in answer to the questions therein contained—

In the Spring Sugar made from the Maple Tree, and in the Autumn, Potatoes and Indian Corn — —

Also Indian Pipes and War Clubs. as tokens of amity, and sometimes Beaver Robes, and Valuable Skins.

I was present at an Indian Council last year when a very valuable Beaver Robe was presented by a Chippawa Chief, from Lake Superior and a Gift, to his Great Father.—

The Indian Department has been in the habit of receiving them; but on the arrival of Major Howard at this Post, orders were given by him for the Potatoes and Indian Corn to be delivered into the Custody of the Commissariat. There were no other articles excepting a few Pipes presented after his arrival.

I believe it was the practice of the Indian Department, to forward the Sugar to Fort George and Amherstburg, to be there sold for the benefit of the Public, and the Pipes, Robes, &c to the Deputy Superintendent General, to be by him forwarded to the Superintendent General— —

The Indian Corn that was delivered to the Commissariat, was sold by Auction, for the benefit of the public, by order of Major Howard, and the Potatoes divided amongst the Company of the 70th Regiment but I am not able to state what became of the Beaver Robe.

The person who presented the Robe received valuable presents from the Indian Store in return— —

I have &c.
[Signed] THOS. TREW — —
S. G. D ——

True Copy
W.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON ESQ
Dy Storekr General
Quebec —

[C 123, p 254.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(Military Posts.)

DRUMMONDS ISLD 8th March
1816

Private.

MY DEAR FOSTER

I trust, from the nature of the enclosed Report, you will see that it is confidential, & that His Excellency will appreciate the difficulty of acting in such cases, & with such men, when the distance too, is such as to render any reference impossible. I have ever been desirous to take nothing upon myself, but what I was fully conscious the good of the service required.

In pursuance of Your Circular of the 15th Novr. I yesterday in orders, gave up to Capt. Anderson every vestage of my authority over the Indian Department, nothing loth. It is certainly much better that it should at once be either Civil or Military, for a linsey-woolsey piece of patchwork consisting of both, will not answer. The commanding officer, for instance at St. Josephs used to be regarded at all Indian business or Council, into a *mute* or understrapper to the Clerk and storekeeper of the Indian Department, and this very Gent," a great stickler too for Civil Rights now thinks you have been *too Civil* in your order of the 25th Novm & still requires my authority for issues of presents—my name to pay lists, & hesitates to believe whether Captain Anderson can take this upon him. I of course, in strict conformity thereto, decline any longer interfering therewith, *in any respect*, it is with no small pleasure that I look to the speedy prospect of emancipation from a country with which I am so much disgusted.

By the time this reaches Quebec I suppose His Excellency will have been relieved, in which case, it will be perhaps proper to lay the enclosed Letter from Mr. Johnson before Sir Gordon's successor previous to its following him to England; Mr. Johnson is really to be pitied, & I should be very glad if you or Harvey, could in any way support him in what he sollicits.

I have forwarded Returns for Command money from 25 Octr last, but none from the period previously due (viz 25 December 1814 & 24 Octr 1815) because I was not *sure* of what was allowed, I think you stated 10s—Pursuant to authority a Board of officers have fixed the rate of Forage due me while at Mackina at 6s p day & the Commissary has paid the same, Indian Corn was then from 6 to 12 dollars a bushell, therefore rather under, than over the mark.

Mr. Pothiers claim for stores at Mackina & Mr. Dicksons for Bat & Forage (perhaps since paid) I think finishes all that can be made against Govt during the period of my command. Tell Jervoin, I am greatly obliged to him for the English Papers.

Believe me, My Dear Foster,
Very truly Yours
Rt. McDonall

[C 515, p 71.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMONDS ISD 10 Mar: 1816

SIR

I before had the honor to report, that the House which I now occupy is my own, but put up with considerable assistance from the Engineer Department.

As I am soon to be relieved, & the House will be required by my successor Lt. Col. Maule, it would be desirable for Govt to decide with regard as to the assistance given by the Engineer Dept. being allowed, & the House wholly mine, or its being made a Government Quarters, & the sum it cost me (about £80) repaid, as it is quite immaterial to me, which mode is adopted.

You will oblige me if this matter is settled by you, with Col. Maule, previous to his embarkation for this Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your most obedt servant
RT. MCDONALL Lt. Col.
Comg

The Military Secretary

[C 515, p 74.]

FORT ADJUTANT FITZGERALD TO SECRETARY GIBSON.

(*Military Posts.*)

YORK
12th March 1816

SIR

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit vouchers for the Pay of the Acting Town Serjeant at this Post for the period from 25th December 1815 to 24th February 1816 inclusive for the approval of Major General Dewatteville.—

Major Foster Military Secretary to His Excellency Lt. General Sir Gordon Drummond has informed me that warrants will be issued for the Pay of the Senior Serjeant at this Post from the 25th June to 24th December last the period to which the last returns were given in.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Sesvant
D. Fitzgerald
Eni Fort Adjutant

William Gibson Esq
Actg Milty Secy
Kingston

[C 515, p 96.]

EARL BATHURST TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

(*Relations with United States*)

Downing Street
March 13th 1816

Sir

Appearing by a Communication which I have received from Lieut. Governor Gore that a Correspondence has lately taken place between one of the officers Commanding a Military Post in the vicinity of Amherstburg and the neighboring Civil Authorities of the United States on the subject of a murdered Indian, I deem it necessary in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar correspondence, and the inconvenience which such communications cannot fail to produce, to instruct you to warn all officers placed in similar situations from entering into any political Correspondence whatever with either the Civil or Military Authorities of the United States, without having previously submitted the necessity of such Correspondence to your Consideration and decision.

I am also to desire that in case of any Circumstance, or any act on the part of the American Authorities, requiring explanation you will Communicate it without delay to His Majestys Minister at Washington by whom all transactions of this nature can be both more Conveniently and more usefully discussed with the Government of the United States, than by any Correspondence between yourself or the officers under your Command and the subordinate officers of the American Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt & humble servt
BATHURST

The Officer
Administering the Government of Canada

[C 674, p 25.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

KINGSTON 15 March 1816

SIR

With reference to your Letter of the 6th Instant I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond that the instructions contained in the Letter of the 27th October were forwarded from this place to the officers commanding the different Posts in this District on the 5th November following and that Duplicates of the same were also sent to Amherstburgh and Drummond Island;—I shall immediately write to the Officer commanding at Fort George to be informed if Major de Haren transferred this Letter to Lieut Colonel Macdonell on his giving over the command to him or previous to the 5th January—

Lt Col. Battersby—York
— James—Amberstbg
— McDonall
Drummond Isld
Major de Haren
Ft George
— DeBersy
Ft Wellington

The Instructions of the 4th Novemr with copies of the Commissary General's Memorandum went from this place the 15th of the same month to all the posts and His Excellencys Commands conveyed to me by your Letter of the 5th of March were likewise transmitted to them by the succeeding Post after the receipt.

I beg leave to add that I believe in no instance has an opportunity been suffered to pass in communicating the orders on various points of service to the different stations and I have no reason to think that at any of them they have not been received, where a doubt has existed, I lost no time in forwarding Duplicates.

I shall in compliance with the Lieut General's desire call upon the several officers to acknowledge the receipt of these Letters.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
L. de Watteville
M. Genl. Comg.

To Major Foster
Military Secretary
&c &c &c
Quebec

[C 103, p 20.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY GIBSON.

Drummond Island
24 March 1816

Sir

In pursuance of your Letter of the 4th December received here this day enclosing a copy of an Extract of a Letter from Major Foster announcing the Indian Department to be wholly under the control of the Civil Govt (and which had before been transmitted to me by Lieut Colonel Battersby) I beg leave to state for the information of the Major General Commanding that I have in conformity thereto, transferred my authority over the same, *wholly* and in *every respect* to Captn Anderson the Senior officer of the said Department at this Post.

I have &c
(Signed) R. McDonall
Lt Col Comg

Willm Gibson Esqr

[C 103, p 28.]

TO SECRETARY FOSTER—WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

(*Indians*)

For Military Secretarys office

DRUMMOND ISLAND.
24th March 1816

MY DEAR FOSTER.

With regard to Major Howards queries by your directions, respecting the mode of liquidating the debt of three thousand pounds incurred by my order at Mackinac, for the purchase of Indian presents, I have to State that one half, thereof, was returned to the merchant (Mr. Rocheblave) in articles precisely similar, according to agreement, and the remaining sum (℔1500, or thereabouts) paid to him thro' assistant Dy. Commissary General Monk, in the Same manner as every public disbursement at that post. I enclose copies of the Invoices elucidating the transaction, the originals of which have been transmitted to the Commissary General—

The times and circumstances considered no one act of my administration do I look back upon, with more complacency than this, as being equally dictated by justice, and good policy, and I am very desirous that His Excellency should be at least convinced, that it was not improper, especially as from the very nature of my command, *a strict* adherence to the old instructions of the Indian Department was impossible, besides being not at all calculated for a time of war and difficulty, greatly altered too. With regard to myself, by my appointment as Superintendent, *and the powers given to me*, that in cases of importance, and where a reference could not be made, "*much was left to my discretion.*"

The Indian Store at Mackina, *was empty* when these purchases were made, at a time too, when there was a NECESSITY to conciliate them with presents, being in the highest degree, agitated and discontented at the peace, and when in public Council, they had (the Winnebagoes particularly) the hardihood to tell me, that they would not allow the Island to be given up to the Americans—

Major Foster—

[C 260, p 164.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Indians*)

American! Goods, to the amount of at least ℔ 15,000, had been annually sent to the Tribes on the Mississippi, and the assurances of Government *repeatedly given* for a Similar Supply. They had bravely stood by us, and I was conscious, that the time I chose to despatch Captain Anderson with goods, to only the amount of ℔300, was the last and only opportunity which would present itself, to save them from famine and starvation at that period too, the political horizon looked black enough: Bonaparte had returned, and if successful, an early re-newal of the War with the United States, was *at least* probable, the above presents, therefore, by Captain Andersons judicious distribution thereof, *secured* to us *in that event*, the zealous assistance, and co-operation of all the Western Indians, and yet was so managed, as rather to express any war-like ebullition than otherwise.—

These were the motives that influenced my conduct such a necessity for a similar purchase cannot again exist, especially as I have had the good fortune to get entirely rid of the Indian Department.

I have considered the above explanation necessary, being ambitious of His Excellency's entire approbation of my conduct, and confident that he will make the due allowances for my being often compelled to decide for myself on many important points, where it was impossible to receive instructions—

Believe me to be
Yours very truly
(Signed) Rt. McDonall

True Copy
Military Secretary.

[C 260, p 174.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

Drummond Island
24th March 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Duplicate Dispatch of the 5th Ulto and beg leave to re-state that the intended purchase of this Island shall be postponed accordingly—

By my last dispatch, I had occasion to state that the Civilians in the employ of the Engineer departments having been engaged 'til the 2d May, will continue occupied 'til that period chiefly in constructing a wharf a work actually necessary at this Post, in order to prevent that damage to the Provisions and Stores which so frequently occurred last summer from the difficulty of their being landed.

As the fulfilling the engagement of Govt. with these men, could not be dispensed with, they have accordingly been employed upon a work of much public utility all others have been discontinued from the receipt of your order to that effect.

I have &c
(Signed) R. McDonall
Lt. Col. Comg

To M. Genl de Watteville
&c. &c. &c.

[C 103, p 29.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Drummonds Island
24th March 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd Ultimo this day His Excellencys injunction therein contained, as respects the discontinuing all public works, suspending the intended purchase of the Island, & in future abstaining from all interference, on any account, or in any respect, with the Indian Department at this Post, shall be most strictly complied with, & have already been acted upon, as more fully detailed thro' Major Genl. De Watteville—

I have the honor to be
Sir, your most obedient Sevt.
Rt McDonall Lt Col
Comg—

Major Foster—

[C 260, p 163.]

SURGEON MITCHELL TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

Copy.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
26 March 1816

SIR

The serious and inveterate aspect which the scurvy has assumed amongst the Troops the rapid and alarming progress which it is making and threatens to make together with our total want of fresh meat, vegetables, Lime Juice, or even Vinegar at this post renders it a matter of imperious necessity to procure from Mackinac for the use of the Hospital such articles as will serve to check the disorder.

I therefore strongly recommend the immediate purchase of some Potatoes, Sugar, and likewise Cider,—Wine is also indispensible for some cases of extreme debility but it can be purchased at this Post.

I have &c
(Signed) DAVID MITCHELL
Surgn to the Indn Dept.

To Lieut Colonel McDonall
Commanding
Drummond Island.

[C 103, p 52.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
26th March 1816

Sir

I am concerned to be under the necessity of stating that the Garrison at this Post is at present in rather a sickly state. The *Principal* disorder is the Scurvy also obstinate cases of Ague and Fever and as we are totally without Vegetables and also but poorly supplied with other requisites for arresting its progress I am apprehensive that the Sick List will increase rather than diminish.

The enclosed Letter to me from Dr. Mitchell Surgeon to the Indian Department at this Post and at present in charge of the Hospital, will further elucidate the subject—another Medical Officer is greatly wanted tho' I should not do Dr Mitchell justice did I omit to express how highly I am satisfied with his indefatigable exertions and attention to his duty.—

The Troops have been subsisting wholly on salt Provisions, much of the Pork too, from having lost its Pickle on the way up being of a most indifferent quality, and a great deal of it must be condemned, as only fit for the Indians—about Half of our Flour is in a similar state and we are entirely without Pease or Rice—The post also affords but few of those little luxuries which the soldier can so easily procure elsewhere in these respects it is hard upon the Garrison but especially upon that part of it, who were sent from Amherstburgh in a most deplorable state of debility from the Ague and Fever.

I strongly recommend the supplying this Post as soon as practicable with fresh Beef (Bullocks) from Amherstburg at Detroit which can be easily effected and at a cheaper rate than the Salt provisions that part of the Soldiers ration the Rice and Pease are also indispensible as also a proportion of the medical comforts required by Dr. Mitchell and enumerated as p. margin. In this emergency I have directed the Commissary to purchase some wine for the Sick and have also authorized him to issue in addition to the Ration and 'til further orders three pints of bruised Indian corn p. man p week to make Soup of with their Pork; these measures I hope will meet with your approbation.—

Wine, Sago
Rice, Barley
Oatmeal
Vinegar
C. Acid
Pease & Rice } Rations

It will be obviously necessary from what has been stated that the Pork and Flour about to be forwarded to this Post should be of an unexceptionable quality, as nothing but necessity compels me to issue to the Troops the very indifferent Bread which they now receive.

I have &c
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt Col. Comg.

To Major Genl. de Watteville
&c. &c. &c

[C 103, p 30.]

REQUISITION.

March 26

Copy

List of Articles of clothing required for the use of His Majestys Troops stationed at the Post of Drummond Island and which the Quarter Masters of Regiments have not the Means of supplying and must therefore be furnished by the Commissariat and be paid for by the Troops at the established rates. vizt.

Grey Trowsers (large size)	pairs	Three hundred
Shoes	“	Four hundred
Shirts (Flannel)	No.	Three hundred
Shirts (Linen)	“	One hundred

Drummond Island 26th March 1816.

Approved, and the Commissary General will give directions to have the above articles furnished and transported to that Post with the least possible delay.

Certified
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt Col Commanding

By His Excellency's Command

(Signed) C. Foster
Mily Secy.

[C 103, p 33.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

Kingston 18th April 1816

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you for the consideration of Lieut General Sir Gordon Drummond a copy of a Letter from Lieut Colonel James being in reply to your Letter of the 3d March with His Excellency's Instructions to stop all unauthorized expences at Drummond Island and Amherstburg to prevent the Issue of money without previous authority by the officers commandg Posts; and which was communicated to him by me on the 8th of same month by transmitting Extracts in Circular Letters to officers Comg. Posts & officers Comg. Amherstburg & Drummond Island.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
L. de Watteville
M. General Comg

To Major Foster
Military Secretary
&c &c &c
Quebec

[C 103, p 25.]

SURGEON MITCHELL TO LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

(*Medical.*)

Drummond Island
May 4th 1816

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the sick at this post and I'm extremely sorry to add that I see little prospect of a diminution taking place on the contrary there is every reason to apprehend a considerable increase—My reasons for supposing that such an event may happen an The Sickly State in which the last Detachment of the 37th arrived here.

The Troops living entirely on Salt Meat & very indifferent Bread was since their arrival without the smallest supply of fresh Meat or vegetables. Their getting very late into Barracks and lying on the floor for some time afterwards. I likewise enclose an additional requisition for medicines stores &c and I beg leave to recommend the absolute necessity of a considerable supply of stores particularly wine & Citric Acid and above all things Fresh animal and vegetable food for without the two latter articles medicine will produce little or no effect in combating the fatal disease which now rages at this Post viz Scurvey which now prevails to an alarming extent.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Dr. Mitchell Surgeon to
the Indn Dept Lake Huron

Lieut Col McDonall
Commer Drummond Island

[C 291. p 137.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

(*Medical.*)

Drummonds Island
4th May 1816

Sir

The prediction contained in my last, with regard to the State of the Sick at this post, has since been verified. The number of Scorbatic cases have increased to an alarming degree, are daily increasing, without any prospect of their being diminished. We have lost six men within the last Month, and Doctor Mitchell is of opinion that every soldier of the Garrison is more or less tainted with this inveterate Malady, which can only be cured by vegetables & fresh meat, both of which we are entirely without.—

I have tortured my brain, in endeavoring by every means it was in our power to apply, to stop the progress of this disease, by adding a proportion of Indian Corn to the ration. obtaining precarious supplies of Fish: causing the men to drink Spruce Tea, & I have directed the Commissary to purchase such wine, Vinegar &c, as the Surgeon deemed Indispensibly necessary—these Steps have doubtless been of great Service & trust will meet with your approbation.—

This Garrison is in consequence, exceedingly ineffective. Many of the men, previous to being sent here, were exhausted by ague & fever & are now from the Severe attacks of Scurvy, quite unservicable. Besides, the various laborious work incident to a new Post, require Strong healthy men. I therefore recommend that worn-out Soldiers of the above description, be as soon as possible removed from this Garrison.

I enclose a letter to me from Dr. Mitchell, & also a state of the sick under his charge, to whom he has paid the most unremitting attention—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.
Rt. McDonall Lt. Col
Comg

Major General De Watteville—

[C 291, p 135.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

Drummonds Island
4 May 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to enclese a memorial from the Officers of this Garrison to His Excellency the Commr of the Forces & have to request the favor that you would forward and recommend the same, being convinced from experience, that this remote Post has a peculiar claim to exemption from the late regulation, substituting an allowance in money for the former indulgence of Barrel Bulk.

The sum given as a compensation, is beyond all question entirely inadequate to the priviledge which they before possessed. But that is a secondary consideration, they are now liable to be deprived of many indispensible luxuries and even necessaries of life, and such as can be occasionally obtained here are charged 150 p. cent above the Montreal price. The hardship is augmented from the infant state as well as distance of this Establishment, we have been the whole winter almost entirely without Fresh Meat or Vegitables—the men in consequence are in a deplorable State from Scurvy and tho' the officers escaped its ravages, it is owing to the luxuries of wine, Tea, sugar and some potatoes which they have purchased here at an enormous price No Post in the Canadas possess the peculiar claim of this. Every other is amply provided with Fresh Meat & Vegitables, & *sure* of being supplied with every luxury, on these grounds I trust that His Excellency will be pleased to listen to the prayer of the enclosed memorial.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obt Sevt.
RT. MCDONALL Lt. Col.
Comg

Major General de Watteville—

[C 260, p 204.]

MEMORIAL.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISDAND
May 4th 1816

To His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B. Commander of the Forces &c—

The memorial in behalf of the officers composing the Garrison of Drummond Island.—

Sheweth

That the arrangement relative to granting a compensation in lieu of the Barrel Bulk allowance will subject this Garrison to considerable and unavoidable deprivations—

Memorialist begs leave to state that the sum which has been substituted is not only very far from being adequate to compensate for the advantage and convenience, which was derived from the former arrangement, but that no pecuniary allowance can be a recompence at this remote & isolated Post—In consequence of the exceeding distance, & from the want of a regular chain of communication; the officers of this Garrison have no means of procuring conveyance for the articles they may require from the Lower Province— —

Memorialist, therefore, humbly requests, that transport, thro' the medium of the Commissariat Department, may be permitted to the Garrison of Drummond Island—

Submitted, in behalf of the officers of the Garrison, by—

Geo. G. Cochrane
Major 37th Regt
Comg. Detachment

[C 260, p 207.]

SIR JOHN JOHNSON TO MR. CLAUS.

Montreal 12th May 1816

My dear Sir,

Lieutenant Colonel McKay going up, by the way of York, to his Post, now Drummond Island, in obedience to the orders he received from Governer Gore through you, last winter, afford me an opportunity of repeating to you, that no goods are on the way up, nor preparing for the upper Posts no Requisitions having yet come to hand from you, for the several Posts, as was formerly the case, when we were in Peaceable Possession of them all, that being now the case again, we look for the same Regular Requisitions for them, respectively, as formerly, particularly as my endeavors for the good of the Service, in fowarding them in Bulk, when we had no Requisitions, nor no Posts to make them up for, beyond York, was complained of, though the measure, I adopted, was approved of not only by the late Sir George Prevost, but afterwards by the Present Commander of the Forces, Sir Gordon Drummond.

You must therefore see the necessity of acting in that respect as formerly, for none but yourself and those acting under you, at the several Posts, can judge or form an opinion of what may be necessary for them with that Precission or Correctness that you & they must be equal to form.

The local knowledge you have of the Country & the number of the Nations that frequent the Posts—I should be very sorry any Inconvenience should arise from the delay that must take place from the want of those Requisitions, but from the very ample supply that was sent up last year, I hope none will arise.

McKay is surprised at receiving no further orders or Instructions from you this Spring in answer to two letters he wrote you. I wish you would inquire of Col. McDonall or Mr Askins, if any allowance was made to Mrs Mitchel in consideration of the services she was represented to have rendered the Government for which Sir George Prevost authorized me to make her an allowance from the store at Mackina & I believe wrote to the Commandant to do it, and to what amount it was, and be pleased to direct it to be given in future, & if any deficiency from casualties, order it to be made good. I am sorry you do not come down till you make your Western Tour, as I wish much to see the St Regis alarm settled on an Equitable footing & the little dirty Cunning of LeClure detected, he heaps up a Party Spirit between the two parties of the Village, by keeping one or two Chiefs at Cornwall when they should be at their former Village for which he was appointed contrary & in opposition to my Recommendation, but find him of more consequence where he is, contrary to his appointment which is for St Regis, and he is paid here, his last visit to York without orders or Permission, and saying he belonged to Upper Canada and contrary to one of the standing orders for the good Government of the Indian Department that no Person in it shall trade or be concerned in it, he openly carried on trade with the Indians and Whites—these Treasons & his having been appointed in opposition to my Recommendation of a young man of some Education, and understanding the Indian Language, which the other can scarcely make himself understood in, which I represented to General Drummond and said I would never employ him, as he was totally unqualified as an Interpreter, will oblige me to represent his conduct, in order to have him removed from the Department, he has also, I am informed, by that little art & Cunning he possesses got some of the Indians, he keeps round him to appoint him their Agent, to receive their Rents from the Tennants, settled on the Lands they claim, and he can neither read nor write, their Agent should be appointed by Government as was the case with the Coghnawagas—and must see to have their business properly and fairly managed.

I am sorry for the accident that confined you, but hope you are well enough to proceed on your journey and that we may see you here in the course of the next month.

With best wishes & regards to all your family,

I remain most faithfully
and truly your
affectionate Uncle
JOHN JOHNSON

The report here now is that General Wilson is to be your President, & Commander of the Forces & Governer Gore to return home.

The Hon. Col Claus
Dy. Supt. I. A.
York.

[M. G. 11, p 166.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

No. 2.

Extract from a Letter of Lieut Colonel McDonall commanding Drummond Island dated 1st June 1816.—

"I have the honor to state that the engagmt for six months of the Civilians employed in the Engineer Department at this Post ceased on the 24th ulto they were obtained at a much lower rate by being hired for that period, and at that time the stop since put to the works was not foreseen they were latterly employed in the construction of a Wharf for the want of which last Summer much damage was sustained in landing Provision Indian Presents &c I consider it the most beneficial work for the Public which has been performed at this place, and as according to the enclosed Estimate, £14.—will complete it, I strongly recommend its being authorized."

"As it was at first intended that the Fort and permanent Barracks would by this time have been commenced the present Barracks Hospital, Guard House &c. were considered as temporary and to be afterwards converted into Stores and Work Shops—but the suspension of the original Plan rendered it absolutely necessary for the Health of the Troops to incur some Expense in draining and carrying off the Stagnant water adjoining these buildings—The Expence of the Engineer Department (except a few trifling repairs still necessary) has acccordingly wholly ceased since the 24th ulto."

[C 103, p 53.]

MR. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY HALL.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary Generals Office
Quebec 1 June 1816

Sir,

It having been reported to me that the Troops in Garrison at Drummond Island are extremely sickly owing, as it is supposed, to the want of vegetables and fresh meat, I have directed a few live Cattle, with a small quantity of forage for their support to be sent from Amherstburg, and as it has not been practicable to adopt this measure earlier in the Season, and Vegetables could not be procured, I instructed Asst Commy Genl Laidley to have some Beef highly salted, and forwarded; which has been done, and I have no doubt will produce a good effect on the health of the Troops.

I trust His Excelly Major General Wilson will approve of the steps I have taken, and the expence necessarily incurred, and if so, that he will do me the honor to signify the same to me.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. H. Robinson
Comy Genl.

Lieut Hall
Military Secretary

[C 121, p 184.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

No. 1.

Extract of a Letter of Lieut. Col. McDonall commanding at Drummond Island dated 1st June 1816.—

"It gives me much pleasure to state for the information of Major General de Watteville that a considerable alteration for the better has lately taken place in the sick of this Garrison and I am in great hopes that the list will rapidly diminish, the whole of those belonging to the

Company of the 37th Regt which goes with Major Cochrane, will be able to embark.

"This favorable change has been greatly owing to some articles required by Dr. Mitchell from Michilimackinac for the use of the Hospital (as p requisition enclosed) and which I could not possibly refuse to sanction seeing the melancholy and deplorable state of the men—The exertion used in trying and procuring every attainable remedy has doubtless been the means of saving many Lives and is highly creditable to Dr. Mitchell, still we have lost five this month."—

Extract of a Letter of Lieut Colonel Mc Donall Commanding Drummond Island to Major General de Watteville date Drummond Isld. 17 June 1816.

"I am happy to state that Dr. Mitchell conceives the Scurvy to be nearly subdued and all the men in a rapid State of convalescence."

[C 103, p 50.]

MR. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY HALL.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 7 June 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date requesting for the information of His Excellency Major General Wilson, my sentiments, as founded on the practice of the service in this Country, on the claim of the officers quartered at Drummond's Island to be exempt from the operation of the General Order of 24th February last; also on the claim of the Officers of the Indian Department at Drummond's Island to be included in that arrangement though not particularized in the Schedule; and I have the honor to state that in my opinion all the Officers quartered at Drummond's Island should be allowed the Transport of their private baggage and comforts at the public expense, and that they should consequently be excluded from the pecuniary allowance granted by the late regulations in lieu of Barrel Bulk.

With respect to the Officers of the Indian Department they are now in my opinion entitled to the same indulgences as other Officers at that Post where they are serving according to their relative Rank.

I would therefore recommend that an explanatory General Order be published for this purpose, and to give more effect to the regulation it would perhaps be desirable to address a letter to the Senior Officer of the Navy at Kingston, requesting him to instruct the Officers of the Navy commanding the King's Vessels to receive and convey Officers Baggage across the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, upon the requisition of the Quarter Master General's Department.

In regard to the Enclosure No 3 I shall have the honor to report upon it as soon as I can peruse with attention the numerous papers contained in it.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
W. H. Robinson
Comy. Genl.

Lieut. Hall
Military Secretary.

[C 121, p 187.]

INSPECTOR WRIGHT TO SECRETARY HALL.

(*Medical.*)

Inspectors Office
Quebec 7th June 1816

Sir

On perusal of the enclosed letters from Lt Col. McDonall and Surgeon Mitchell representing a most unusual occurrence of Scurvey among the Troops at the Post of Drummond Island referred by His Excellency for my opinion;—I beg leave to submit that the whole of the present Department that are (in the opinion of the Surgeon) in the Slightest degree tainted with the disease, Should be immediately relieved and replaced by men in Sound Health — —

The occurrence of such a Disease Sea Scurvey on Land, is very unusual but the insular position of this Post established at a late period of the year and its remote situation from all intercourse during the winter with any place which might afford a Supply of fresh Animal or Vegitable food which would have ameliorated the Salt Meat diet upon which the Garrison entirely Subsisted, many of whom I understand had been sent there in a weak and enfeebled state of convalescence from previous intermittent fever; sufficiently point out the origin and Causes of the Disease, and being once known ought no longer to exist. The means I would recommend for its prevention hereafter are as follows—

1st That gardens should be made, for planting Potatoes, Cabbages, and Onions

That Fish which abound in Lake Huron should be issued to the Garrison two or three days in the week at least which I should apprehend a single line would amply supply, and that an occasional fresh Meat Ration might be issued by the Commissariat during the Winter once or twice a week in lieu of the Salt Rations.

The above with dry quarters for the men will I apprehend effectually prevent any thing like the occurrence of Scurvey in future.

I have the honor to be
Sir

J. Wright
Inspector of Hospitals

F. Hall Esquire
Military Secretary

[C 291, p 138.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

Copy

Department of State
June: 12: 1816

Sir,

On receipt of your letter of May 24th, stating that a number of deserters from the British Forces in Upper Canada, had been enlisted into the service of the United States, I communicated the information to the Secretary of War, who assured me, that such enlistmant, had it been made, was contrary to positive orders from the Department, issued shortly after the Peace—The Secretary of War has instructed Major General McComb Commander of the American Forces at Detroit, to cause enquiry to be made into the facts alleged and report the result. As soon as the report of the Major General is received, I shall have the honor of addressing you again on this Subject.

I have the honor
to be &c &c &c
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Right Honble
Charles Bagot
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 42.]

MR. BAGOT TO MAJ. GEN. WILSON.

(Relations with United States.)

WASHINGTON, June: 14: 1816

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency the copy of a note, which I have received from the Secretary of the Department of State, in reply to a representation which in consequence of Sir Gordon Drummond's letter to Mr Baker of the 10th of April enclosing one from Lieut. Col. James, I had made to him upon the subject of enlistment of British Deserters into the Army of the United States serving on the Detroit Frontier ——

From this letter, as well as from what passed verbally between Mr. Monroe and myself on this subject, I have reasons to hope that effectual means will be taken by the American Government to prevent the recurrence of this unjustifiable practice.

As soon as I learn from Mr Monroe the result of the enquiry which General McComb has been instructed to make into the facts stated in Col. James's Letter to Sir Gordon Drummond, I shall not fail to transmit the report to your Excellency.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
Humble Servant
CHARLES BAGOT.

His Excellency
Major General Wilson
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 44.]

FROM CAPT. BEAUMGARDT—UNADDRESSED.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

Prince Regent Kingston
U. C. 14th June 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencys request communicated thro' the Military Secretary, that the baggage and other articles of the officers Quarters at Drummond Island be rescued and conveyed across Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron and beg to acquaint your Excellency that the Captains Commanding His Majestys Vessels in the respective Lakes in Canada are in possession of orders to that effect:—they are likewise in possession of orders to keep up a Communication with the Military Commandants within the limits of their respective stations to enable them to meet with readiness all Demands of his Majestys service.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's very
humble Servant
Capt of H. Majestys Ship
Prince Regent &
Senior Officer
W. Beaumgardt.

[C 738, p 7.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL.

No. 3.

Extract from a Letter of Lieut Colonel McDonall commanding Drummond Island to Major General de Watteville dated Drummond Island 17 June 1816

"Respecting that of the 23d Novr. (Major Foster's Letter) I beg leave to decline the Lot which His Excellency was pleased to sanction and with regard to the House I am happy to say that it is settled exactly according to my wish by becoming the property of Government on my receiving what it cost, (not exceeding £80.—) I paid Mr

Rocheblave £50—at Mackinac and have expended upon it upwards of £30.—I have received no Lodging Money since I have occupied it."

[C 103, p 55.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Isd
17th June 1816

Sir

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that from the sudden and unexpected reduction of this Garrison, together with daily expected influxes of Indians from neighborhood of Green Bay & the Mississippi, the totally open and defencless situation of this Post (now reduced to a weak Company) being also considered; the erection of a Block house surrounded with a stockade, becomes a measure of prudent precaution, which should be carried into execution with the least possible delay.

This is the more necessary from the unusual ferment and agitation at present prevailing among the generality of the Indian Tribes, arising from the Americans having intimated to them their intention of building various Forts in their Lands in the course of the summer, with their consent if they can obtain it, but *avowedly* by force if they cannot.

We are led to believe that the Tribes in general are highly indignant at the Idea; are decidedly opposed to the measure, & bent on resisting its execution, as contrary to the Treaty of Peace, utterly ruinous to themselves & families, by forever excluding them from the Supplies, both of the English Government & the English Trades, which they have long considered as of the first importance, & in fact, essential to their existence. The Chiefs of greatest talent and reflection, are deeply ruminating on the ultimate views of the American Govt in carrying into effect this scheme, so highly obnoxious, & cannot divest themselves of the suspicion that their complete subjugation, if not entire destruction will be the consequence of its accomplishment.—

It is said that sixty Canoes, containing upwards of three hundred Mississippi Indians will arrive at this Post in the course of to-day or tomorrow, but not soon enough to convey by this opportunity, their

Sentiments, but in this singularly critical situation in which they are placed, I am already aware, that their attention is most anxiously directed to assistance from this Post in the event of their being driven into a war. A party of Winnebagoes have already in Council here, expressed their general expectation—Of course not the least hope or encouragement could be given them in reply; I recommended to Captain Anderson (being myself expressly directed to interfere no longer in Indian affairs) to evade the question, & to state generally, that we had no instructions from their Great Father on the subject, & referring them to Lt Col. McKay—arrival—so soon expected.

The Chiefs saw from the nature of this reply the little prospect they had of assistance, & replied with a degree of haughty indignation that I never before witnessed, that they had been deceived & abandoned to their Enemies by the British Govt. that tho' the few who could come such a distance, had been well supplied with presents, yet that their wives & children & nation in General, were starving for want, notwithstanding the promises, *so often* reiterated during the War, that *the whole* should be amply provided, in short, that our promises & good faith had not been performed, & they broke up in high indignation discontent, what added to their surprise, was my total silence at this Council (in conformity to the new regulations) naturally expecting explanations from *their Father* who was the organ of all Communications to them during the War—I myself, not a little felt the embarrassment of the silence to which I was restricted, as it doubtless might have been imputed by them to a wrong motive, & I might have been able by conciliatory explanations, to have softened the asperity of their Language & in some measure Soothed their discontent—

I have considered it my duty to dwell the longer upon this Council, as I cannot but consider the sentiments delivered, as a specimen of those which are to follow—& if so—it places us at this Post in a most awkward situation. The Americans at Mackina, in a formidable attitude compared to ours, make use of every act, and the most insolent language to add to the discontents of the Indians, alternately threatening & cajoling them, & uniformly concluding with their boast of having driven their English Father from amongst them, & that shortly they would drive him to the other side of the Big Salt Lake:

Another source of embarrassment is, that highly dissatisfied as the Indians are, with the presents they receive here (as tho' ample for them, yet doing nothing for their respective families or nations) yet there is not a doubt that the extremely moderate supply of powder which they have received will be blazoned forth as supplying them with the means of war. To please either of the parties in this respect is utterly impossible and not to be expected.

The most violent measures continue to be carried on at Mackina. All the Furs which have yet arrived belonging to the British Traders have been seized, principally, as they alledge in their vindication, because the duties were not paid to the American Govt. on the different equipments going into the Indian Country, & which indeed could not be, as Mackina was then in our possession. It is now known that not an English Trader is ever again to be allowed in carrying on this Trade. I dread the Communication of this circumstance to the Indians—it will be considered as the greatest misfortune which has befallen them, & dispair may prompt them, as the only means of avoiding it, to try the effect of arms—

In this state of things, I deem it my indispensible duty to occupy the heights for the proposed Fort, with our smallest guns, giving them a temporary cover, which can be done at a small expence & which I trust will meet with His Excellencys approbation. The timber for the Block House recommended at the beginning of this letter–is already squared on the spot.

The uncertainty of the conveyance of Public Letters between Quebec, Kingston & this Post occasions the most serious inconvenience—About twenty of all descriptions, *commencing with yours* of the *15th September*, only reached me, by the Eagle American Schooner from Amherstburg on the 9th of this Month; Many of them required immediate attention. By the closing paragraph of *that Letter*, I just learned, that I was still expected to communicate with His Excellency the Lieut Genl Commanding, on all such matters relative to Indian affairs —as appeared to be necessary. By the former, that I was in no way to interfere, & that the whole concerns of the Department were to be carried on by its own officers, tho' the medium of His Exy Lt Govr Gore.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
RT McDONALL
Lt Col. Comg.

To
(The Military Secretary)

P. S

I have the honor to enclose an Estimate of the expence for the Block House & Stockade recommended. It could be put up so as to still form part of the future Works, & with the limited means of this Post, could be occupied as a place of defence in Six weeks. The proposed cover for the Guns, will accasion little or no expence, the timber being squared & on the Spot. I trust this measure will meet His Excellencys approbation——

[C 260, p 269.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island,
18th June 1816

Sir

Adverting to your letter of the 20th April I beg leave to state that the Bill for £150 remitted for Mr. Dease, late of the Indian Department, has been returned to the Commissary to be credited to Government, I was lead to conceive, both from your letter & Mr. Deases, that it was his Excellencys Intention to remunerate that persons services, (always represented *useful*) in the same manner as the preceeding year, when similarly situated, & when pay was granted him on my recommendation—but lest there should be any misconseption in the case, I thought the safest mode was to send the Bill thro' you, as it then might be withheld, in the event of his Excellency (on knowing all the circumstances) not deeming him entitled to it—

With regard to Capt Livingston, my object (& that of the Board of officers) was to give an opinion, which vendee you called for upon the general merits of his case, that his wound *gave him a claim* for some remuneration from Government the sum of £92..10..0.. due to him for Bat and Forage, has not yet been paid here, no person having been authorized by him to receive it, but as these claims have been directed to be adjusted at this Post, he has accordingly been informed of the circumstance—

I have acquainted Mr. Johnson of St Marys with your reply, who I believe means to follow his Excellencys recommendation of laying his claims before the Board at York—

His Excellencys commands with regard to Mr Dousemans acct—shall be obeyed. The way in which my evidence on that occasion, is taken down by the Board of officers, certainly lays me open to a remark, which I feel as severe, when I recollect the more than ordinary pains taken by me, faithfully to discharge my duty in these matters to the best of my judgment and ability. *The times* too, & our *pressing necessities* reluctantly compelled the Commissary to accede to terms, which no other Post would have been justified in giving our isolated & sometimes Blockaded state, caused the price of every article to be enormous & tho' these matters were peculiarly his Province, yet as to purchases & bargains *indispensably necessary*, we jointly took the utmost pains in doing the best that was possible for the Public. Our distressing Situation during that trying period, cannot now be appreciated in Lower Canada—

With regard to the postscript to your letter of the 2nd of March, respecting the issue of pay to the Detachment of the 37th Regt & others at this Post without Authority, I refer you to your extract to Maj. Genl DeWatteville, dated 6 Nov. approving of Military and Civil artificers being paid on the approval of the Officer Commanding, as was the case previous to the orders of the 8th of July, adding "that these orders were never intended to abolish a system *indispensibly necessary*," on this subject. I also expressly applied for instructions to Major Genl DeWatteville, whose answer is as follows:

"With reference to your letter of the 1st of November I transmit to "you an Extract from a circular Letter of Commissary Genl Robinson to "his Department pointing out the mode in which Detach may receive advances occasionaly from the Commissariat.

The mode pointed out has accordingly been strictly adhered to at this Post.

Tho' by the postscript alluded to [your letter of the 2nd of Mar] the authority is again repeated for issuing pay to the respective Detachments at this Post, on regular pay lists approved by me, yet Mr Commissary Monk *received a letter on the 9th of June*, from the Commissary Genl *dated in November 1815*—7—th expressly forbidding him to issue Pay, or make any advances to the Artillery, or Corps under the ordnance, after 1st of January 1816—

It is one of the miseries of so very distant a Command, *that in cases of doubt*, from the extreme difficulty, & sometimes the impossibility of a reference, together with the occasional uncertainty & sometimes great delay in receiving instructions, (some of your letters being nine months in reaching me) that the Public Service must either stand still, or if the officer Commanding, ventures to direct to the best of his judgment & on mature reflection—still it is at the risk of ultimate reproof, perhaps rendered more mortifying from a confidant anticipation of praise & commendation—

I have the honor to be
Sir– Your most obedient
Servant—
Rt. McDonall Lt. Col
Comg

Major Foster
Military Sec

[C 260, p 277.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
19th June 1816

Sir

The Indians I alluded to, in my Letter of yesterday arrived this day, upwards of four Hundred, principally Sioux, accompanied by the two principal Chiefs of their numerous nation—La Feuille & the little Corbean, both of whom were with me at Mackina. In a few days more their number will be increased to a thousand or upwards & with them the greatest Chiefs of the respective Nations including women and children there will be near 1500 persons.

I am to see those who have arrived, to morrow, but as the light Canoe, which takes these letters, departs at Day Break; it will not be in my power to communicate their Sentiments but there is not a doubt that a strong confederacy of all the Indian nations on the Mississippi, has been formed for the avowed object of resisting the American project of building Forts on their Lands. There seems a determined degree of unanimity in this Compact (in which also some powerful distant nations have joined) seldom remembered among them & which if it continues, will not only render them very formidable but no easy conquest to the Americans—

I will be sufficiently obvious to His Excellency in what a singularly delicate & embarrising situation the presence of this Indian Army places us in. They doubtless come full of the idea of receiving support in a cause, they think full as much ours, as theirs as they were given to understand, & comprehended clearly, that by an article of the Last Treaty of Peace their *lands rights and priviledges* were secured to them by the King their Father as in 1812. & that the present intention of the Americans, is doing away that Peace & renewing the War. It is inconceivable the horror they entertain at the Idea of the English *& their Traders* being prohibited from going amongst them. The Little Corbean, who frequently distinguished himself in our cause during the Late War, and who from his abilities, takes a lead in Indian Politics, told me this evening with much sensibility, that he considered this measure as sealing the ruin of the Indian nations and arriving at their final extinction—

So circumstanced: untill the Commands of His Excellency are received, I shall as far as my limited authority with regard to the Indians extends, act with the cautious Circumspection which the times require.

The Americans view this numerous assemblage of them with the highest suspicion. In two days, this Post of fifty, will be swarming with 1200 Indians, probably not satisfied with the presents they receive: &, yet there cannot be a doubt, but that these very presents will resound from one end of the States to the other, as expressly given them to renew the War, & to furnish them with the means of carrying on hostilities—such is the present enviable situation of this Post.

Major Cochrane & Compy of the 37th embarked this day for York.

I have the honor to be

Sir, Your most obedt Servt

RT. MC DONALL.

[C 260, p 285.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
19 June 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th Sept, which with eighteen others of a public nature, from Quebec and Kingston, and some of old dates, requiring immediate attention, only reached me on the 9th Instant, by the American Schooner Eagle from Amherstburg. I paid £4..5..0. postage on these letters. It is scarcely necessary to point out the impossibility of carrying His Excellency's orders into immediate effect, or at all fulfilling his intentions—when such delay and uncertainty attends the forwarding of His despatches—

Adverting to your Letter of the 9th December stating his Excellencys intention, that this Island should be occupied solely for Military Purposes, & also that of the 13th Dec. again repeating that it is His Excellencys intention that this possession shall *be exclusively held* & reserved for military purposes, It would be very desireable clearly to point out how far the authority of the Commandant extends, in order that if the Civil Authority extends to the Post, he may know his exact powers, as to the maintaining order and sobriety, in regulating the sale of Liquors, & preventing the residence of notoriously bad characters, One of these I found it necessary to order of, and to Establish some salutary rules for the prevention of excessive drunkeness & consequent disturbances, but both measures have been animadverted upon by a letijious character at this Post, and doubtless with additions, misrepresented below, tho' both are authorized by your letter of the 17th September—It would be *highly desireable* & conduce much to the power of the Commanding officer, that he should as was the case formerly, have a commission as Senior Justice of the Peace—

The principal Indian proprietor of this Island has been here for some time, but has not yet expressed any particular anxiety respecting its purchase, which it would have been very desireable to have had effected. The Americans hold out to the Indians, their claims upon it, & it has been said mean to prevent if possible its being sold by them. The proprietors, however, are very few and the principal we are endeavoring to keep here, in consequence, tho' not an easy matter to effect with such restless men—

Every possible exertion has been made I am sorry to say without success, for the recovery of the missing papers—The search made at Makina fully confirms me in the opinion that they were not left at that place. The Papers, the Indian Commissions excepted, were almost wholly obsolete—

I respectfully bow to His Excellencys decision, as to the few Swords Sashes and Epaulettes, which (exceedingly wanted at the time) I conceived myself authorized to purchase, by the powers before vested in me, in order to reward the faithful services of some eminent Indian chiefs whose persevering Bravery and Fidelity, enabled me to preserve this country during a most trying period of the war—there was nothing of the kind in store & my *previous requisitions* for these articles were immediately furnished—the Chiefs were delighted with these presents expressly given as the reward of Bravery & said that they should be transmitted to their childrens children—My personal gratitude & esteem is such, that I shall with pleasure make good one half of the expence & Lieut. Col. McKay actuated with similar sentiments, will the other. It is with feelings of unmixed regret, that this measure has not met with His Excellencys approbation—

I have the honor to be
Sir your most obedt servt
RT. MCDONALL Lt Col Comg

The Military Secretary

[C 260, p 281.]

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of a Council held at Amherstburg 19th June *1816*—Present Lieut. Colonel James, the officers of the Garrison, and the Indian Department also the Principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Huron, Ottawa, Chippawa, Pitewatemie, Shawnee's Kickapoo, Munsie Nations Speaker Isidore of the Hurons—

Father Listen

You have this day scraped the ashes off the great Council fire which our Father lighted at this place last Year.

Father when you spoke to us last fall & lighted our Council fire we were only four nations we are now seven, we have put our heads together and speak to you, as one man.

Father The four nations who were present last fall were very happy when this great Council fire was removed from the east side of the River to our Fathers Side altho' we had only a small piece of Land on the River Course.

Father you told us when you moved our Council fire, that if we listen to our Father that the Indian Nations would grow stronger and stronger,

Father when you went to War with the Big Knives you sent the Tomahawk to us demanding our assistance, we took hold of it—you told us to be strong, that the Big Knives had cheated us, that we should be strong and that you would get back again our old French lines—

Father When General Brock took Detroit he told us that it would not be long before money would be sent to pay us for all our troubles that we had been at—

Father When we were fighting for you against the Big Knives you told us that if any of us got hurt or wounded we should be recompenced, you at that time told us at that time if any War or Village Chief should be killed that his relations should be recompenced for his body—

Father When you invited us to join you, you told us not to mind anything that we had, for that at a future day we should be recompenced for anything we might lose—we expected that when Colonel Elliott told us so he had orders to say so.—

Father Twas only a few days ago we were told that our Father Govr Gore would be here and as the Indians were in a very bad situation receiving very little provisions it would be a proper time to represent our Grievances, we were very happy to hear of his coming as when he was here about seven years ago he spoke to us and was very kind, but on his arrival we have been very much disappointed he did not even come on shore to see his own Belt which he formerly gave us—here it is with his name upon it, we wish our Father Colonel James and all the officers who are now present to look at it—

Father It is only two springs ago since Colonel Elliott died who took very good care of us. We were very happy to hear that our Father in Quebec was going to lift Col. Caldwell on his feet and put him in the place of Colonel Elliott—

Father Father when Colonel Elliott died we were in darkness and were happy when our Father appointed Colonel Caldwell to take care of us—but it was only a short time after that appointment that we were again in darkness—

Father We were very happy when our Great Father over the Big Lake who we know the Great Spirit has made a King appointed Colonel Caldwell we see he has not supported him, we see he has thrown him on his back as quick as he raised him on his feet.

Father When you gave us the Tomahawk in the old war with the Big Knives, you told us that we Indians had but a few friends at Detroit amongst whom were Colonel McKee, Elliott, Caldwell and Simon Girty.

Father We have a little more to tell you. We Indians are in a bad Situation, we Hurons particularly for want of an Interpreter, their are certainly young men to be got who can Speak the Language—We want one who can Interpret to our Father, when we are in Council.

Father The Village & War Chiefs have agreed to make our minds known to our Father, that we recommend John Clarke & Joseph Deuilliare as Interpreters who can speak the Language. Clarke will answer for particular Councils, and we are sure he will always be ready to do what he is told we wish him not only for an Interpreter, but also for the other nations.

Father, You will listen to what your Children particularly the Hurons have said, now if our Father Colonel James has any thing to say to us, we wish him to Speak.

Father, Last Summer when you spoke to us on this ground you told us that you had taken the Americans by the hand, and told us that you had closed the roads to the Westward that nothing rough or sharp were left in the way. My Father we now find things very different, we see a number of our young Brothers who look as if they were tied. Father look into this and see that our friends go back into their own Country.

Father General Drummond promised us that a copy of his Speech which he delivered to us at Burlington Heights Should be delivered to us we are anxious to receive.

I believe this to be a true Copy of the English representation, but I do not believe it to be a true Interpretation from the Wyndott Language, as a man named Saunders Interpret and caused his own name to be inserted instead of Clarke. The Head and principal of all the Chiefs named "Splitlog" informed me through Mr. George Ironside that this Saunders had interpreted falsely as he heard afterwards, and that the purport of their wishes was to have an active Superintendant.

(Observation by),
R. James
Lt. Colonel.

[C 260, p 306.]

MR. MC COMB TO MR. CRAWFORD.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Fifth Military Department
Head Quarters Detroit
June 20, 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ulto, covering a copy of a letter from the British Minister, and also another from Col. James Commanding Officer at Sandwich, complaining that Deserters from the British Army have been enlisted into the American Service.

No orders have been received or given for recruiting the army in this department, and consequently no recruits have been made since the late war.

British Deserters have often reported themselves at Head Quarters and offered to engage in our service, but they have been uniformly ordered away, and no encouragement given them to remain within our Territories.

Under a general order issued from the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General bearing date 9th Jany. 1816 substitutes have been allowed,—possibly under this regulation some of these deserters, who having identified themselves with the citizens in general, and lost their military character, may have crept into the service——

As the general order above alluded to, gave the power of receiving substitutes to the Commanding officers of regiments and Garrisons, it was feared that some British Deserters might impose themselves on the Army. I therefore assumed the responsibility of so far interfering with that regulation as to forbid the accepting of any substitute without permission from Head Quarters.

Perfect harmony and good understanding have prevailed between the Military on both sides since I have been in command of this Department, and I believe there is no disposition in either to interrupt them.

I have the honor &c &c

(Signed) Alexr McComb

To The Honble
Wm A Crawford
Secretary of War

[C 674, p 65.]

ACCOUNTS, WARRANTS, RETURNS &C.

Payments to be made Abroad.

Stationed.	Employments.	Names.	Rate of Pay Army Sterling.
Drummond Island	Fort Adjutant	Lieut. James Keating	4s 9d
	Fort Sergeant	Military Person	1s

Dated at Quebec
the 25th June 1816.
To be sent to the Secretary at War.

[C 61, p 105.]

ACCOUNTS, WARRANTS, RETURNS.

Extra Staff or Garrison Appointments.

Where Stationed.	Names.	Appointments.	Dates of Apportionment.
Drummond Island	Sentlow Rawson	Barrack Master	
	Richard Abbott	Issuer	
	David Croll	Laborer	

[C 6, p 102.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

Copy

DRUMMOND ISLAND.
25th June 1816.

SIR.

I beg leave to acquaint you that in consequence of the very weak Garrison now at this Post and the probability of its being visited (as at present) by large bodies of Indians many of whom are much irritated at the critical situation of their country and at the exclusion of the British Traders from it, I have strongly recommended the immediate construction of a Block House and stockade for its future security to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

In the most tranquil times this was a precaution never omitted and as some time may elapse before the Commissioners go through the form of pronouncing their decision as to this Island at the present crisis it seems indispensably necessary.

The timber for the proposed Blockhouse was squared during the winter and is upon the spot.

I have &c.
(Signed) R. McDONALL,
Lieut. Col. Comd.

P. S. Inclosed is the Estimate for the Blockhouse which if sanctioned will form part of the future Works according to the last plan transmitted.

To Major Generl. de Watteville
&c. &c. &c.
Kingston.

[C 103, p 58.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE.

Copy

DRUMMOND ISLAND
27th June 1816.

Sir

I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces the arrival yesterday at this Post of Lieut-Colonel Maule (accompanied by Lieut Col McKay) and of my having resigned the command thereof unto that officer.

I am also very happy to announce that the Box containing the Public Papers of this command and of the former Post of St. Josephs together with the Blank Indian Chiefs commissions have at length been found here after so many previous unsuccessful searches.

The arrival of an intelligent Trader to-day at this place gives us the information that an American force of 700 men under the command of Brigadier General Smith was nearly half way from St. Louis to take possession of and build a Fort at Prairie des Chiens—that the Sauks were in council with them at the Rock River and that the Winnebago Nation had marched against them—The Americans have timed this expedition well as all the eminent Chiefs of that country are now at this Post. Another expedition had sailed from Michilimackinac to re-establish their former Post at Chicago (S. W. side of Michigan) and a third was soon to proceed to occupy and build a Fort at the settlement of Green Bay the Force employed in carrying these measures into execution is such as the Indians (without ammunition or a sufficiency of arms) cannot resist and though a partial opposition may be attempted yet they have ultimately no other alternative in my opinion than unconditional submission.

This intelligence cannot fail to cause a strong sensation among the numerous Indians now at this Post, with regard to presents they are however highly pleased with their treatment.—

The monthly expenditure at this Post has been regularly transmitted by every opportunity since the order to that effect has been received.—

As I have been disappointed in the opportunity I expected to have by the Grand River, I shall have the honor to represent in person to His Excellency the circumstances relative to the conduct of Captain Payne and what I have to alledge against him.—

I have &c
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Colonel—

To Major General de Watteville
Commanding
&c &c &c
Kingston.

[C 103, p 61.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLD 27th JUNE 1816

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a List of the Persons to whom Building lots have been granted at this Post, and also a copy of the order issued by me, containing the condition upon which they are held, being in strict conformity to the instructions I have received.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most obedt. Servt
RT MCDONALL Lt. Col
Comg.

Military Secretary

Garrison Orders

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having signified his intention of occupying this Post, as a permanent Military establishment to be *exclusively held and reserved for Military purposes*, directs that such deserving Persons as have received the Commanding officer's permission to hold and occupy certain lots thereon, shall have it made known to them the express conditions upon which they are granted and which are as follows.

1st

Not more than one building lot is to be granted to each Person, which is to revert to the Crown in case of non-settlement and non-residence.

2nd It is to be fully understood that it is the clear and distinct right of Government to re-occupy or repossess any Lot or lots, whenever it may be found requisite so to do for Public purposes—

3dly Untill further authority is received at this Post, no other Title can be given to these Lots, than a License of occupancy from year to year, untill finally approved & confirmed by the Person administering the Government.

No transfer or exchange of any of the Lots is to be permitted, but with the express sanction and leave of the commanding officer.

Each lot comprises a space of Fifty feet in Front, and one hundred and fifty in depth. the ground in front of the proposed street extending to the Waters edge, forms no part of the respective lots, but is permitted to be occupied for gardens as at present divided until further orders.

Though the original stipulation, requiring the settlers to build substantial Houses of a respectable & uniform appearance, in front of the different lots, has been postponed, until the British and American Commissioners have gone through the formality of pronouncing their decision as to the Islands in the Vicinity of the boundary line, yet when that ceremony is performed, the Condition alluded to, must then be carried into effect, with as little delay as possible.

The following is the distribution and arrangement of the building Lots at this Post, as at present granted.

No. 1	Mr. Soloman	occupied
2	Mr. Coursall	Do
3	Mr. Johnson	Do
4	Mr. Mc Gillovray for the N. W. Co.	not occupied
5	Mr. Franks	Do—
6	Berthelot & Rollett	occupied
7	Mr. Ermatinger	not occupied
No. 8, 9. &. 10	Government Lots—for the Center street.	
11	La Croix & Gordon	occupied
12	Dr. Mitchell	Do
13	Captain Anderson	not occupied
14	Mr. Simpson	occupied
15	Mr. Askin	Do
16	Mr. Ganet	Do

Rear Street

No. 1	Mr. Soloman Ind: Dept.	occupied
2	Mr. Cadotte	Do
3	Mr. Rawson	Do
4	Mr. St. Germain	Do
5	De Maison	Do
6	Le Batt	Do

The Military Secretary

[C 515, p 86.]

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Speech from Lieutenant Colonel William McKay, Superintendant of the Indian Department, to the Sioux, Winabagoes, Minominies, Ottawas, and Chippewa Indians (about five or Six Hundred men) assembled in Council at Drummond Island on the 29th June *1816.*—

Lieut Colonel McDonall, President, officers of the Garrison and Indian Department, and several naval officers present.—

Children I am happy to see you all assembled and in good health, at our Great Father's the Kings newly kindled fire, where warmth and the full means of living comfortable will be bestowed on his deserving Children—

Notwithstanding my long absence from you I have not been Idle. I have not lost sight of your interest, neither have I been backward in representing your situation (agreeable to the recommendation I had got from your first Father here) to your second Father at Quebec, and to Sir John Johnson; the former is now gone across the Great Lake, his place however is since my departure filled by another of your Great Fathers warriors who will do everything in his power to make you happy—

Children I shall be always happy to see you here, and you may fully rely on my doing everything in my power for you. Children you are on the point of losing an excellent Father, and a brave warrior, whose wishes for your welfare are inexpressible; he is going to Quebec, and will mention your names and conduct to your Father there.—

Children here is a Father to supply the place of the one going to leave you; respect him, and believe his words, for he will follow the path that leads to your happiness.—

After which Several Chiefs made speeches as follows—

Wabasha, the great Chief of the Sioux Nation, Spread under the commanding officers, &. Col. McKays Feet, a garnished Elk Skin—

Father.—I salute you. I hold my Great Father the King, that is beyond the Great Salt Lake, fast by the hand, and I salute all the Red Coats now before me.—

Father Formerly I used to speak to you with joy and much satisfaction, but the present is on a disagreeable subject.—

Father (Holding a Wampum Paroll in his hand) your Red Children are miserably situated; The Big Knives threaten that they will take possession of our Lands.

I address you on behalf of *all your Red Children to the Westward* being nominated so to do: These things of Wampum are to convey our sentiments to all the principal Chiefs and Warriors on the Communication from this to Quebec, and from thence to our Great Father the King, and to acquaint them all, that, an omission appears to have been made at the Treaty made between the Big Knives and English, for since the Hatchet has been buried, the Big Knives threaten to erect Forts upon your Childrens Lands which they cannot suffer, the Land is their only Support.

Father I do not know what arrangements you made with the Big Knives when you burried the Hatchet with them; I learnt that you had not forgotten us in the arrangement, but on my arrival at Michilimackinac I was told by the Big Knives, that it was not the case, that we your children, were on some pretence refused the pleasure of seeing you, and totally deprived of the Benefit of having English Traders amongst them, consequently we cannot live long, or else we must adopt severe measures; but these steps must not be adopted before we hear from our Great English Father at Quebec.—

Father Excuse me if I take up much of your time in my discourse. I am not accustomed to make long speeches, but the subject of the present discourse is of such importance as to compel me to make it more lengthy than usual; Tho' there is a Barrier unexpectedly placed between you and us, yet we stretch our arms over all obstructions and reach our English Fathers hand which we hold with a strong grasp, and never will let it go as long as we live—

Father Before your Red Children have recourse to violent measures with the Big Knives, they will wait patiently one, two, or three nights (meaning years) for an answer from their Great Father, the King. (here he represented a pipe and some strings of Wampum).

Father There is a paper which contains an account of Provisions that our English Traders furnished us—to enable us to visit you here; had they not afforded us this assistance, it would have been impossible for us to have partaken of that warmth that our Great Father sends to his Red Children; we therefore beg you will get them paid, so that it may be an inducement for them to assist us on other occasions should you require our presence.

The little Corbean, first War Chief of the Sioux standing up with 12 of his soldiers each holding a pipe of friendship in his hand said.

Father— When my ancestors formerly used to visit you there were no obstacles in their way; they did not meet any difficulty in coming to you or returning home; at present it is not the case; I have met with much difficulty on my route here—

Father You are well aware that all the Indians acknowledge you to be their Father, but particularly the Sioux, Winebagoes, Minominies Ottawas, Chippawas, Agavais, Kickapoos, Saukes and Renards; they are induced to believe that they were in some measure forgotten when you made peace with the Big Knives. It appears that the good work you had begun for your Indian Children, was entirely laid aside, when you buried the Hatchet with the Big Knives; because the discourse that was held to me in passing the Fort you formerly occupied (Mackina) was very different from what I expected,—

The Big Knives spoke to us with a Sword in their Left Hand, and a switch in their right, signifying that they would deprive us of our English Traders and build Forts on our land, with or without our permission.—

Father If I represent to you our situation with a trembling voice, do not believe it to be through fear of the Big Knives—no—we are not afraid of them, and we believe ourselves (had we your consent and assistance) strong enough to resist them and prevent their imposing upon us.— This is the speech and determination of your Western Children in general; you see before you a part of them, whose families are waiting anxiously in their own country, in hopes to get supply of their great Fathers Bounty by us; who have left them naked and without amunition to live upon; we are deprived of our English Traders, consequently without your assistance we cannot exist long (here he presented the 12 pipes and four otter pouches)—

Thomas Great Chief of the Minominies holding some strings of Wampum in his hand said—

Father I bow to our Great Father beyond the Great Salt Lake with all my heart, I salute also most heartily, all the Red Coats present—

Father It gives me and all my people great satisfaction to see you, and a number of our Great Father's children of both colors assembled here. It is the wish of the Great Spirit, who made the Heavens and the Earth, that we should meet to hear each others sentiments.—It also gives me great satisfaction to find, that this new fire that has been kindled for the support of your red children, is not at a greater distance from our ancient fire now in the possession of the Big Knives.

Father I am not ashamed to speak my sentiments to my Great Fathers Representatives or Warriors, because I am sure they know I am a true and faithful child and I can assure you that all my young men are of the same sentiments with myself—

Father I hold your hand with a firm grasp (pointing to Lieut Col. McDonall) I understand you are going a great distance, it gives me pleasure that you have an opportunity of seeing the great number of Our Great Fathers red children from the westward previous to your leaving us— — You see them in their true state; they have experienced a severe winter yet the Great Master of Life has favored them, and tho' like Turtles, obliged to remain in their huts during the winter, the Sun now shines upon them: they creep about to obtain a livelihood — —

Father Your children the Menomines are of the same opinion with the Sioux, and with regard to the Big Knives their sentiments correspond exactly with all the Western Tribes; (He then presented the Wampum)

Ke- wi chite a Manominie Chief—

Father I have not much to say my speech will be short as we had a discourse together last year- —

You know me and the loss I met with two nights ago (meaning years) at the Island of Mackina. I will make my discourse short for I am still in distress*, and mourn the loss of my brother—

Father You told us last year, to bury the Hatchet and remain quiet: we have acted as obedient children, and harkened to your voice, notwithstanding myself and relations feel the loss of the one that fell in the defense at Mackina. We have not thought of revenge, because it was not your wish—Further when I see this fire it gives me joy but when I beheld a certain fire on my Route here it grieved me much, because it put me in mind of one that was dear to me, and whose remains were deposited on the Hill near the Fort once yours—

Father I address myself to you both meaning Col. Mc Donall & Colonel Mc Kay—you both represent our Great Father, one of you went to our Country, the other defended Mackina, where my brother fell—I cannot forget my loss for it is great, but he fell in fighting for his Great Fathers fire, and for his Women and Children—I hope you will always remember his family in the distribution of presents (he then presented four pipes)—

Karahmannie First Winnebago Chief—

Father I address myself to you in behalf of the Winnebago Nation thro the medium of this brave man Shouapaw who will speak for us—

Father Our nation hold you with a strong and firm hold, as our ancesters did.—

Father You the English are our only Father, and we cannot omit this favorable opportunity of expressing our attachment to you for your constant kindness to our nation.—

Father The Winnebagoes have been always faithful and true, and will forever detest and hate that bad people the Big Knives, who are the authors of our misery, as well as that of all our Brethren of every nation.—

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*This brother a great Chief, Killed during the attack on Mackina—

Father The good advice you gave to our ancesters and wise men. is still present amongst us.—

Father Our nation is grateful for the benefit they received from you, and were they not grateful, they would resemble Brute Beasts.—

Father We are very thankful for your kindness to us, and the Master of Life has given us this day an opportunity of expressing our gratefulness for the charity we receive.—

Father The Master of Life has given us hands for the support of our men, women and children. He has given us fish, Deer, Buffaloe, and every kind of Birds and animals for our use: they abound in our lands.

Father When the Master of Life or Great Spirit put us on this Land, it was for the purpose of enjoying the use of the Animals and Fishes, but certain it never was intended that we should sell it, or any part thereof which gives us Wood, Grass and everything.—

Father The Fish fowls and wild animals were made for us and for the Support of our Men Women & Children, and we will not part with that Land, which supply us with them.—

Father The Big Knives talk of taking possession of some part of our Country, to erect Forts which we will not suffer—

Father Your Children the Sioux have told you their sentiments fully they have represented the deplorable situation they are placed in on account of the intended outrage of having their Lands overrun by the Big Knives.—

Father As you say that there is a great War Chief expected daily at Quebec: we hope he will take our part, and see us righted, and that he will represent our situation in the true light, to our Great Father beyond the great Lake

Father In representing our situations we hope you will mention that we are anxious to get an answer with as little Delay as possible.–

Father The Saux Renards Agovois Kickapoos Fallavoines Chippawas & the Winnebagoes have entered into a league not to suffer any encroachments to be made on our Lands, at the same time, we will wait a little time for an answer from our great Father, before we have recourse to violent measures.—

Father Tho' some of our young men are turbulent, yet the Chiefs of our Nation pay due attention to your advice, and will keep the young men in order.—

Father I have been constantly travelling all last winter, and did not remain 10 days quiet at home, the whole of my time has been taken up in visiting different nations and entering into agreements with them on this subject.—

Father I detest the Big Knives from the bottom of my heart, and never took from them a glass of Whiskey nor a needle, which is a convincing proof of my dislike to them.—

Father—I know of no other Father but you, and never will be considered or taken for a Bastard, which would be so, if I acknowledged the Big Knives to be my Father also.—

To Lieut. Col. McKay— Father — have you not gone to the Prairie des Chien, our lands would have been overrun by them long ago— and you also guarded Michilimackinac, with a number of your Indian Children, which saved that country.—

To Lt Col. McDonall—Father—I present this Chief also the Soldiers pipe for you to smoke out of it, and wish it may be sent to the principal leading men of the English Nation, for them to smoke that they may be informed of our situation, that measures may be taken to afford us speedy relief—

Lieut. Colonel William McKays answer to the different Tribes of Indians at Drummond Island 30th June 1816.—

My Children—I have paid every attention to your speeches, delivered yesterday at this place, and in the presence of your great Fathers Representatives—

My Children—Your talk or speech accompanied by the wampum and Pipes will be forwarded to your Great Father, through the Medium of Sir John Johnson—as you have requested—

My Children—I am sorry to learn that the Big Knives annoy you by depriving you of your English Traders, and threatening to Erect Forts on your Lands—

My Children—It affords me great pleasure to find by your Speech yeaterday that you were still faithful and obedient Children, that you were determined to take no rash or Violent Measures against those who annoy you, but to wait patiently, one, two, or three nights, for an answer from your Great Father; and that you held your English Father with a strong and firm hold, over every barrier that might be erected to prevent you from joining him—

My Children—As soon as an answer is received from your Great Father beyond the Great Lake on the subject of this speech, the earliest opportunity will be taken to make you acquainted with the same.

My Children—Your Father the Kings Representatives, Colonel McDonall and myself thank you for the handsome manner on which you expressed yourselves on the mode in which we acted towards you in preventing the Big Knives overrunning your lands and Country during the war, we will be glad *to hear* of your Safe return—

Farewell address of Lieut Col. McDonall to the Indians of the Sioux. Winnebago, Minominee, Ottawa and Chippawa nations, assembled in council (about six hundred) at Drummd Island 30th June *1816.* My Children. It has given me great satisfaction, that on the eve of my departure, I have had the pleasure of meeting you again after so long an absence. I was particularly desirous of this opportunity, that I might express to you my gratitude for your invariable attention to my council and advice: for the great assistance which you rendered me during the war with the Big Knives, and for the distinguished bravery and good conduct which you displayed in the course of it- —

My Children

I have not failed to make known to my successor, the merits of the different Chiefs and nations now before me, and the strong claims which you possess to the attention of the Government I am well convinced that you will receive from him every mark of kindness and friendship which it is in his power to shew you- —

My Children—

I was grieved to hear of the difficulties and hardships which you suffered during your long voyage to your Fathers Great Fire at this place, and it has given me pleasure to hear you express your satisfaction at the reception which you have met with. The provisions furnished you by the Traders at the Prairie des Chiens, I shall recommend to be paid for, in order that in future there may be no difficulty on that subject- —

My Children—

You must be aware that it is impossible for me to give you any advice or opinion on important subjects without it being communicated to you in the express words of your Great Father at Quebec— Your present perplexing situation was not known to him on Lieut Colonel McKays departure, but I would wish you to be assured, that as I have the interest of all the nations now around me deeply at heart, so I shall not fail to make known your sentiments to him, with every explanation which may be necessary as to what you have solicited from him. It will ever give me great happiness to be the means of promoting your wellfare—

My Children—

I bid you all adieu.

— I hold you fast by the hand, and my regard for you is seated at the Bottom of my heart—I wish you a safe return to your country—May the Great Spirit take you under his protection, and prosper you in every just undertaking.—

[C. 260, p 329.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO SECRETARY HALL.

Kingston, 9th July 1816

Sir

No. 1. Adverting to my Letter to His Excellency Major General Wilson acquainting him with the favorable report I had received from Depy Asst. Commy. Genl. Monk of the State of the Health of the Garrison of Drummond Isld, I have now the pleasure of confirming that report by a most satisfactory communication from Lieut. Col. McDonall—Extracts from whose Letters I have the honor to enclose for the information of His Excellency.—

No. 2. I also beg leave to enclose an Ext. from a Letter of that officer with an estimate for the completion of a Wharf which has in part been constructed at Drummond Island by the Civil Artificers who were hired for a certain period, previous to the Orders being received by him, for stopping all Public Works at that Post, and whose services must have been lost to the Public, had they not been so employed; he represents it as a most beneficial Work and strongly recommends it to favorable Consideration.

No. 3. It also appears that Lieut Col McDonall has relinquished the Lot which Sir Gordon Drummond allowed him to retain, and with it transfers the House built by him upon it, to Government, on receiving the sum of Eighty Pounds

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
L. DeWatteville
M. General Comg.

To Lieutenant Hall
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 103, p 56.]

MR. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

Commissary General's Office
QUEBEC 13 JULY 1816

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of the Commander of the Forces, Copy of a Report just made to me by an officer of the Commissariat who left the remote Post of Drummond Island on the 20th Ultimo

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. H. ROBINSON
Comy Genl

Lt Colonel Addison
Mily Secy
&c. &c. &c

[C 121, p 200.]

MR. MONK TO MR. ROBINSON.

(Commissariat.)

Copy

QUEBEC 13th July 1816

SIR:

I beg leave to report to you my arrival at Head Quarters, and at same time to enclose for your notice the receipts I have taken from Commissariat Clerk R. H. Senthal for all Provisions, Stores &c given into his charge at Drummonds Island on the 24 June 1816.

There were nearly 1000 Indians, men, women, and children at Drummond's Island at my departure from that Post on the 20th Ulto, and in a few days after many more were expected to arrive. It had been determined on by the Commanding Officer to receive them generously, and liberally supply them with presents as well as provisions &c. Provisions will not be wanting to answer his Requisitions on the Commissariat Depot Store; nor is it probable that Indian presents will be deficient, as there was still a large quantity remaining from the Shipments of the last year, and a still larger at the mouth of the Nottawasaga, as well as at Playterson Lake Simcoe Portage, waiting for Shipment to Drummond's Island. It was concerted between Lieut Colonel McDonall and Captain Hamly of the Royal Navy, to employ His Majestys Schooners Sauk Confiance and Surprise, in accelerating the transport of Indian Stores.

A small Detachment of Artillery and a Company of the 37th Regiment are the only Troops composing the Garrison at Drummond's Island.

Owing to the total want of fresh Provisions and Vegetables, together with some other concurring circumstances, the effects of Scurvy have been dreadfully severe at that Post during the last winter, between 60 and 70 men at a time being in the sick list, but I am happy to acquaint you that but 14 have sunk under the disease, and at my departure only one Soldier, remained in Hospital.

Trusting it may prove satisfactory, permit me, Sir, to state that the general disposition of the Indians on the distant frontier of Lake Huron and on the Mississippi still continues friendly to us, but unfortunately for peace and for themselves, most dreadfully hostile to the Government of the United States. They have gone so far as to ask our assistance in the most earnest manner to enable them to oppose the projects of the American Government to form Military Establishments in their Territory; and a very extensive combination has been entered into and solomnly determined on by them to make a last effort (even should they not receive assistance from us) to secure to themselves the independence and freedom they had been promised by our Government previous to the late contest with the United States being terminated.

All Military Works have ceased since February last, and other Establishments are in consequence not increased in our new settlement I trust that should any further information be required of me I shall. be enabled to afford it to your satisfaction.

I have &c
(Signed) G. H. Monk
D. A. C. G,

To
Commissary General Robinson
&c &c &c

[C 121, p 201.]
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MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Relations with United States.*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
July 20th 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Major General McComb to the Secretary of War relating to the Complaint in your communication of the 24th of May, that deserters from the British Army, have been enlisted into that of the United States.

You will perceive that no such enlistment has been made, and that if any of the deserters mentioned in your communication have gained admission into our Service, it has been not only without the sanction or knowledge of the American Commander, but against his intention.

I have further to state that in case any of these Deserters have been admitted into our Service in the manner suggested by General McComb, he has been instructed to give orders for their immediate discharge.—

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed)
JAS: MONROE

Rght Honble
Charles Bagot
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 68.]

LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

ENGINEER'S OFFICE
QUEBEC, 20th July
1816

SIR

I have the honor to request you will mention to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces that Lieut. Portlock Royal Engineers, who is stationed at Drummond's Island, has solicited me to procure Him permission to visit York in order to equip himself with Clothing. &c.

as it has come to my knowledge, that two Boxes supposed to contain such articles sent out from Europe by the friends of this officer have miscarried, I therefore hope I may be permitted to allow the visit he desires, after I shall have inspected the post he is stationed at— —

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
E. W. Dumford

Lt Col. Comg R. Engrs.

Lt Col. Addison
Mily Secretary
&c &c.

[C 395, p 153.]

MR. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 22 July 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst transmitting to me an extract of a Letter from the Secretary of His Majesty's Treasury with the estimate alluded to in it, and requesting me to furnish you, for His Excellency's information, with a detailed explanation of the particulars thereof, and the reasons and grounds upon which the same estimate has been formed &c.

In answer I have to state that if their Lordships had been informed of the circumstances of this station no surprise would have been excited by the magnitude of the estimate, for the Expenditure is the inevitable consequence of the late war, and the measure of Government with respect to the Naval Establishments on the Lakes. The Settlers intended to be located, consisting of Emigrant families from the United Kingdom and discharged Soldiers, together with various other circumstances, among which are the Establishments, Naval and Military at Amherstburg, where considerable expense has been incurred in the erection of defensive Works, Barracks, Store houses &c, for not a Public Building was found there on our troops reoccupying that place last summer, similar expenses were also incurred at the new Post of Drummond's Island which was a perfect wilderness. How far these expenses were justifiable it is not for me to say, but I have no doubt Sir Gordon Drummond, who must ere this be in England, will be able to give the most satisfactory explanations to His Majesty's Government, as no expense has been incurred without his orders and sanction. It is also to be stated that at the conclusion of the War, various Works of Fortification were going on at most of the Posts, as well as covering for the Troops &c, and it was essential, for the interest of the public, that these should, to a certain degree be completed to prevent a total loss, and to render the country more prepared for a new contest with the United States. This was most particularly the case at Kingston, where Point Henry has been put in a respectable state by finishing what was commenced during the war, and without which I can assert, from high military authority, neither the Dock yard at Point Frederick or the Town of Kingston could be considered in a state of tolerable security, and further it must be remembered that the expense of forwarding money, Provisions and Stores of every description was unavoidably very great, and the number of Posts is not materially diminished since the war, consequently a large staff is still necessary, and the conveyance of every article to remote posts, even for the support of small Garrisons, must be considerable, and will continue until many Posts, occupied since the former peace are abandoned, the expediency of which I do not presume to judge of.

The Expenses, however, I have the satisfaction to state, are gradually reducing, and will, in a few months more, be much diminished, but it will be long with every exertion to effect it, before the situation of this country can be the same as it was previous to 1812, even if it should be thought desirable by His Majesty's Government. The first step evidently towards this object, would be the reduction of the Naval Establishments and the abandonment of many Posts in Upper Canada, particularly those on the communication from York to Drummond's Island, by Nottawasaga and Penetanguishine Bay, these, in my humble opinion, are no longer of utility, the route by Lake Erie being preferable for the conveyance of stores.

His excellency will not fail to bear in mind that the naval establishments produce heavy expenses independently of the sums drawn by the naval Store-keeper monthly to be accounted for by him to his own Board. The means of transport are defrayed by the special order of Sir Gordon Drummond from the Extraordinaries of the Army and amount to a very large sum annually, tho' I have used my feeble endeavors to prevent useless expenditure, as you will see by the letter I addressed to Major Foster on the 20th of October 1815, wherein I not only recommended the immense quantity of stores then at Montreal and Quebec to be delayed then at those places, but I took leave to suggest that the transport Service of the navy should be defrayed by the naval Store-Keeper, and I regret it was not acquiesced in, but Sir Gordon Drummond was diffident of refusing compliance with the wishes of the Commander in Chief of the navy on the Lakes. My reasons were that both the expendiency of measures adopted by the navy, and the disbursements consequent thereon would then have fallen under the immediate observation of their own Board in England, and would have been defrayed from sums appropriated by Parliament for Naval Services, instead of the extraordinaries of the Army to which such expenses do not properly belong.—Whereas, now, from being blended with Military Concerns, and charged in my periodical accounts with the Treasury, under the authority of the Commander of the Forces, the circumstance may be lost sight of for years, and His Majesty's Government has not consequently the means of timely check or control over the Expenditure.

There are some expenses which may certainly be prevented, the Government Schooner and Garrison Boat at this place ought not, in my opinion, to be kept up, especially as the former is not adapted to the service. The Horses in the Engineer Department at Kingston and Fort George may be sold for the benefit of Government, but all these are trifling savings; as it appears the desire of the Government to retrench, the General Scale of Expense should be lowered, and this cannot be effected unless the additional posts are abandoned, the Naval Establishments reduced, and the new Settlers left to take care of themselves. It is a fallacious idea that withdrawing Troops will of itself restore this country to its former situation.

If positive saving be enjoined and not merely economy, it is for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, whether the measures projected and in some instances commenced.

1st of increasing the population by means of settling Emigrants from the United Kingdom and discharged Soldiers.

2nd of opening new communications to Kingston by the Rideau, and improving the old one by the St. Lawrence.

3rd of keeping up various naval and military Depots not known before the late war.

Are to be persevered in, if so we must lay our account to a much larger Expenditure than was ever known before in this country during peace,—but if on the contrary, everything must yield to saving public money, and the Departments and Expenditure are not to exceed the extent of former times, all those objects must necessarily be given up, for they cannot be carried on without large sums of money. I think it requisite to touch upon my own Department, which, under orders received from the Treasury, through the Commissary in Chief, I am reducing as fast as circumstances will permit, but it cannot be done all at once, as will be evident from what I have written, nor can it ever be brought so low as is contemplated, unless the present system be entirely changed, which I should never recommend. In the first place there are various new duties imposed.

1st. The custody of the Cash.

2ndly. Supplying all the Departments with money.

3rdly. A Regiment of Cavalry is now here, which requires several persons to provide and issue forage, and being in different places the number of persons is considerable.

4thly. The Forms of Office and the various intricate returns and papers called for monthly require many additional Clerks.

To these I might at present add the making up my accounts for the period of the War, which it was impossible to do while active operations were going on, especially as they were thrown in arrear at the commencement by the inefficient state of my Department and the necessity of employing inexperienced persons, but as my General accounts are in a state of forwardness beyond my most sanguine expectations, I shall be enabled before the close of the year to spare many clerks which, in justice to myself and the public, I must retain till then, particularly as the business produced by the Army Bill Office will not altogether cease for some time to come.

I have not the honor to be known as yet to Sir John C. Sherbrooke but I trust from the confidence reposed in me by his Predecessors, of which he may be apprised, that His Excellency will do me the justice to believe that nothing shall be wanting in my to accomplish the views of Government and meet his wishes, but with respect to General Expenditure as it is always directed and sanctioned by the Commander of the Forces, I have only to obey, tho' it will afford me satisfaction to give every information when called upon so to do, and to suggest every practicable retrenchment, and upon all occasions it will be as much my inclination as my duty to aid His Excellency, as far as may be in my power, with my most cordial assistance and active exertions.

With respect to the particular estimate in question it was formed upon the same grounds as those for the preceding and subsequent periods, that is, from the estimate of the Barrack Department and a General knowledge of what was to be done throughout the command. These estimates are never correct, they are a good deal formed upon supposition and probability, for it is wholly impossible to foresee all the various expenses of this extensive command, or how many warrants the Commander of the Forces may think proper to issue during the period. It does so happen however, that tho' the particular heads of service in the estimate to the 24 December last, do not agree with the actual expenditure, yet the aggregate amount comes very near, a statement of which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

If, Sir, in this my answer to your Letter I have departed in any instance from the rules of propriety by going further into some subjects than my situation warrants, or employed any terms that may be construed into too great freedom, I beg to offer as an excuse the desire I was impressed with from the importance of your communication, to furnish His Excellency with the fullest and most satisfactory information relative to the causes of the large expenditure in this country, and to suggest generally the means of retrenchment, and it was my wish and intention to convey my ideas in the most respectful manner; if I have failed I hope it will be attributed solely to my incapacity to express my meaning in a more clear or better style.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
W. H. Robinson
Comy. Genl.

Lt. Colonel Addison
Military Secretary
&c &c &c

[C 121, p 209.]

MAJ. GEN. DE WATTEVILLE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

Kingston 23d July 1816

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of Lieut. General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke copies of Two Letters just received from
25 June Lieut Colonel McDonal respecting the Post of Drummond
27 June Island the command of which he resigned to Lieutenant Colonel Maule on the 26th ulto

As Lieut Col. McDonall is now here and intends proceeding immediately to Quebec His Excellency will have an opportunity of obtaining from him the fullest explanations on the different points alluded to.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
L. DE WATTEVILLE
M. General Comg

To Lieut Col. Addison
Military Secretary
&c &c &c
Quebec

[C 103, p 64.]

JOHN R. WILLIAMS TO GOVERNOR CASS.

(*Relations with United States.*)

BOIS BLANC CHANNEL
OPPOSITE MALDEN 24th July 1816

DEAR SIR,

It becomes my painful duty to acquaint you with Circumstances & conduct extremely outrageous which we have just experienced from a British sub-naval officer & six men, which are said to belong to the Huron. The facts are as follows: Having been much interrupted in my rest last night, I had laid down some time after Breakfast & fallen asleep, I was suddenly waked by some noise on deck, and on enquiring the cause, was informed that a British boat had just Chased our Boat towards Fort Grovenor, our men had borrowed a boat from Mr. David Macomb, for the purpose of getting our vessel afloat, which they were in the act of returning, on going on deck, I found the vessel at anchor. The British officer, and his men searching fore and aft, even into the Cabin. I asked him by what authority he did these things, He stated, by the order of his superior officer. I then protested against such conduct, demanded his name, and told him, that he and his Government must answer for such conduct, he replied his name was Henry Brooks, & was not ashamed to use it, he shortly after left the Vessel, and on turning our attention towards Malden, we perceived a field piece hauling off from the Beach, surrounded by ten or fifteen men, which appeared to be artillerists.—

I have stated to Your Excellency, plain unvarnished facts, but assure you, that I never felt more indignation at any thing ever witnessed before. I was of opinion while consulting Major Belton, that we ought to return to Detroit, and claim the protection of the proper authority; but on reflexion, considering the inevitable delay which such a step would occasion, we concluded to proceed on our voyage, if not again prevented. In the meantime the Captain will lose no time on his arrival at Buffalo, to enter a regular protest in due form,

I remain &: &:

Signed JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

[C 674, p 75.]

MAJOR BELTON TO MAJ. GEN. MACOMB.

(*Relations with United States.*)

BRIG UNION
MALDEN 24 July 1816

SIR,

For your information and that of His Excellency the Governor, I I take the liberty of reporting to you the occurrences of the morning, on board this vessel.

At 7 in the morning we got under way from Fighting Island, on the shoal of which we had laid aground during the night. At half past 11 we arrived abreast the Fort at Malden, and were beating down "Bois Blanc Channel." A boat had been borrowed early in the morning from Mr. David Macomb, at Gross Isle, and was returning to his house with two men of the crew and Mr. Sidway, the owner. Soon after she had left the Brig a man of wars boat, from a British armed vessel, lying in the channel, was seen in chase of her, which was abandoned. On her return she boarded this Brig, and demanded of Capt. Baird, the master to see his crew. He was told that they were on deck, except two men who had been out to return a boat. The officer then ordered one of his men to jump down into the "Fore-pit" which was done; then the hold was examined and afterwards the Cabin.

Capt. B. surrendered the vessel to the British officer, who took the helm himself, and brought her to an anchor, and after the *search* was concluded and report was made to him, he got into his boat with his crew, and pushed to his vessel.

During these proceedings two Field pieces were brought out from the Fort at Malden to the edge of the bank, & trained on this vessel, accompanied with a detachment of troops &c and were moved in immediately after the British boat quitted the Brig.

The boarding officer on being asked his name, gave that of "Brooks." He appeared to be of the grade of a midshipman, & had six men with him. They did not show any arms. He was asked for his orders.

He replied that they were from his superior officer & were verbal, that he always had verbal orders. His conduct was viewed by all on board as exceedingly insolent & outrageous.

The owner intends prosecuting his voyage to Buffalo, and will enter the necessary protest, a copy of which will be forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary of State.

With the greatest respect
& & &
(Signed) F. T. Belton
Maj. U. S. Army

To
Major Genl. Macomb
& & &

[C 674, p 78.]

RETURN.

Return of Provisions issued to Indians at Amherstburg and Dependencies from the 25th December 1815 to the 24th July 1816 both days inclusive—

Periods.		No. of rations at 11 oz. flour and 9 oz. of Beef.	No. of rations at 6 oz. flour and 4 oz. beef.	Flour.		Indian Corn.			Fresh Meat.		Salt Pork.		Rum.	
From.	To.			lbs.	oz.	B.	G.	P.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	gals.	pts.
25th Dec. 1815	24th January 1816		54,415	20,405					13,603	12				
25th Jan'y 1816	24th Feb'y "		52,223	19,583	10				13,055	12			21	5
25th Feb'y "	24th March "		35,288	13,230	12				8,820	8			15	1
25th March "	24th April "	22,466	50,802	34,493	14				25,336	2			46	2
25th April "	24th May "	72,653		46,927	6	68	3		40,867	5			85	
25th Dec'r 1815	24th May "	Indian feasts.		1,106		3			916				45	6
" " "	" " "	Seed Corn.				41	4							
25th May 1816	24th June "	31,374		21,559	10				16,620	6	645		86	6
25th June "	24th July "	39,323		27,034	9				21,089	4	686	10		
		165,816 192,728	192,728	184,340	13	112	7		140,309	1	1,331	10	300	4
	Total	358,544												
	Amount of Estimate	195,000												
	Overdrawn	163,544												

Amherstburg 24 July 1816

Signed ROBERT REYNOLDS
D. A. Comr. Genl.

[C 260, p 408.]

MR. BAGOT TO MAJ. GEN. NELSON.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON
July 20: 1816

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a Letter I have received from Mr. Monroe, enclosing to me a copy of Major General McCombs report to the Secretary of War, upon the subject of the enlistment of British Deserters into the Army of the United States upon the Detroit Frontier, of which I had complained to the American Government, in consequence of Col. James's representation to Sir Gordon Drummond, transmitted by the latter to Mr. Baker in the month of April last.

Without entering into the distinction which has been taken between the enlistment of these Deserters, and their admission into the American Service, I have reason to hope, from the concluding paragraph in Mr. Monroe's Letter, that it is the intention of the American Government to prevent, if possible, any recurrence of the evil of which I have had to complain.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
CHARLES BAGOT.

His Excellency
Major General Nelson
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 70.]

MAJ. GEN. MACOMB TO MR. CRAWFORD.

(*Relations with United States,*)

FIFTH MILITARY DEPT
HEAD QUARTERS
DETROIT July 25, 1816

Sir

I deem it my duty to acquaint you, that the British Armed Vessels lying at the entrance of the strait near Malden, are in the habit of bringing to and boarding the American Vessels navigating these Lakes, and mustering and examining their crews, in a manner exceedingly insulting and vexatious. Reports of repeated interruptions of our vessels by the British Cruisers have been made to His Excy the Governor of the Territory, of which the Government have doubtless been duly apprized. The enclosed letter from Major Belton, Assistant Inspector General, is the only report I have received. It goes to exhibit the determination of the British Commanders, if not to make open war, at least to break the Peace which had been so happily accomplished.

I have the honor to be
&c
(Signed) ALEXANDER MACOMB

The Honble
W. H. Crawford
Secretary at War

[C 674, p 82.]

GOVERNOR CASS TO MR. MONROE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

DETROIT July 26 1816

Sir

Accompanying this I have the honor to transmit you the Copy of a letter from John R. Williams Esqr a gentleman of this place, who left here in the Brig Union a few days since for Buffalo.

This letter and one from Major Belton, which General Macomb has informed me, he is about transmitting to the War Department, will give to the Government a knowledge of all the facts respecting this occurence, of which we are now possessed.

I have been informed, that the British Commanding naval officer has said, that he was acting under express instructions, and if he could find any of their men on board of our vessels, they would be taken.

Whether he has misconstrued his instructions, whether they were issued when Great Britain was a belligerent Power, & are yet enforced now she is at peace, or whether it is possible such instructions have been given, I do not venture to form an opinion, but I entertain no doubt, but this officer thinks, that he is acting in conformity with the instructions of his Government.

Whatever may be the fact with respect to them, from the tone and temper of public sentiment, if this practice is continued, I am confident it will terminate in blood.

I have the honor
& &
(Sgned) LEWIS CASS

The Honble
James Monroe
Secty of State
[C 674, p 84.]

MR. BAGOT TO MR. MONROE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON
July 26 1816

SIR

Mr. Adams having intimated to His Majy's Govt. that it was the wish of the Govt. of the United States, that some understanding should be had, or agreement entered into between the two countries in regard to their Naval Armaments upon the Lakes, which, while it tended to diminish the expenses of each country, might diminish also the chances of collision, and prevent any feelings of jealousy; I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have received Lord Castlereagh's Instructions to assure you, that His R. Highness the P. Regent will cheerfully adopt; in the spirit of Mr. Adams' suggestion, any reasonable system which may contribute to the attainment of objects so desirable to both states.—

Mr. Adams not having entered into any detailed explanation of the precise views of his Govt. for giving effect to the principle which he had offered for consideration, the British Government is unacquainted with the particular arrangements, which the Government of the United States would propose to make for this purpose, but I have been instructed to assure you of the general disposition of H. R. Highness The P. Regent, to listen with satisfaction, to any proposal which may secure such ends, and of His readiness to act in a spirit of the most entire confidence upon the principle which has been suggested by Mr. Adams.

I have the honor &c &
(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT

Honble
James Monroe
[C 674, p 91.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Department of State
August 2d, 1816,

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th July, by which you inform me that Mr Adams had intimated to Your Government the desire of the President to arrange by compact, the Naval force which should be retained on the Lakes by both nations, with a view to lessen equally the expense of each, and likewise to guard against collision, but that he had not explained, in sufficient detail, the proposal which he had been authorized to make, to lead at that time, to any practical result. You assure me that His R. Highness the P. Regent is well disposed to the object, and that, in concert with this Govt. he is willing to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to give it effect.

The President being satisfied, that if each nation should maintain on the Lakes, a large Naval Force, it would expose both to Considerable and useless expence, while it would multiply the risks of Collision between them, instructed Mr. Adams shortly after the Peace, to make the proposal which you mention, in the hope, from the amicable spirit in which it was conceived, and the advantage which it was believed, both parties would derive from it, that it might be carried into immediate effect. It is very satisfactory to the President, to find that Your Government approves the Principle on which the proposal is founded, and that H. R. Highness the P. Regent is willing to act on it.

I infer from Your letter, that you are desirous of obtaining a precise project, either for the purpose of acting on it here, immediately in conformity with the powers already given you, or of transmitting it to Your Government, for its consideration, whether it be for one or the other purpose. I am instructed to afford all the facility that I may be able, tho' it would undoubtedly be more agreeable to the President, that the arrangement should be made, and executed, with the least delay possible.

I have now the honor to state, that the President is willing, in the spirit of the Peace which so happily exists between the two Nations, and until the proposed arrangement shall be cancelled, in the manner hereafter suggested, to confine the Naval Force to be maintained on the Lakes, on each side, to the following vessels, that is, on Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding 100 Tons burthen, and one 18 Pr canon, and on the Upper Lakes to two vessels of like burthen and force: and on the waters of Lake Champlain to one vessel not exceeding like burthen and force; and that all other armed vessels on those Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and likewise that neither party shall build or arm any other vessel on the shores of those Lakes.

That the Naval Force thus retained by each party on the Lakes, shall be restricted in its duty to the protection of its revenue laws, the transportation of troops and goods, and to such other services as will in no respect interfere with the armed vessels of the other party.

That should either of the parties be of opinion, that this arrangement did not accomplish the object intended by it, and be desirous of annulling it, and give notice thereof, it shall be void and of no effect after the expiration of months from the date of such notice.

If this project corresponds with the views of your Government, and you are authorized to accede to it, under any modifications, which you may propose, and in which we can agree, I am instructed to give it immediate effect, either by convention, the interchange of notes, or in any form which may be thought best adapted to the ends proposed. If, on the other hand, you consider it your duty, to Submit this project to your Government, for consideration, and to wait its sanction, before you can adopt it, and have power to make, *ad interim* any provisional reciprocal arrangement having the same objects in view, I shall be happy to digest with you such provisional arrangement, and to carry it reciprocally into effect, for such time, and in such manner, as may be agreed on, or should your powers be adequate, I am ready to Concur in an immediate suspension of any further Construction or equipments of armed vessels for any of the waters above named.

I have &. &. &.
(Signed.) Jas Monroe

Right Honorable
Charles Bagot
& & &

[C 674, p 93.]

CAPT. OWEN TO CAPT. BAUMGARDT.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE
KINGSTON U. C. 4th August 1816

Sir,

I have the honor to return the letter you referred to me for such an opinion on its particulars as might result from my local knowledge of the place in question.

There cannot be a doubt so long as we remain at peace, and Drummond Island the only place held by us on Lake Huron, that the supplies for that place may be conveyed at less expense by Lake Erie, than by the way of Nottawasagua; but if the channel of conveyance remains as heretofore by the Niagara Frontier this end will not be obtained, and several considerations of Policy occur naturally on this subject, which are of very much more importance to this Colony than may at first sight be imagined.—

Firstly if there were no other objections to receiving the communication by the Niagara Frontier, requiring a land carriage only from Queenstown to Chippawa, it might be considered a sufficient one that it remains in the power of a restless neighbor to intercept this at will, and that in time of war it could not possibly be used unless we possessed both sides of the River, But it is also questionable whether ultimately this Channel is not the most expensive for besides the risk of and actual losses by, passing valuable articles and money withinreach of an asylum sure to render villainy successful, These Stores when embarked at Fort Erie in Vessels to be conveyed to Amherstburg or by the Detroit and St. Clair River into Lake Huron are frequently detained at Fort Erie by Westerly Winds, before they can sail, for fourteen and sometimes forty days, (particularly at the commencement of the season) for vessels cannot sail thence with a foul wind owing to the rapidity of the current—this has been particularly exemplified this season.

After this the Rapids of St Clair oppose another obstacle *in time sometimes of as much as the former.* In taking a comparative view of the expense it will therefore be necessary to consider these delays as effecting the price of transport equal to loss by damages,—and the best scale I could propose to His Excellency the Govenor General for deciding his judgement will be, that he cause a return to be made to him in detail of the actual cost of a cargo of provisions of a definite quantity. Last season from this Lake to Drummond Island by the methods used by the Commissiariat first by land carriages from Queenstown to Chippawa—by Batteaux to Fort Erie, and hired right thence to Amherstburg and through to Drummond Island; and lastly by land Carriages from York to Holland River by Batteaux, thence to Kempenfeldt, by land Carriages thence to Nottawasaga Creek, Batteaux to the mouth of the River, and by vessel thence to Drummond Island, and if even the difference of expense shall not be in favor of the latter route owing to the Land Carriages being forty-five miles instead of ten miles, and one transhipment more on it, yet the advantage gained in time is a decisive argument in its favor, which generally speaking by proper arrangement may on an average be stated to be by the former route one Cargo to Drummond Island form Fort Erie per month, from Nottawasaga to Drummond Island one Cargo per week.

I have stated this comparison not so much with a view to urge the exclusive use of the Route by Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron, as to shew that reasons of Policy as well as economy should induce the Government to change the Route into Lake Erie from Ontario; and the best line to choose appears to me to be that examined and reported on by Captain Bourchier by my order, from Burlington to Grand River, the distance of land Carriages being near said to be thirteen miles of Road that might be made very good—is a route that might be secured in war, and when the stores are received by the vessels in Mohawk Bay at the entrance to the River Grand, they might sail and make progress with any Wind.—This line of Communication only can afford prospect of any ultimate saving in expence, which shall at the same time will secure it from interruption in the time of war. —

But even if it shall not please His Excellency to concur with me on the propriety of changing the line of communication with Erie to the Route here proposed, there is still another less objectionable than that now in use, but still by a part of the exposed Frontier, that is as now by land from Queenstown to Chippawa, up that River to Oswego Creek and thence by land six miles to Grand River, by which route the Black Rock Rapids will be saved and the vessels able to sail without delay as before explained.

But neither of these lines of communication can be effective either for Lake St. Clair or Lake Huron against similar objections to those removed for Lake Erie by them for, supposing each side only to possess its own territory, it is in the power of either party to prevent the other from Navigating thro' the River Detroit and thro' the River St. Clair.

Similar arguments to those before used should therefore answer as in this time of peace to Establish such means of communication for those more distant Lakes as may be available in times of war; for, the experience of this Colony forces us to acknowledge that neither can the Pacific dispositions of our neighbors be reckoned on, nor can we defer the arrangements which war will render absolutely necessary without the certainty not only of paying very dearly for them when wanted, but after all they will but imperfectly answer the ends proposed.—

For Lake St. Clair there are many points on the North shore of Lake Erie which may be chosen for a line of communication to the Thames of these it will not be necessary to speak further.—

But for Lake Huron there remains but the route by Nottawasaga already spoken of.—

I am however of opinion that persuaded the Establishment of the Commissariat at Holland landing at Kempenfelt and on the Nottawasaga, be not suffered to go to decay, the transport required for Drummond Island and our establishment would hardly require more than a single porter at Nottawasaga or Christian Island since no intermediate depot would be necessary for such small demands and if the Establishment at the head of the Nottawasaga Creek now called Platers, and that below at its mouth be placed in Possession of the Naval Establishment on Lake Huron (and indeed the others at Kempenfelt and Holland River might also be both turned over to you for their care and protection) They can at any time be resumed by the Military Departments or be used by them, when circumstances shall require it, and the current supplies of Provisions and Stores for the Naval Establishment can in the meantime be effected without much difficulty from York by our own agency as well as is now done by that of the commissariat.—

It would appear by the letter you have done me the honor to refer to me that it is imagined the Commissariat has a depot at Penetanguishene, I am to acquaint you that there is no such thing in existence,—that excellent Harbour and situation for an Arsenal not having a single inhabited dwelling

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very obedient Servant.
(Signed) W. F. W. Owen, Captain
on particular service

[C 738, p 71.]

MR. BAGOT TO MR. MONROE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON August 6, 1816

SIR

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 2nd Instant, containing the project of an arrangement into which it is proposed that our respective Governments should enter, for the purpose of giving effect to the principle upon which I had the honour to acquaint you, that H. R. Highness the P. Regent was willing to act, in respect to the Naval Armaments upon the Lakes.

The General Coincidence of sentiment which exists between our Govts in regard to entering into some arrangement upon this subject, gives reason to hope, that the several parts of it will become matter of easy adjustment, but as, in the consideration of any precise proposition to this effect, reference must necessarily be had to various points connected with the internal administration of His Majestys Provinces, and to the Naval Assistance, which the ordinary business of a peace establishment may require, I am not authorized to conclude definitely any agreement as to details, without previously submitting it to my Government.

I shall therefore immediately forward for consideration the proposal contained in your Letter, but I shall in the meantime willingly take upon myself to give effect to any arrangements, upon which we may mutually agree, for the purpose of suspending the further construction and equipment of armed vessels upon the Lakes, and of generally abstaining from exertion in these quarters.

I have & & &

(sgd) CHARLES BAGOT

To Honble James Monroe
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 98.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians*)

QUEBEC 7th August 1816

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency, the speeches of the principal Chiefs of the Western Indians, addressed to me in Council, previous to my departure from Drummond Island—

In various former Communications, I have stated my opinion to His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, that the measure intended by the Americans (and at this moment carrying into execution) of establishing Military Posts at the Prairie des Chiens & Green Bay is a manifest violation of the Treaty of Ghent, inasmuch as the 9th Article stipulated that our Indian Allies shall be restored to all their Posessions, Rights Priveledges & Immunities, in the same manner as they were enjoyed before the War. In 1812 the farthest advanced Post of the Americans on the Mississippi was Fort Maddison, at least four hundred miles to the Southward of Prairie des Chiens.

It assuredly therefore follows, that their Boundary then, ought to be their boundary now, and that they have no right to advance a step beyond it, without the previous purchase of the Land & the express permission of the Indians. This principle was admitted by the Americans themselves, on the mutual surrender of the captured Posts, at the end of the War—They made no claim to the restitution of Fort McKay at the Prairie des Chiens, it being in the Indian Country, which the recent treaty had guaranteed to that people, I therefore directed it to be destroyed & withdrew the Garrison to Michilimackinac.

At Green Bay on the Western side of Lake Michigan, the Government of the United States never had a Fort, or Military Post. They have Lately made repeated attempts to purchase Land from the Indians for that purpose, which proposals have been indignantly rejected as they perfectly comprehend the danger to which a measure would expose them, & that the double object of the Americans is the Seizure of their Country & their own gradual extermination. The offers so repeatedly made to purchase the Land, is a tacit admission that it is Still the property of the Indians, & hitherto they have so far respected their rights, as not to Establish Posts, except sanctioned by a real or pretended purchase. Their present determination, therefore, to effect their purpose by force, & to occupy the Indian Territory without their consent, is certainly a glaring infraction of those rights & priveledges to which, both Governments stipulated they should be restored—

The refusal on the part of the Indians to dispose of their Lands, the Americans view with equal scorn and indifference. A letter which I received yesterday from Drummond Island, states, that the Chiefs of the Western Indians (whose speeches are enclosed) on their return home, held a Council at Michilimackinac & plainly told them, that they were determined not to Suffer any Military Establishments to be made in their Country. The reply was, that if the proposed settlements could not be effected by fair means, they should by force. The Indians departed highly dissatisfied. In fact, I have scarcely a doubt, from the contemptuous insults which they heap upon them, that it is their wish to goad them into a war, and notwithstanding the patience with which the Chiefs have said they will wait for your Excellency's reply, it is exceedingly probable it will soon take place. Some of the Tribes, impatient at such insults, will commence hostilities, and afford the Americans the pretext they wish for, of taking ample Vengeance—

The exclusion of the British Traders from ever entering the Indian Countries within the American Limits, is deplored by the different Tribes, as the greatest misfortune which has befallen them. Even the obnoxious measure of building Forts upon their Lands is considered as the lesser evil. Without the supplies of cloathing amunition, which for such a series of years they have derived from them, they conceive they must perish miserably for want, & they have no confidence, in either the ability or inclination of the Americans to rescue them from so horrible a fate. Notwithstanding the liberality of Govt & the exertions of our Traders to supply the Indians, yet still not a winter passes, without *many lives* being lost from want of cloathing & amunition to procure food. Their fearful anticipations on this Subject are therefore not without foundation. The Chiefs have often spoke to me upon it, with the most moving eloquence. Unfortunately there is now no remedy for the evil, our right to the continuance of this traffic having been expressly given up, and renounced, in the late Commercial Treaty. The American Commissioners, in so pertinaciously insisting upon this article, Knew well its value. They knew that its immediate effect would be (particularly if the construction of the proposed Forts were also permitted) the total extinction of all British influence amongst those Indians from whom they had suffered so much during the war, and that a line of final separation was drawn between them—

The anxiety which the American Government evinced from the moment the Peace was signed in effecting this separation, & the high hand, with which at all risks, they seem resolved to carry their projects into execution, are proofs of the vast importance which they attach to it, and the benefits which they hope to derive from it *at a future day.* If the chain of Forts with which they propose to encircle that fine country be permitted, I consider it *highly probable*, that the Indians, finding themselves hem'd in—deprived of their British Traders cut of from all support or communication with us & wholly at the mercy of the Americans; recollecting also, that they are driven to this condition, from the failure of our promises & being abandoned to their fate in a future war, will exact their own revenge and become the terrible assailants of that frontier which they before defended, and of which they are the natural defenders.

If the principle be admitted, that notwithstanding the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent, the Govt of the United States may seize upon the Indian Lands & erect Forts thereon with impunity, its mischievous effects will soon be extensively felt; next year will probably witness Military Establishments at the Sault St Maries, the Fond du Lac, & in the immediate vicinity of the Red River, next to the cutting us off, from the Indians, the exclusive monopoly of the Fur Trade is the favorite project of the Americans; they have already excluded the Canadas from that former lucrative traffic which she so long enjoyed with the Indians to the Southward, & the Posts to which I allude, would not only render them formidable competitors as to what remains, but ready to take advantage of the unions and unnatural contest into which the two great rival Companys engaged in that description of Commerce, are about to plunge. It appears a matter of absolute necessity that Government should interpose in the quarrel and not only effect an amicable settlement of differences, but also a union of interests by a junction of the two Companies; this ought to be easily effected, as the Party that unreasonably hold out & refuse to accede, should receive no countenance or support there cannot be a doubt, that it would prove mutually advantageous in the highest degree, & no less so in a national point of view, as securing & extending the remaining Fur Trade in the first instance, & as preserving that part of the Country to the Empire in the event of a war. The Hudsons Bay & North West Companys cordiality united, would present a formidable Barrier against American encroachment, which, from the facility of receiving supplies by sea, probably could not be forced, even supposing the worst that could happen to the Canadas. The hostile measures now apparently meditated by both partys, if persevered in, must exhaust and ruin both. They are playing the very game of the Americans.

I have the more readily yielded to this digression concerning it to be intimately connected with my subject, & indeed gone more at length into the question than I intended, from the strong interest which I must ever take in the fate of the Western Indians. I have witnessed their constancy and courage in the late war, and their marked devotion & rooted attachment to our cause. Through me they were repeatedly assured of the powerful protection & support of the British Government & led to anticipate times very different from what they are likely to experience.—

The Indian nations were made acquainted with the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent in their favor, & they are sanguine in their expectations of being supported by your Excellency. I am fully aware of the obstacles which at present renders it so difficult, but perhaps it may not yet be too late to prevent the evils with which they are threatened, or at least to ameliorate their condition. Such an interference appears to me not only an act of justice due to the Indians, but in no small degree connected with the future welfare & security of these Provinces.—

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient, and
most humble Servant
RT. McDONALL, Lt. Col.

[C 260, p 351.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

QUEBEC
8th August 1816

SIR,

I consider the repairs called for at Drummond Island as absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Government Buildings at that Post, they having been erected late last fall to afford a temporary shelter against the winter & never were completed.—

RT. McDONALL Lt Col. Lately
comg at Drummond Island

Lt Colonol Addison
Military Secretary

[C 515, p 113.]

FROM MR. GALE—UNADDRESSED.

(North West.)

MONTREAL, 9th Aug. 1816.

Sir,

Some information which has been recently obtained, relative to the commissions issued to persons in the late Corps of Voyageurs, has induced the Earl of Selkirk to desire me on his behalf, as he is himself absent, respectfully to bring under the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the abuse which has been made of those Commissions by some individuals & to solicit the interposition of His Excellency's authority in such way as may be deemed proper to prevent the continuance of the injurious deceptions & imposture which have been practised under their pretended sanction.

It appears that in September 1812 the late Governor Genl. Sir G. Prevost authorised the raising of a Corps to be called the "Corps of Voyageurs" in which Commissions were given to certain individuals, and that corps in March 1813 was disbanded. It is clear that there could be no pretence for the exercise of authority under those Commissions after the disbanding of the Corps yet some individuals who are partners in the North west Company or engaged in its service, have nevertheless, since assumed to themselves in the interior parts of this continent authority in the Kings name as holding commissions in that corps and under pretence of such authority have perpetrated the most criminal acts to the prejudice and even ruin of the Colony established by Lord Selkirk at Red River. As it was alledged by the persons claiming authority under these pretended Commissions that they were derived from the Commandant at Michilimackinac. Lord Selkirk in March and April last endeavored to ascertain whether any power had been given to that Commandant to issue such commissions, and the nature and extent of such authority conveyed or intended to be conveyed by them.

In answer to a communication addressed on this subject to Sir Gordon Drummond, the late Commander of the Forces, his Lordship was informed by Sir Gordon's letter of the 1st of April last, that after a research made in the military Secretary's Office, it did not appear that any authority of "such a nature was at any period vested in the officers commanding at St Joseph or Michilimakinac." Since this communication was made his Lordship has learnt that instructions to issue such commissions were given by His Excellency Sir George Prevost through his Civil Secretary G. B. Brenten Esq. to the Commandant at Michilimackinac. Sir Gordon Drummond was no doubt unaware that this channel had been adopted for conveying these instructions and could not therefore be expected to have taken into consideration the extent of the mischief that might be effected by an improper use of the commissions issued in consequence. The want of information on this point probably induced Sir Gordon to suppose it unnecessary that any declaration should be made on the part of the Provincial Government to prevent the exercise of illegal authority under color of these Commissions. But as all the motives have long since ceased to exist, which could have induced the late Governor to issue or authorise the issuing of the Commissions in question and as it is an unquestionable fact that certain individuals under pretext of holding and deriving power from them, have been exercising an oppressive illegal and dangerous authority, it has become highly expedient that a continuance of the delusion under which obedience has been yielded to such pretended appointments, should be prevented; and this can only be prevented by the interposition of the Authority of His Majesty's Provincial Government, and some explicit declaration on the subject.

I have therefore on behalf of Lord Selkirk respectfully to solicit such interposition and declaration which it is presumed will be deemed the more necessary, when it is considered that the advantage of an established civil Government by which any imposition might be exposed and punished is not possessed in the Country where this dangerous imposture is practiced.

The present moment has appeared to be particularly fit for soliciting his Excellency's attention to the subject of this letter as Lieut Col. McDonall the commandant of Michilimackinac above referred to, is now at Quebec from whom his Excellency may derive information as to the manner in which the above mentioned instructions received by him from His Excellency Sir George Prevost were executed.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very obdt Sert.
SAML GALE

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

To be acknowledged
Drummond Island
already provided for.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
August 10th, 1816.

Sir

I have the the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 15th July the directions it contains shall be closely followed and I am happy to say have been in some measure anticipated, as will appear by the proceedings of the Indian Councils at this Post, and already forwarded by the usual channel. Very few Indians are now on the Island—and Straglers only may be looked for this season. The number who have visited us this summer is about four thousand including women and children, they have all been supplied abundantly with presents and provisions, and left us apparently satisfied—We hear by report the Indian Department is to be placed on the same establishment as before the war, which at this Post was, a Storekeeper Interpreter and Clerk all vested in one person, such an establishment is illy calculated to manage the Indians at the present day. Nothing is to fear from them while the Indian Department remains about us, but it is impossible to feel safe in the midst of a host of turbulant Savages, without persons among us, who have influence over their minds and actions. I have the honor to enclose an account of disbursements from the Public Chest for last month. The instructions in Lieut. Hall's Letters of the 4th July shall be attended to.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. Maule,
Lieut. Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Addison
M. S.

[C 363, p 102.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Department of State
August 12 1816

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th of this month, by which you inform me, that altho' you have full confidence that an agreement will finally be entered into by our Government to limit in a satisfactory manner, the Naval force to be maintained by them on the Lakes, you consider it your duty to submit to your Government the project, which I lately communicated to you to that effect, and to await its orders before you can proceed to make a definite arrangement on the subject. You intimate however, that you are willing to give effect to any arrangement, on which we may agree, for suspending in the meantime, the further Construction and equipment of armed vessels on the Lakes, and for abstaining from further exertion there.

To this delay no objection is entertained, provided such a provisional arrangement is made as may accomplish the best objects which our Government have in view. This arrangement however, like the other should be equal, In the same spirit, therefore, I now propose the regulations stated in my former letter, to be adopted as a provisional arrangement. If your powers authorize, and you approve those regulations on being assured that you will adopt a similar measure an order will be immediately issued by this Government, for carrying them fully into effect.

If your powers do not extend to this object, but are confined exclusively to the suspension of the further augmentation of the naval force on the Lakes, I have then to observe, that on receiving from you a statement of the Force which your Government now has, on the Lakes, with an assurance that its further augmentation shall be suspended, an order will be immediately issued by this Govt for confining the naval Force of the United States there, strictly within the same limit.

I have &. &. &
(Signed)
JAMES MONROE.

Right Honbl.
CHARLES BAGOT
&. &. &.

[C 674, p 100.]

MR. BAGOT TO MR. MONROE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON,
August 13, 1816.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date.—

For the same reasons which I have assigned in the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 6th inst, I conceive that I am not authorized to make even provisionally any precise agreement as to the exact manner in which the respective naval Forces upon the Lakes shall be limited, as in any such agreement, whether permanent or provisional, reference must equally be had to the arrangments of a peace establishment, and the ordinary administration of His Majesty's Provinces.

I am not in possession of a correct statement of His Majesty's naval Force now in Commission upon the Lakes, but I will take the earliest means of procuring and communicating to you the most accurate information upon this point, and I can in the mean time give you the assurance, that all further augmentation of it will be immediately suspended.

I have &c. &c. &c.
(signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

The Honble
James Monroe,
&c. &c. &c.

[C 674, p 103.]

MR. BAGOT TO COMMODORE OWEN.

(*Relations with United States.*)

(Secret and Confidential.)

WASHINGTON
August 14, 1816

A few months ago the American Minister in London intimated to His Majesty's Govt. that it was the wish of the Govt. of the United States, that some understanding should be had, or agreement entered into between the two Countries as to their respective naval Armaments upon the Lakes, which, by reducing the Armed force on both sides, might reduce also the expenses of each Country, allay jealousies, and diminish the chances of collision.

Mr. Adams was then informed that H. R. H. The Prince Regent would willingly adopt in the spirit of his suggestion, any reasonable system which might lead to the attainment of objects so desirable; and that, in the mean time, the smallest number of Vessels Compatible with a peace establishment should be kept in Commission.

I have since received Lord Castlereagh's instructions to converse upon this subject with the Secretary of the Department of State, and to Communicate the intentions of the American Government to His Magy's officers in Canada, who would be instructed to frame their measures with reference to any information which they might receive from me upon this point.

His Magesty's Government are of opinion, that it would be better to leave the two Countries to act upon the principle which has been suggested in a spirit of Mutual Confidence, than to make any precise arrangement, or reduce the system to positive stipulation; but I have been instructed to state to the American Govt. that if it is their wish to enter into more particular and formal agreement, there is no disinclination on the part of the British Government to negotiate for that purpose: and I have been accordingly authorized to receive ad referendum any proposition which the American Govert. may make to this effect.

The enclosed copies of a correspondence which has passed between the secretary of the Dept. of State and myself will put your Excelly in complete possession of the present state of the business.

As, under my instructions, I could only receive for reference to the consideration of His Majesty's Govt a proposition of the precise nature of that contained in Mr. Monroe's note of the 2nd inst. I have abstained from entering with him into any discussion whatever of the terms of it. It is for His Magy's Govt alone to judge how far those terms are compatible with the establishment which it may be their intention to maintain during a state of Peace. But I have felt myself authorized by the spirit of my instructions to enter into an agreement with the American Govt, that, pending the discussion of the more precise Project which they have offered, and which I have transmitted to Lord Castlereagh, no Augmentation shall be made of the British naval Force now in Commission upon the Lakes, the American Govt agreeing at the same time to confine their force within the same limits as the British.

The American Force is I conceive at present greatly inferior to ours, an agreement therefore to abstain from further augmentation on each side would appear to be wholly in our favour. It is for this reason that the American Force has been restricted to the *same limits* as the British; but Your Excell'y may rest assured, that it is not the intention of the American Govt. to make any addition whatever, in consequence of this agreement, to the number of force of their Vessels actually in Commission at the present moment.

It only remains for me to request, that, upon the receipt of this letter, Your Excelly will take the Earliest means to give effect to the agreement into which I have entered with the American Govt. and that, until a more particular arrangement shall have been concluded between the two Govts. (of which I shall do myself honor to give Your Excelly. the earliest information) Your Excelly. will direct, that no addition should be made to the number or force of His Magy's. Armed Vessels upon the Lakes; of which force I have to request, that Your Excelly. will furnish me as soon as possible with an accurate statement.—The American Govt. have already given the necessary directions to their officers to act in conformity with this arrangement.

I must add that it is distinctly understood between the American Govt. and myself, that if any of His Majesty's armed Vessels now building shall be in that state of progress in which they cannot be laid up or dismantled without injury to the Materials, It shall not considered as any breach of the agreement if they are completed so far as it is necessary for their preservation—

I send by the present opportunity a Copy of this lettler & of its enclosures to His Excellency Sir John C. Sherbrooke

I have & & &
(signed)
CHARLES BAGOT

His Excy.
Commodore Owen

[C 674, p 105.]

MR. BAGOT TO SIR JOHN SHERBOOKE.

(Relations with United States.)

(Secret and Confidential.)

WASHINGTON,
August 14, 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a letter, and of its several enclosures, which I have this day written to Commodore Owen, acquainting him with an agreement into which I have entered with the American Government, to abstain from making any addition to the respective naval Forces of the two countries now in Commission upon the Lakes, pending the negotiation of a more particular arrangement upon this subject.

The enclosed papers will put Your Excellency in complete possession of everything which has passed in relation to this business and I have to request, that Your Excellency will take such measures, in Concert with Commodore Owen, as may give effect to the agreement, which, under my instructions, I have considered myself Authorized to make with the American Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant
CHARLES BAGOT

His Excellency
Sir John Coope Sherbrooke G. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 111.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Relations with United States.*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
August 14 1816

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you a Copy of a Communication from the Governor of the Michigan Territory, and also of one from Major Genl. Macomb, Commanding the Troops of the United States at Detroit, to the secretary of war, complaining of the Conduct of a British officer, in boarding an American vessel, and searching her on that Strait. It appears likewise that this Act was countenanced and supported by the officers at Malden, who drew out some pieces of Cannon and placed them in a position to bear on the American vessel. As similar acts have been Committed heretofore, as I had the honor to intimate to you some time since informally, it may be inferred that they are in Compliance with a System which the Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Canada, think it their duty to pursue. Of the injustice of the pretension on which these acts are founded, of the irritation inseparable from them, and of their tendency to produce still greater mischief, you will, I am persuaded, be fully sensible.

Believing from what has already passed upon Subjects of a Similar nature as well in London as in this city, that the British officers in Canada have mistaken the policy and views of their Government, and being likewise anxious to prevent the consequences to which such Acts obviously lead, I make to you this Communication, in full confidence that you will take such steps, as may prevent a recurrence of the like in future.

With great respect &. &.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

The Right Honble
Charles Bagot
&. &. &.

[C 674, p 87.]

MR. BAGOT TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGNTON
August 14 1816

SIR

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the copy of a note & of its Inclosures, which I have received from the secretary of the Department of State, complaining of the conduct of a British officer in boarding and Searching an American Vessel in the Straits of Detroit, in which proceeding it is alleged, that he was supported by the officers at Malden, who Drew out some pieces of cannon, and placed them in a situation to bear upon the American Vessel.

I have to request, that Your Excellency will direct enquiry to be made into the circumstances of this transaction, and that you will communicate to me, as soon as you conveniently can, every information which you may obtain upon the subject.

I have written by the present opportunity to Commodore Owen requesting that he will make similar enquiries.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedt humble Servt
CHARLES BAGOT

His Excellency
Sir John C. Sherbrooke G. C. B
&c. &c. &c.

[C 674, p 89.]

MR. BAGOT TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Washington
August 14: 1816

Sir

I had the honor to receive on the 28th ulto, Your Excellency's letter of the 15th of that month, enclosing to me copies of Colonel McDonalls letters upon the subject of the assemblage at Drummonds Island of several Tribes of Indians, and of the hostile disposition which they had manifested against the Government of the United States.

The Secretary of the Department of State being absent from Washington at the time when Your letter reached me, I immediately wrote to acquaint him with the information which I had received, and with the steps which Your Excellency had taken in order to allay the excitement which had arisen.

I received an answer from Mr. Monroe expressive of his obligation to me for the intelligence which I had communicated, and at an interview which I have since had with him upon the subject, I have called his attention most particularly to the promptitude and earnestness with which Your Excellency has taken measures to convince the Indians, that they will receive no assistance from His Majesty's Government in any attempts to commit acts of hostility against the citizens of the United States.

Upon the subject which has immediately given offence to the Indians, and awakened their suspicions, Mr. Monroe stated, that it was only the intention of the American Government to erect a Fort at the Southern extremity of Green Bay, where, he alleged, that they had always possessed one: and he added, that he had received information part of which he communicated to me, stating that persons connected with the British Trade with the Indians had been endeavoring to promote discontent amongst them.—I replied, that this might very possibly be true of a few interested individuals, but that it was certainly not true of any of the officers of His Majesty's Government—that he might be assured, that the British Government would do their utmost to repress every kind of hostility against the American Government amongst the Indian Tribes; and that, altho' we should always feel interested in obtaining for them the redress of any real grievances under which they might labour, we should not endeavor to procure it by any means inconsistent with sincerity, and the good friendship which prevailed between Great Britain and the United States——

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
CHARLES BAGOT.

His Excellency
Sir John Sherbrooke G. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 72.]

RETURN.

Return of Strangers and the Purport of their visit at Amherstburg 14 August 1816.

Nation.	No. of Persons.	No. of Rations.	Remarks.
Miamis	6	12	Just arrived from the Mississippi, St. Louis—
Potowatimies	2	4	From Fort Wayne—wanting presents.
Deleware	3	6	From White River in the State of Ohio—wanting presents.
Total	11	22	

Signed B. CALDWELL
Capt. Indian Dept.

To
Major Barwick
Commanding—

[C 260, p 410.]

RETURN.

Return of Indians Dependent on the Post of Amherstburg 15th August 1816.

Nations.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Amherstburg.	
Wyandots	30	34	37	101	One died 14 Augt.
Shawnies	100	76	75	251	
Kikapoo	43	67	51	151	34 going home.
Chippawa	99	114	125	338	One dead woman.
Ottawa	80	96	84	260	
Muncies	8	10	9	27	
Creeks	7	10	7	24	
Cayugas	6	3	5	14	
				1,166	

(Signed.) B. CALDWELL
Capt. Ind. Dept.

To
Major Barwick
Commanding.

[C 260, p 409.]

RETURN.

Return of Strangers and the purport of their visit at the Post of Amherstburg 16 Aug 1816.

Nation.	Names.	No of Persons.	No of Rations.	Remarks.
Chippawa.	Skinquak	9	--------	These six families are 65 miles west of Detroit—Men women & children have come in to draw their annual presents—The Chief of these families deserves a particular attention owing to surviving a dangerous wound with the Enemy Horseman—He received 11 wounds in the skirmish 1813—
	Naguashigan	11	--------	
	Pannickick	11	--------	
	Lowwaw	14	--------	
	Amguaink	11	--------	
	Mamit-okabout	6	--------	
		62	--------	

(Signed)
B. CALDWELL
Capt. Ind. Dept.

To
Major Barwick—
Commanding—

[C 260, p 412.]

LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

QUEBEC, 15th Aug. 1816.

SIR,

I beg you will have the goodness to bring the following statement under the notice of His Excellency the Govr. in Chief.

On the first occupation of Drummond Island on evacuating Mackina, most of the Chiefs of the Indian nations, who had been acting with us during the war, were at the Post, & a strong sensation of discontent existed among them & their Bands, on account of giving up Mackina to the Americans, which was heightened from the unfortunate circumstance of our inability to give them their usual presents, the Indian Store being empty. In emergencies of this kind I was authorized to act according to the best of my judgment for the good of the Service. The pressing urgency of the case rendered it a matter of absolute necessity that I should authorize the purchase of some presents for the Indians which has since been settled & the articles stated in the enclosed acct for the Chiefs, which were presented to the most distinguished of each nation in the name of the King, as an especial acknowledgement of their Bravery & fidelity during the war—the timely distribution of these presents, produced the best effect, & those to the Chiefs were received by them with equal pride and enthusiasm, as a testimony of the Kings approbation of their conduct.

The circumstances attending this purchase, & the strong necessity which existed for making it, not being sufficiently made known to Sir Gordon Drummond or aware, that the Authority granted me, had been repeatedly exercised in a similar manner, the enclosed accounts were in consequence returned to Drummond Island, with directions to communicate with Gov. Gore upon the subject, which was not done, the Indian Department having again reverted to the Military authority.

I have therefore to beg that you will submit this explanation to His Excellency, trusting that he will be pleased to take the hardships of this case into consideration, and direct the amount to be repaid to Lieut. Col. McKay.

I have the honor to be
Sir your most obedient Sevt.
Lt. Col. Addison. RT. McDONALL.

[C 260, p 365.]

LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND
24th August 1816

Sir

I request you will communicate to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces that I arrived at this Post 22nd Instant, on my way an opportunity was presented for me to visit Pentenguishine Harbour &c, and as the vessel which brought me here is detained longer than I expected, by three or four days:—therefore having inspected the old

Establishment at St. Joseph's this day, I propose tomorrow; to proceed per Michillimacinac, which I hope His Excellency will consider is a good mode of filling up the time which would be extraneous to any very particular business I could now employ myself on here.—I trust Lieut Baron Ry Engrs will ere this have forwarded his survey from Montreal to join that performed by Lieut Jebb, & that my directing Lieut Baron to proceed to Quebec and remain until further orders will be approved—I find some trifling repairs must be performed to the magazine in which a quantity of powder is lodged at St Josephs and the buildings at this Post placed in a tenantable State against the approaching inclement Season, which will occupy so much of the time of the few artificers to be procured that I fear very little progress will be made towards erecting the Block House this year, but every possible means will be used to forward this Service that circumstances will allow of—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
E. W. Dumford Lt Col
Comy Rl Eng

Lieut Col Addison
Military Secretary—
&c &c

[C 396, p 49.]

ACCOUNT.

Account of Indian Stores Issued for the Naval Establishment at Notawasaga Lord Selkirk & Lt Clapperton Rl Navy viz—

	Issued to Lt. Clapperton by order of Lt. Col. McKay Supt. of Ind Affairs the 16th July 1816	Issued for Lord Selkirk by order of Lt. Col. Mc Kay Supt. of Ind affrs. ye 22d July 1816	Issued for the Naval Establishment at Nottawasaga by order of Lt. Col McKay on ye 4th Aug 1816	Total
Broaches			100	100
Ball & Shot lbs.	40		28	68
Blankets 1½ pt			5	5
Blankets 2 "			5	5
Blankets 3 "	3		5	8
Calico yds	10		28	38
Cloth Broad "			8	8
Coats Common			2	2
Combs Horn			12	12
Ear Bobs pr	150		50	200
Flags		6	1	7
Gartering yds			144	144
Guns Chiefs	2			2
Gun Powder lbs	10		10	20
Handkerchiefs silk			6	6
Knives Butchers			12	12
Kettles Copper lbs			12½	12½
Linen Fresh yds			25	25
Medals large		6		6
Strouds yds	6		20¾	26¾
Tobacco lbs			12	12
Thread			½	½
Vermillion	½		1	1½

Indian Department
Drummonds Island
Augt. 1816

[M. G. 11, p. 169.]

CAPT. BAUMGARDT TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

His Majestys Ship
Prince Regent
Kingston U. C Sept 5th 1816

Sir

In answer to your Excellencys communication of the 14th Ultimo, and its five enclosures relative to the boarding of the Union from Detroit; I have to acquaint you that Captain Bourchier appears to have felt himself authorized to board Vessels in a British Port, which that of Malden, contained between that of Bois Blanc. and our shore, has ever been considered, and that it does not appear that this right has in the case in question, been exercised with any aggravating circumstances.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's very
obedient & humble servant
W. Baumgardt
Captain of H. M. Ship
Prince Regent
Senior Officer

To
His Excellency
The Right Hon
C. Bagot
.&c.

[C 738, p 149.]

EARL BATHURST TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Downing Street
9 September 1816

Sir

Lord Castlereagh has communicated to me representations which he has received from the American Minister complaining of improper interference and interuption on the part of the British officers towards vessels of the United States of America on the Lakes in Canada and I have in consequence to convey to you the most positive instructions to discourage by every means in your power all proceedings of this nature and to exert Your utmost authority and influence to maintain within the limits of Your Government in all communications and intercourse with the American Authorities and people a line of conduct strictly Conformable to the Relations of Amity and Friendship so happily subsisting between the two Nations.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Mo. obedt.
Humble Servant
BATHURST

Lt. General
Sir John Sherbrooke G. C. B.
& & &

[C 674, p 119.]

MR. LEVESQUE TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Sept. 12.

May it please your Excellency?

As by my Petition dated on the 10th of July last, with reference to the Reverend Bishop of Quebec Monsieur Plessis, I have taken the liberty to suggesting to Your Excellency my being useful to Government respecting few topics essentially necessary both to the present and future welfare of these Provinces. The first of which object "to keeping this Country from foreign influence;" I will humbly state, that it may be repressed by your Excellency recommending to put in force the Alien Bill as respect the emigration of the french into this Country. To enumerate the many evils resulting from a non-compliance to this measure are incalculable Suffice to say, that by disseminating the present new Ideas amongst the people, would cause a thorough change, and its mischievous effects.

Respecting the second, "Canada falling a prey to the neighboring States;" Let it be well understood, the truth of its authenticity Your

Excellency knows, that the cause and the only one which has forced the American Government to come to terms of Peace, was owing to his want of money to carry on the War with England, and to suppose that the Southern States of America would oppose the North to the conquest of the Canadas on the ground that the latter would by that means become too powerful, and cause a mission, the effects to form a separate republic, are meer sophistry, and all other such suppositions as long as the innate hatred of that People towards the Mother Country exists, and their Vengeance is alive to feelings of mistaken pride; For their is no deviation in an American's principles, whether he remains in his native land, or he lives abroad. In Illustration to the above, it is but necessary to relate two instances, the first when Major André was under sentence of death, not knowing or the better impressed with the fear it would be an ignominious one, he earnestly requested the Council to be shot, his letter was displayed before them, and they unanimously resolved he should be hung which was accordingly executed.—

The second, happened before the breaking of the first American war, Franklin came over to Quebec, and there he met some of the notables to whom he imparted his secret mission, which was no less than joining the then Confederacy, which proposition was answered but with a profound silence (the characteristic of the Canadians in general, when decidedly of a contrary opinion,) returned to Congress he related his reception, and the little effect the sounds of liberty had on the mind of this harmless People: It was then suggested and resolved to openly reduce them by force of arms, which was undertaken soon after with shameful defeat on their part, and these last years with the same ill-success.

If so trivial objects are constantly kept in remembrance amongst that People? How much more important and painful must it be to both their pride and the general interest of those States to be as restricted as they are at present in their Commerce and means of future aggrandisement arising from duties paid by them on tonnage paid by them in the East India trade and their exclusion in the market of the West India Islands though yet possessing a partial advantage in the importation of molasses; also their expulsion from drying their fish on the British Stores; and in fine not a little curtailed in their pretentions respecting the old boundary lines: the loss of which Privileges by strangely affecting both the federals and the republicans, is as severely felt by the busy class; and it must be acknowledged that no efforts will be wanting of availing themselves of the first opportunity to secure those same lost advantages; or at least to enjoy them as in the past; and in order to effect the same without loss of time, a continuance of high and vexatious duties are layed on every article imported from foreign Countries, which your Excellency is apprized of, and of their building many Ships of war, and having a standing army of no less than seventeen thousand effective men, well clothed and displined; the latter without doubt intended to the conquest of the Canadas, when ever a new war will take place, the period of which event is not far distant.—And how are we to oppose so an overwhelming force? Surely not with the present means of defence: Hence arises the necessity of raising from four to five thousand men (Canadians) trained and disciplined as the regular troops; with the observation that the good resulting to the country at large from such a step would be most gratefully felt; and enable the better your Excellency to know the strength and resources of the two Provinces, and cause to recommend additional duties to be layed on the same indirect articles as Spirits, Wines &c, without any material inconvenience or Injury arising to the Country from such a measure.—

As relate "maintaining Religion and Morals in their original purity." The most effectual means to promptly attain this object would be by forcing the Laws concerning the exclusion of foreigners to obtain licences for keeping houses of public entertainment, and but known and reputable characters to obtain them in future; with the propriety of a strict-observance of the Sabath throughout the Country—

May it please your Excellency?

Though the present remarks are well known to your Excellency, yet do I think it a duty incumbent on me to humbly submitting them to your Excellency's perusal, and as being expressive of my unalterable sentiments and the result of long experience and continued meditation, and I remain In the Interim, with high consideration.

Your Excellency,
Most respectful and obedient
and humble Servant
Ls Levesque Jr

Montreal, September 12th 1816

His Excellency Lieut General, Sir Jn Coape Sherbrooke, G. C. B.
Captn Gl & Governor in Chief of Upper and Lower Canada &ca &ca &ca
Montreal.—

[C 674, p 121.]

MAJ. GEN. WILSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

Kingston
17th Sept. 1816.

Sir

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 4th Inst on the subject of the Transport of Indian presents and mentioning the arrival of those intended for Drummond Island at this Post; Seventeen Batteaux with Presents for Amherstburg have reached Kingston under precisely similar circumstances which I before represented. The number of Packages mentioned in the Conductors Instructions or Way Bill do not agree with those landed, there being an excess in some articles and deficiency in others—as stated in the Margin.—

Excess
1½ Bar'l gunpowder.
2¼ " "
3 Trunks
3 Bales
1 Case

I think it right to mention for the information of the Commander of the Forces that when the presents intended for Drummond Island were about to be shipped when the Montreal sailed last for the Head of the Lake, The Conductor (La Chapelle) to whose charge they were intrusted, was missing and notwithstanding every search has since been made for him, he has not been found, it is supposed he has returned to the Lower Province taking with him the invoices &c., to prevent any inconvenience to the Service which may arise from this circumstance I have directed them to be shipped for York on board the first of His Majesty's vessels which sail for that Port and there to be placed in the charge of the Depy. Supt Genl. and the Conductor who proceeds with the presents to Amherstburg in the same Vessel will see them safely delivered to him.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
John Wilson
M. Genl. Comg. U. C.

To
Lieut. Colonel Addison
Military Secretary
Quebec.

[C 260, p 403.]

MAJOR BARWICK TO MAJ. GEN. WILSON.

(*Relations with United States.*)

AMHERSTBURG
21st Septr 1816.

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st Ulto: with its enclosure In reply to which I beg leave to report to you for the information of His Excellency Lieut. Genl Sir John Sherbrooke that the officers Commanding His Majesty's vessels, when at this Anchorage, are in the habit of boarding American vessels passing through the channel between the Isle of Bois Blauc and Malden, but that these acts have in any one instance been supported by the officers belonging to the Garrison or that a single gun of any discription has at any time been placed in a situation to bear on vessels belonging to the United States in aid of the boarding officer, is incorrect, and which if necessary can be attested by every officer on this station

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Sir
Your mo: obedt humble servant
EDWD BARWICK
Major 37th Regiment
Commanding
Amherstburg

Major General Wilson
& & &
Commanding U. Canada

[C 674, p 126.]

DEPOSITION.

UPPER CANADA }
WESTERN DISTRICT }

Personally appeared before me Robert Richardson Esqr one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, Edward Barwick Major 37th Regiment, and commanding the Amherstburg Frontier, who being solemnly sworn, sayeth that during his command no authority whatever has been given by him, nor has a single piece of Cannon of any description ever been pointed at or placed in a situation to bear on an American vessel in support of a boarding officer or for any other purpose nor has any officer belonging to the Garrison of Amherstburg ever interfered in the smallest degree in any transaction of the kind. He further states that he has been stationed at Amherstburg since the Post was delivered up by the American Troops and that during the whole period no interference whatever has taken place by the officers of the garrison in boarding or searching American vessels, nor has any application ever been made for that purpose by the officers of the Navy.

Sworn before me at Amherstburg
the 22d day of September 1816
R. Richardson
J. P. W. D.

Edw. Barwick
Major 37th Regt
Comg Amherstburg

[C 674, p 128.]

COMMISSARY ALLOWANCE.

(*Commissariat.*)

By letter from W. H. Robinson Commissary General dated Quebec 26th Sepr 1816 and addressed to Lieut. Colonel Addison Military Secretary the allowance of officers & Soldiers for undrawn fuel at the Posts is fixed to be at Drummond Island at 25s per cord for officers and 12s per cord for men—

[C 121, p 289.]

MEMORIAL.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

To His Excellency Sir John Coap Sherbrook Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower and Upper Canada.

The Memorial of Frederick Rolette late Lieutenant in the Provincial Navy of Upper Canada.

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That your Excellency's Memorialist has served upwards of fourteen years in the Said Naval Department and during the late war between the United States of America and Great Britain.

That your memorialist was present and assisted at the Capture of Detroit by the Forces under Major General Brock, and attended the Expedition under Major General Proctor to the Riviere aux Raisin: where a division of the American Army under General Winchester was defeated on the 22nd January 1813 on which occasion your Memorialist served as an Artillery officer commanding and in charge of the field pieces and was severely and Dangerously wounded—.

That your Excellencys Memorialist has in like manner actively participated in every other Military and Naval event upon and in the neighborhood of Lake Erie down to the unfortunate loss of the Fleet commanded by Captain Barclay on the 10th September 1813, in which action your Memorialist was also severely wounded and afterwards remained a Prisoner of War for near twelve months a considerable part of which time he was held as an hostage by the American Government and Kept in close confinement.—

From his Majestys having graciously pleased to grant half pay to the Provincial officers of the Provincial Navy in Canada reduced 1813 your Excellencys Memorialist most humbly Prays that the same favour may be bestowed on him, which from the Services, wounds and imprisonment of your Excellencys Memorialist he hopes may be granted.

And as in duty bound he will ever pray.

Frederick Rolette.

Quebec 8th October 1816

[C 738, p 162.]

MAJOR BARWICK TO MAJ. GEN. WILSON.

(*Indians.*)

Amherstburg
10th October 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo requiring an explanation respecting the issue of Provisions to the Indians at this Post having exceeded the estimate—

I beg leave to acquaint you that from every information I have been able to obtain on the subject and more particularly from my own knowledge and observations I have no hesitation in saying that the requisition could not have been estimated for the number of Indians at that period at Amherstburg, Sandwich, the River Thames, River St. Clair & the Moravian Town, altogether consisting of two thousand three hundred thirty-nine persons receiving daily rations—Exclusive of the resident Indians the strangers who have visited this post to receive their annual presents have in the course of the last three months exceeded Four thousand persons, these visitors it would appear were totally overlooked in making out the estimate, although it must have been well known to the Indian Department that they must adhering to the most rigid economy, receive at least two days provisions each to enable them to reach their hunting grounds on their return home— —

I beg leave further to state for your information that the issue of provisions to the Indians on the Thames, River St. Clair and the Moravian Town, amounting to Eleven hundred and Seventy-three persons, had been discontinued from the 24th of June last by order of His Excellency Lieut. Govr Gore which is a further proof that even after this great reduction, the calculation must either have been erroneous or could not have been made on the aggregate number of Indians victualled out of the Kings Stores at this Post——

The resident Indians at Amherstburg are now reduced to Eighty-five persons—

The Bands of strangers who arrive to receive their annual presents are frequent and numerous—

I have the honor &c &c

To (Signed) Edwd. Barwick
Major General Major 37th Regiment
Wilson Commandant
Commg U. Canada—

[C 260, p 441.]

MAJ. GEN. WILSON TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Head Quarters
Kingston
Oct 11th 1816

Sir,

On my return yesterday evening from a visit to the Rideau Settlement, I found the enclosed letter and affidavit from Major Barwick Commanding at Amherstburg, in reply to a communication I had made to him on the subject of their contents.

I request you will lay these documents before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to whom it will be satisfactory, that the charge against Major Barwick appears to be without foundation.

I have the honor to be Sir,
your most obedient
humble Servant
John Wilson
M. Gen.

Lieut. Colonel Harvey
Dy Adjt. General

[C 674, p 125.]

MEMORIAL

To His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military order of Bath Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several Dependancies, vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant General and Commander of all his Majesty's Forces in the Said Provinces of Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and their Several Dependancies and in the Island of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Bermuda &c, &.

The Memorial of John Askin of Drummond Island—

Humbly Sheweth—

That your memorialist has executed faithfully and dilligently the combined duties of Store keeper, Interpreter & Clerk in the Indian Department at St Joseph's, Michilimackinac and Drummond's Island from the year 1807 to this day and also that of agent from 1807 to 1814 without any recompence whatever for the latter duty—

Your Petitioner had influence enough to keep all the Indian Tribes under his suprintendence faithful to our cause, and when war was declared in 1812 your memorialist collected at a short notice 230 Indian warriors, which he commanded at the taking of Michilimackinac the 17th of July 1812 as will appear by Captain Roberts certificate hereunto annexed, and after that fortress had Capitulated, your petitioner collected upwards of 400 additional warriors part of them he sent down to the aid of Amherstburg and as Michilimackinac was Garrisoned only by 40 Soldiers of the 10th Royal Veterans & three of them officers your memorialist always kept a Large Body of Indian warriors constantly on duty for the defence of that place, until the arrival of Lieut

Col. McDonall with a reinforcement on the 18th of May 1814, all which time from 1807 to 1814 your petitioner was the sole person who had the management of the Indians & their affairs at St Josephs & Michilimackinac, except a few interpreters who were employed to accompany Indians, sent out in parties—

Your memorialist finding himself left out of the list of persons, who are to remain in the Indian Department, most Humbly prays that your Excellency may be pleased to take his length of services into consideration and grant him such situation place or remuneration as your Excellency may seem fit.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever Pray—

JOHN ASKIN

Drummond Island
15th Oct 1816.

[C 260, p 446.]

MEMORIAL.

Oct. 16.

To His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c.

The memorial of John Askin of Drummond Island—

Humbly Sheweth—

That your memorialist has served faithfully and diligently in the Indian Department as Store Keeper, Interpreter & clerk from 1807 to this day, and at present finds by the general Order dated at Quebec 27th August last, that he superceded by Mr. Thos. G. Anderson & entirely left out of the list of those retained—

Your Petitioner humbly prays that your Excellency may be pleased to interest yourself in his behalf, by forwarding the enclosed memorial to the Commander of the Forces, and as he may not have any knowledge of the Services rendered by your memorialist, most humbly begs that your Excellency may be pleased to state (if necessary) the services rendered which may have come to your knowledge during your administration & from such other information your Excellency received by those in office.

Your memorialist on a former occasion stated to your Excellency his having executed the combined duties of Store keeper, Interpreter and Clerk at St. Josephs from 1807 to 1812, also that of agent without his having received any recompense for the latter duty—His having also had sufficient influence with the Indian Tribes (under his superintendance so as to keep them faithful to our cause) in defiance of all the emissaries & frequent speeches sent to them by the Americans, and when war was declared in 1812, your petitioner collected at a short notice 230 Indian Warriors, which he headed at the taking of Michilimackinac and after this Fort had capitulated 400 additional Warriors joined him and were kept in such a state of subordination, that no injury whatever was done to the Inhabitants. Your Memorialist sent a large body of Warriors to the aid of Amherstburg, and as the Post of Michilimackinac was garrisoned by 40 Veteran Soldiers only (the Canadians & Voyageur having gone away to their respective wintering places) he kept constantly on duty a body of Indians for the defence of said post from the time of its capitulation to the 18th day of May 1814 at which time Lt. Col. McDonall arrived with the reinforcement—Your Petitioner was the sole person who had the management of Indian affairs to that last period, except a few Interpreters who were employed to accompany Indians when sent out on parties.

In July 1814 your Memorialist bg notified by Sir John Johnston Bart that Sir George Prevost had been good enough to pay attention to my service & merits by taking up Captain Roberts recommendation backed by himself and had appointed Captain Resident but appointment didnt take effect for your petitioner was not put in general orders.

On the 23rd of January 1815 your Memorialist was shewn a garrison order dated Michc 23rd Jan 1815 that the Commander was pleased to appoint John Askin Esq. to be a Captain Resident with the pay and allowances of that rank from the 25th Dec, 1814, untill the pleasure of the Commander of the Forces was known, accordingly your petitioner drew the pay and allowances to the 24th July 1815 at which time he was informed that the appointment was not sanctioned, on which he continued as he had always done the duties of St Kr Int & Clerk from the day of his first appointment to the date without any fault having been found with him from his superiors either Military or Civil, in the duties of his office—

Your Memorialist prays that your Excellency may be pleased to intercede in his behalf so that he may be reinstated, appointed in a vacancy which appears at Amherstburg of Superintendant or placed Captain Resident for the post—and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray—

JOHN ASKIN

Drummond Island 16th October 1816.

[C 260, p 447.]

RETURN.

The Return of the Indians on the Grand River 16th Oct 1816

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Mohawks	137	150	150	437
Clear Skey Party Onandaga	53	59	39	149
John Bearfoot Party	15	18	17	50
Senecas both Partys	21	21	25	67
Onydas 9 to be added	14	20	8	42
Oghqwagas “ “ “ “	36	44	32	112
Arms Party	14	11	8	33
Upper Cayugas	65	90	40	195
Lower Cayugas	78	69.	36	183
Tuscaroras	38	46	34	118
Upper Tutalies	21	19	15	55
Lower Tutalies	5.	4	5	14
Muntures	3	7	1	11
Nanticokes	3	8	5	16
St. Regio	4	6	5	15
Delawares	66	65	64	195
Lake Two Mountains to be added to the Mohawks	1	6	3	10
Muncies from River Thames	11	13	5	29
Messesauga Famaly	0	2	1	3
	585	657	492	1734

Total 1734

[M. G. 11, p 195.]

STATEMENT.

Statement of Disbursements made at the Post of Drummond's Island Lake Huron between 25th Sept & 24th Oct inclusive to which I have given my sanction as Commanding officer—

Date.		to whom paid	For What Service					Amount Currency		
1815										
October	13	Capt Bruce 87th Regt	on account of subsistance					100	0	0
---	20	Will Pearson	Transport of R. Sappers & miners					50	0	0
---	24	Sundry Staff	Ance in lieu of Forage for Horses					30	10	0
---	"	Banch W. Rawson	on account of disbursements					122	0	3½
---	"	Hospd asst Robertson	Pay ---- Pay	22	17	6	---	24	10	2
---	"	Fort adj Keating	" ---- £	14	9	9	---	15	10	5¼
---	"	Fort Serjeant	"	1	9	0	---	1	11	0¾
---	"	Sundry persons	" Indian Dept	227	4	6	---	243	9	1¼
---	"	Louis Roy	" in ---- Do	8	3	4	---	8	15	0
							Total	596	6	0¾

Amounting to the sum of Five hundred and ninety-six pounds Six shillings and three farthings Halx Currency

Drummond Island
24th October 1816
MAULE
Lieut Colonel—

[C 260, p 455.]

EARL BATHURST TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Command Money.*)

Duplicate

DOWNING STREET
No 47 Novr. 7th 1816

Sir

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have submitted to me your Letter of the 18th July addressed to the Secretary at War in which you recommend the continuance of certain rates of Command Money to officers on command at the Posts of Drummond Island, York, Fort

Erie, Fort Wellington and Fort Chippawa although such officers are not included in the Prince Regents warrant and their Lordships have requested my opinion thereupon. The reason assigned in your letter with respect to the officer in command at Drummond Island have been so conclusive as to leave upon my mind no doubt of the propriety of continuing to him the allowance which has heretofore been paid to him. But with respect to the other officers I am not sufficiently informed of the circumstances to be able to express my opinion. I have therefore to request that you would inform me of the grounds upon which the appointment of officers with an allowance of Command money at the other Stations took place, and report to me your opinion whether these allowances may not be either partially or wholly discontinued. As great doubts exist with respect to the utility of Fort Wellington as a Military work, I would specially direct your attention to that point as in the event of it appearing advisable to abandon it, it does not certainly seem necessary to maintain there an officer of sufficient rank to entitle him to Command Money.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
BATHURST

Lieut General
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke G. C. B.

[C 103, p 71.]

GOVERNOR GORE TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(Indians.)

YORK
7th November 1816

Sir

The memorials and papers which I do myself the honor to enclose to your Excellency, I received upon my return to this place on the 5th Instant.—

Having mentioned to your Excellency when I had the honor of seeing you at Quebec, the case of Mr. Askin, with reference to the situation he had held in the Indian Department it now therefore only remains for me to recommend his prayer to your Excellency's favorable consideration—

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Excellencys
most obedient
humble Servant
FRANCIS GORE
Lt Governor—

To
His Excellency
Lt. Genl. Sir John C. Sherbrook—

[C 260, p 449.]

LIEUT COL. MAULE TO MAJ. GEN. WILSON.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND,
November 9th 1816

SIR

I have the honor to report, of the officers of the Indian Department appointed to the Past, by the general order of the 27th August last, one only Captain Anderson is present; Lieut. Col. McKay is I believe at. Montreal where he usually resides, and Lieut. Johnstone absent with leave. While the Indian Department is under the Civil governor, it is needless to observe the officer commanding at this post was prohibited interfering in any respect with that Department, but as it is now placed in the hands of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, I am anxious to know how far the officers of the Indian Department may be considered Military, and how far under the control of the officer (particularly as to leave of absence) commanding the post at which they are stationed.

I have been favored lately with a visit from Colonel Hawkins and several other American officers on their return from St. Marys. Colonel Hawkins is employed by the American Government to examine the different Channels in the upper part of this Lake preparatory to the çoming of the Commissioners for Settling the Boundary Line. He remained about a week in the neighborhood, and returned direct to

Detroit. I enclose some accounts requiring your signature, may I request you will be kind enough to forward them to Lt. Colonel Addison at Quebec—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Hl Servant
J. Maule
Lieut. Colonel.

M. General Wilson
&c – – —

[C 260, p 490.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
November 9th 1816

Sir

I have the honor to report, Colonel Hawkins attended by several other American officers, has been employed some days in examining the different Channels in the upper part of this Lake, among the Islands, and as far as St. Mary's, Colonel Hawkins I understand is sent by the American Government for that purpose, and to procure the best information for the use of the Commissioners for settling the Boundary Line, He left this Neighborhood on his return to Detroit on the 24th Ulto—

I am sorry to say the Block House directed to be built by Lt. Col. Dumford is not yet begun, The Company 37th Regt. stationed here furnishes no artificers, and the time, of the few Civilians who we are obliged to employ, has been hitherto occupied in repairing the Barracks & other Buildings—

The Indians in this neighborhood chiefly from the Arbre Croche Village, and in number about three hundred have visited this Post this Autumn. They brought with them a quantity of corn which has been placed in the Commissariat Store for the use of the Government Cattle, and having received some presents from the Indian Store they returned to their Homes. I am happy to find so large an establishment In the Indian department at this Post, In Spring we shall feel the advantage of it, when we may look for three or four thousand Indians—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Hl. Servant
(Signed) J. Maul
Lieut. Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Addison
Military Secretary.

[C 260, p 452.]

MR. BAGOT TO MR. MONROE.

(Relations with United States.)

Washington
Nov. 18th, 1816

Sir,

In my letter of the 16th Augt I had the honor to acquaint you, that I had lost no time in requesting the Governor General of Canada, and the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces upon the Lakes, to direct an Enquiry to be made into all the Circumstances represented to me in your letter of the 14th Augt, and in the accompanying communications from the Governor of the Michigan Territory, relative to the American Brig Union having been boarded by a British officer on the 24th of July last, in the Straits of Detroit.

I have now the honor to acquaint you that by the reports which have been transmitted to me upon this subject, it appears that the officer Commanding upon Lake Erie, misconceiving the nature of his instructions, had considered himself authorized to direct that all vessels passing under Fort Malden should be visited, and that in conformity with these directions, the Brig Union had been visited upon the occasion stated in Governor Cas's letter.

As soon as it was known to the Commander in Chief upon the Lakes, that orders of this nature had been given, they were by his authority, immediately revoked, and I am able to assure you, that every means have been since taken to prevent any similar interruption being again given to the vessels of the United States upon those waters.

In making to you this statement, it is very satisfactory to me to be enabled to add, that the transaction was not attended with those circumstances of aggravation which have been represented to you, and that there was no interference whatever on the part of any of the British garrison.—You will see by the enclosed affidavit of Major Barwick, the Commanding officer at Amherstburg, that upon no occasion has a single piece of the Cannon of that garrison been placed in a situation to bear upon an American vessel, for the purposes which have been alleged, neither has any officer of the Garrison ever interfered in any transaction of the kind, or ever been applied to for such interferences, by any of the officers of His Majestys Navy.—

In the several Conversations which I have already had the honor of holding with you, upon the subject of endeavouring by every means in our power to allay those feelings of irritation, which still appear to exist in some parts of the Frontier, I have uniformly repeated to you the assurances of the earnest wish entertained by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to see undisturbed the relations of friendship which have been reestablished between the two Countries, and to discourage every proceeding which might tend to their interruption. I therefore cannot doubt that the Government of the United States will always have attributed to their true causes the aggravations, with which proceedings such as those which form the subject of this letter, have been frequently represented but it will be admitted, that these representations become not less matters of importance than of regret, when they show the Continuance of that tone and temper of publick sentiment which the Governor of the Michigan Territory appears by his letter of the 26th of July to be fully aware, and which it is so much the object of our respective Governments to correct and pacify.

Having adverted to this point, it now remains for me to execute the commands which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness, resolved to omit no means which may serve to manifest the amicable disposition of His Royal Highness towards the United States, as well as His Royal Highness'es determination to fulfil all His engagements, has, in consequence of the representations which have been made by Mr. Adams to His Majestys Government upon these subjects, commanded, that instructions should be sent to all His Majestys officers commanding in North America, directing them, not only to use their utmost exertion to discourage all proceedings of the nature of those of which the American Government have complained, but also to pursue in all their communications with the American authorities, and people, such a line of conduct, as may remove in future any just ground of complaint, and clearly evince the sincerity of His R. Higness' sentiments.

At the same time that I repeat to you the assurances of these sentiments, I am commanded to express to you the firm hope, which is entertained by His R. Highness the Prince Regent, that they will be met by a correspondent feeling on the part of the United States, and that measures no less effectual will be immediately adopted by the American Government, for the salutary purpose of completing the object which His R. Highness has in view, and which is so manifestly beneficial to the two nations.—

I have & & &
(Signed) Charles Bagot

The Honble
James Monroe
& & &

[C 674, p 134.]

REPORT.

Engineer Office
Quebec, 20th Nov 1816.

A report on the State of the Fortifications and Military Buildings in Upper and Lower Canada as they appeared on an inspection &c. Commenced the 28th July 1816 agreeable to the orders of His Excellency Sir J. C. Sherbrook G. C. B. Commander of the Forces &c.

Drummond Island.

This is the last of the Manataoulin Islands and situated at the top of Lake Huron there is no Post of Defence yet Established but I would recommend a Block house to be immediately constructed as there is a large Quantity of stores that ought to have security, not only in case of another War, but as the Indians even in Time of peace when collected (as they do there yearly) in numbers, might be induced to endeavor to seize upon them, either on being denied any expected privileges, or fancying they required them on other accounts.

The Barracks, Store, &c are of a very temporary nature, although much better than under the circumstances they were built. I should have expected to find them.

It is to be regretted that the soil appears too rocky and gravelly to be cultivated successfully.

Fort Collier is the name of the Settlement and Harbour.—

I beg to observe that besides the Detour (the Navigation passage between Fort Collier & the Main Land at the other End of the Island (distance six or seven Leagues) there is another Channel for ships to proceed towards Lake Superior.

St. Josephs.

This was the Original advanced British Post, there now only remains the old Magazine which contains an assortment of Ammunition this if possible ought to be removed not merely from the imperfect state of the building, but its great distance from the main post and the consequent necessity of keeping a Detachment to guard it.

Amherstburg.

This post is now entirely defenceless. There are merely Barracks for the men stationed there, none for Officers except the Field officer Commanding & the mens Barrcks are without the Old Fort.

The Isle Bois blanc about one mile long situated directly opposite the Town of Amherstburg and distant about five hundred yards—The current is swift here. The remains of two temporary Batteries are on this Island—

I consider this place unfit for either a Military or Naval Depot, from its very great proximity to the American Territory their overwhelming means of attacking it & from our great difficulty of communicating with this place either by land or water, under present circumstances—

I would rather recommend for a military Depot, a Station on the River Thames distant from its mouth about twenty miles called Chatham which is favorable also for gun boats, to which place they can navigate the two branches of the Service could then cooperate with each other in impeding the advance of any enemy whose navigation would be greatly annoyed in crossing Lake St Clair—

A post here would also give infinite confidence to the Settlers; the banks of the River are remarkably fertile producing abundance of Corn in particular—

A communication might likewise I apprehend, be effected with the River Chenail & the incursions of an Enemy impeded in that direction and foot paths are already made from hence to the nearest parts of Lake Erie.—

The banks of the Thames gradually Rise towards its source & the Country becomes more defencible in the Spring and Fall of the year the Water rises several feet (perhaps 8 or 10) rendering it navigable nearly to Delaware, (which would convenience the transporting of Stores as considerable Rafts of Timber are then sent down it) a place I am sorry I had it not in my power to visit: but passing through the Moravian Village a few miles on this side I crossed to Talbot Street by a bridle path, which could very easily be rendered passable for Carriages.—

From Talbot Street towards the Grand River and several Streams which empty themselves into Lake Erie with deep ravines and strong defencible ground well worth being surveyed and noticed.—

[signed] E. W. Dumford, Lt. Col.
Comg Rl. Eng.—

To his Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G. C. B. Governor General, & Commander of the Forces in the Canadas.
&c. &. &c.

[C 514, p 153.]

MEMORANDUM.

Memo.

Aug. 24th forwarded from the Barrack Depot, for Drummond Island —40 boxes of candles which arrived at Fort George about the 2nd September, and was forwarded from thence on the 3rd or 4th of same month.—

Kingston
21st November 1816
V. Embury
Str Kr B. Dept

[C 515, p 162.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Relations with United States.*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
November 29 1816

SIR

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 18th of this month, by which you inform me that the Governor General of Canada & the Commander in Chief of His Britanic Majesty's Naval Force on the Lakes had, at your request, instituted an enquiry into the grounds of the Complaint, stated in my letter of August the 14th last, and, it appearing that a British officer, misconceiving his orders, had boarded the American Schooner Union, the Commander in Chief on the Lakes had revoked the orders, and taken measures to prevent any similar interruption on those waters.

You inform me likewise that H. R. H. the Prince Regent had, in the spirit of amity which happily exists between the two nations, given orders, to the British officers Commanding in America, to use their utmost exertions to prevent any proceedings of the kind Complained of and to pursue, in their communications with persons in authority under the United States, such a line of conduct as would prevent, in future, any just cause of complaint you assure me that this measure had been adopted in full confidence that this Government, cherishing a similar policy, would adopt measures effectual for the accomplishment of an object so interesting & important to both nations.

The prompt measure taken, at your instance, by the Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majestys Land and naval Forces in Canada and on the Lakes, to prevent the occurance of similar acts with those which I had the honor to represent to you, in my letter of August 14 will, it is confidently presumed, produce the salutary effect intended by them.

The President has received with much satisfaction the information that H. R. H. the Prince Regent had given orders to the British officers, commanding in North America, to the effect stated in Your letter, and I am instructed to assure you, for the information of Your Government, that corresponding orders have been given, & will be repeated & enforced, on the part of this Government.

I have the honor to be &c
(sgned) JAMES MONROE

The Right Honble
Charles Bagot
& & &

[C 674, p 139.]

MR. BAGOT TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

WASHINGTON
Dec: 5. 1816

Sir

I had the honour to receive on the 8th ulto: Your Excellency's Letter of the 24th of October, enclosing to me a copy of the affidavit of Major Barwick, and other papers, relative to the proceedings in the straits of Detroit, in respect to the American Brig Union, into which I requested, in my letter of the 14th of August, that Your Excellency would direct an enquiry to be made.

I had previously received from Capt. Baumgardt a full account of the circumstances under which the Brig in question had been visited, and altho' I had reason to think from his representations, that the aggravating circumstance of a piece of artillery having been brought down to the beach from Fort Malden in support of the boarding officer, was altogether without foundation, it was highly satisfactory to me to receive the formal denial of this circumstance, which is given by the affidavit of Major Barwick. Soon after I had received Your Excellency's, I received a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh, acquainting me that a complaint had been made, by the American Minister in London of some similar proceeding upon Lake Erie; and instructing me to inform the American Government, that, in consequence of Mr. Adams's representations, and of the sincere wish entertained by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to see undisturbed the existing relations of friendship between the two countries, His Royal Highness had felt it necessary to command, that positive instructions should be sent to the officers, commanding on the North American stations, not only to discourage by every means in their power such proceedings in future, but to pursue in all their communications with the American Authorities, and people, such a line of conduct, as would at once show the amicable disposition of His Royal Highness, as well as his determination to fulfil, in the strictest manner, all his engagements, I was directed to communicate the sentiments of His Royal Highness upon this point in the most impressive tone to Mr. Monroe, and to express to him at the same time, the firm hope, entertained by His Royal Highness, that measures no less reciprocal would be immediately adopted, by the American Government, for the salutary purpose of accomplishing an object so manifestly beneficial to the two nations.

I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a copy of the letter which, in obedience to those instructions, I have addressed to Mr. Monroe, together with a copy of his answer.

The assurance which I have given to Mr. Monroe cannot fail to be satisfactory to the American Government, but in furnishing to him this new and convincing proof of the sincere and anxious desire of the British Government to preserve, uninterrupted, the amicable relations which subsist between the respective nations, I have thought it my duty, as an additional means of accomplishing this desirable object, to avail myself of the papers transmitted in your Excellency's letter of the 24th of October, for the purpose of calling his attention to the exaggerated nature of the representations which have been frequently made upon subjects of this sort, and to the unfriendly temper of public sentiment in particular quarters, by which they appear to have been dictated.

The American Gevernment must now be well aware, that all possible means have been taken to remove any just ground of complaint, and I hope that, by having adverted to this point, I shall have induced them, to receive in future, with great Caution, any unfavorable representations of the Conduct of His Majesty's officers, which are not fully and completely attested.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
humble Servant
CHARLES BAGOT.

His Excellency
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke G. C. B.
&. &. &.

[C 674, p 141.]
70

STATEMENT.

Statement of Disbursements made at the Post of Drummond's Island Lake Huron betwn 25 October and 24 December 1815 inclusive and sanctioned by the Comg. Officer—

Date		To whom Paid	For what Service	Amount Currency		
October	25	Fort Serjt McLashon	Pay to 24 Oct—£1-9-0 £	1	11	0¼
	"	Fort Adjt Keating	Do 14-9-9-	15	10	5¼
	31	Serjt Hesson R. A.	Subsistence 15-14-5¾	16	16	11¼
November	20	Louis Roy Ind Dept	Pay to 29 July 8-3-4	8	15	0
	30	Serjt Hesson R. A.	Subsistence 15-14-4½	16	16	1¼
December	24	Sundry Staff	In lieu of Forage for Horses	30	10	0
	"	Medical Dept	Pay 22-17-6	24	10	2
	"	Fort Adjt Keating	Do 14-9-9	15	10	5¼
	"	Sundry Garr. Staff	Do 5-14-0	6	2	1½
	"	Barrack mr. Rawson	on acct of Disbursements	90	18	6
	"	Capt Bruce 37 Regt	Subsistence	176	5	0
	"	Sundry Persons	Pay in Ind Dept 148-8-8	159	0	8½
	"	ditto	Fund left undrawn	179	11	9
			Total	767	8	2¾

Amounting to the sum of Seven hundred and sixty-seven pounds eight shillings and two pence ¾ Halifax Curreney—

Drummonds Island 24 Dec 1816
J. Maule Lt. Colonel

[C 561, p 10.]

RETURN.

Return of the Grand River Indians, who are to receive flour with the proportion each Tribe is to receive for 15 days from the 2nd day of Jany 1817

Nations & Tribes	Nos.	lbs Flour	where to be received
Mohawks	453	6795	Anncaster
Onondagas Clearskys	149	2255	Anncaster
Bearfoot Onondagas	50	750	Barton
Senecas	67	1005	Barton
Oneydas	51	765	Anncaster
Oughquaghgas	121	1815	Anncaster
Delawares	33	495	Barton
W. Cayugas	195	2925	Anncaster
L. Cayugas	183	2745	Barton
Tuscaroras	118	1770	Anncaster
W. Tutulies	55	825	Barton
L. Tutulies	14	210	Barton
Nantwikes	16	240	Barton
Montours	11	165	Barton
St. Regis	15	225	Barton
Delawares	195	2925	Barton
Total No.	1726	25890	lbs Flour

Anncaster 16,305
Barton 9,585 York 26 Decr 1816

25,890 W. Claus Trustee

[M. G. 9, p 198.]

REQUISITION.

Required from His Majesty's Indian Store in charge of Store Keeper Anderson at Drummond Island, for the use of the mission going under command of Lieut Col. Coltman to the North West Countries, the undermentioned Articles viz.—

Awls	No.	36
Ball & Shot	lbs	112
1 Point	No	4

1½ do.	Blankets	No	4
2 do.		"	4
2½ do.		"	8
3 do.		"	4
Calico		yds	36
Cloth Broad		"	36
Coats Common		No.	4
Calimanco		yds	30
Ear Bobs		Prs.	50
Flints Gun		No	200
Ferriting		yds	72
Flags		No.	2
Gartering		yds	288
Gimblets		No	6
Chiefs	Guns	"	5
Common		"	5
Rifle		"	3
Gun Powder		lbs	66⅔
Handkerchiefs Silk		No	6
Knives Butcher		"	24
Looking Glasses		"	6
Lines Cod or Hamlen		"	2
Molton		yds	29
Strouds		yds	21½
Swanskin		yds	10
Spirits or Rum		galls	30
Ribbon		yds	18
Tomahawk Pipes		No	6
Thread Sewing		lbs	1
Vermillion		"	4

Indian Department
Drummond Island
10th June 1817

Delivered to Lieut Johnson in presence of—

[C 262, p 117.]

MR. TODD TO GEN. HAIDIN.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Lexington
January 12, 1817

Dear Sir,

I was in Frankfort a few days since, and there met with a Kentucky Volunteer who belonged to Captain Brassfield's Company, of Col Lewis' Regiment, and who had beem taken prisoner at Raison on the 22nd of Jany. 1813. He had been carried by the Indians to Lake Huron, from thence to Quebec, and back again to the Lake, from which he, but a few days before I saw him, had made his escape. He left 4 or 5 prisoners (taken at Raisin) among the Indians of Lake Huron, and at Quebec had a short conversation with Thomas Tant commonly called Vance or Vant, a drummer belonging to the late Captain Hait's Company, who was there hired out by his Indian Master to the British as a musician, and who told my informant, that his prospects of escape from captivity were gloomy.- As you were on the Campaign when Tant was taken I have no doubt of your recollecting him and I am persuaded you will interest yourself in obtaining his release—My informant I believe is entitled to entire credit. He is a man of honor, and his family connections are all respectable. I enlisted this boy in Captain Hait's Company, and my feelings are now enlisted in his favor. He was a good soldier, and I hope you will do what you can to induce the Government to act promptly in endeavoring to restore him to his family and his friends.

Be pleased to show this letter to General Desha and the rest of our delegation. I have little personal acquaintenance with him, but their characters and situation authorize me in the belief that they will lend a hand to relieve an unfortunate soldier from captivity and distress.

I have
&c &c &c
(Signed)
Levi Luther Todd.

The Honble
Martin D. Haidin
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 149.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Barracks.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
January 19, 1817.

SIR

Owing to the necessity of employing civilian workmen instead of military, the Engineer officer considers the approved Estimate for finishing a wharf at this post, very insufficient. I have therefore directed him to forward another to the chief engineer and at present to defer commencing upon the work, as probably His Excellency the Commander of the Forces may not, under the peculiar circumstances of this Post, think fit to authorize any encreased expense upon a work which may very well be delayed a short time without material inconvenience.

I beg to inform you there is not a single Barrack chair serviceable at Drummond Island as I conceive the packing & transport of such bulky articles from Kingston will probably exceed their original cost, and as chairs sufficiently good can be obtained here at a cost not exceeding five dollars each. I request His Excellency's authority for directing a purchase to be made of twenty Barrack chairs.

I have the honor to forward a statement of disbursements at this Post for two months ending 24th Dec. 1816.

Your obdt Servant
J. MAULE
Lt. Colonel.

Lt. Col. Addison,
&c.

[C 561, p 8.]

LIEUT. PORTLOCK TO LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
January 19th 1817

SIR

I have the honor to inform you that on the 3rd Ultimo I arrived in an American vessel at this post, having from the unexpected detention of the Kings ships been disappointed of an earlier return.—

The repairs of the Government Buildings were at the time of my arrival nearly completed, but the expense attending them, has far exceeded the sum stated in my estimate.—

This excess is not to be attributed to any inaccuracy of computation but to an unforseen change of circumstances, occasioned by a relief of the Garrison, the relieving company not having a single carpenter or mason to lessen the line of Civilians.— An exact statement of the expenditure which I now transmit, will enable you to form a more accurate judgment. In it you will perceive the chief additional expense has arisen from the employment of a master carpenter and of a non-commissioned officer as overseer clerk, and store keeper—

These situations were indispensible, and omitted in the estimate merely from the supposition, that persons properly qualified to hold them, would be sent from Lower Canada—

The removal of the heavy Timber was until within the last few days inpracticable, without greatly endangering the oxen, every exertion is now making to transport it to the Site of the Block house and the building itself will be this day commenced, though from the severity of the weather season a rapid progress cannot be expected until Spring.—

The plan of the Block house will, I hope, meet with your approbation, when finished with Brick, as expressed in the Geometrical elevation, It will become a formidable work, this however requires the sanction of the Commander of the Forces.—perhaps indeed the General plan may be deemed too expensive, in which case, immediate information should be given, that the necessary change may be made, before the work has advanced too far to admit of alteration.—That the Estimate before transmitted cannot cover the expense is evident from several reasons, but now particularly on account of the removal of the Timber, and total want of military artificers.—

By the next opportunity I shall transmit the quarterly return of Stores &c, and an Estimate for the reform of the Military Blockhouse.—

I have &c
J. E. Portlock
(Signed) Lieut Royal Engineer—

Lieutenant Colonel Dumford
Commanding Royal Engineers.

[C 398, p 104.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
January 20, 1817.

SIR

Before the arrival of the principal tribes of Indians, who may be expected here the latter end of May, I am anxious to learn the answer, to be given to the remonstrances, which they urged last Spring in Council, against the conduct and encroachments of the American government.

I shall not fail to communicate the substance of the Letter, you did me the honor of forwarding on the 15th July 1816, but as Lieut. Colonel McDonal and the Superintendant promised to buy the compliance of the Indians before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces and make known His answer, and as the Indians are aware that in 1815 the subject of their remonstrances was reported to the British Minister at Washington and to His Majesty's Government. I fear nothing short of a decided and pointed answer to their several representations will give any satisfaction.

I am sorry I cannot report much progress made in the building the Block House ordered by Lt. Colonel Dumford, the want of carpenters is the great difficulty. I fear there is little prospect of its being useful even in appearance, should it be wanted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. MAULE
Lt. Colonel.

Lt. Colonel Addison
&c

[C 261, p 14.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO MAJ. GEN. WILSON.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
20th January 1817.

Sir

I am extremely sorry to learn the Commissariat Establishment between York and Nottawasaga are broken up, and that this Post is Consequently to look to Amherstburg for a supply of Provisions &c. &c. a plan which I believe will tend to great delay and encreased expence.—

During last Summer about twenty vessels arrived here with articles for the use of this Post, Sixteen or Seventeen from Nottawasaga—the remainder from Amherstburg, a Vessel between this and Nottawasaga usually made four trips which one trip was made between this and Amherstburg, and as I do not apprehend the Supplies required here this year will be less than those required last year, a great increase of Shipping must Necessarily be employed to deliver the same quantity of Articles.—

I am sorry to report not a Single article under the indulgence of Barrel Bulk has arrived here. This is a serious inconvenience to officers who *are* grateful for your kindness were expecting advantages to result from it. They are now after having expended their little all in making purchases at Montreal obliged to Submit to the extravagant prices on this Island.

I have likewise the honor to report purveyors Stores for the use of the Hospital which were shipped at Kingston in May last as I am informed, are not yet come to hand. Are the Barrack Stores which were required last year arrived the nonarrival of Candles has obliged us to purchase for Government many pounds at the monstrous price of One Dollar per pound.—

It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you of the general good State of health of the Troops here, the Vegetables raised here no doubt have tended to preserve us from Scurvey, from which the Garrison Suffered here so Severely last winter. We live almost entirely on salt provisions, ten Bullocks only have ever been sent alive to this post, as our vegetables will be expended at no very distant period and as the health and Comfort of the Troops are great objects, I most earnestly request you will have the goodness to order the Commissary at Amherstburg to send us regularly a supply of Live Stock, Bullocks and Sheep, and particularly some by the first opportunity on the opening of the Navigation, we have abundant means of feeding them without any expence to Government. I am anxious to have a supply of Fresh provisions on the Score of keeping the Troops satisfied as well as healthy.

The American Troops our neighbors at Michilimackinack live almost entirely on Fresh provisions, and it is evident by equal exertions on the part of our Commissariat, the same Comfort may be extended to us.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Signed J. MAULE
Lieut. Col.

Major General Wilson
&c.

[C 515, p 127.]

FROM GEN. HAIDIN.

(Relations with United States.)

Extract of a letter from Genl M. D. Haidin a Senator of the United States, dated, January 21, 1817.

"I had the honor to address you a letter a few days ago, stating, that I had received information that one of the Kentucky Volunteers, taken prisoner at the River Raisin on the 22nd of January 1813, had just returned to his friends, and had given information that others taken on that day were still living and in captivity, and suggesting the measures which I thought ought to be taken by the Department to relieve those unfortunate men.

Since then I have received additional information. The Volunteer who has thus returned is Joseph Fandree of Captn Brassfield's (afterwards Captain Kelly's Company) of the 5th Regiment of the Kentucky Volunteer Militia Commanded by Lieut Col. William Lewis—Fandree is a resident of Clarke County—He is stated to be a man of respectable standing—

I am this morning informed by a letter from Captn Levi L. Todd of Lexington that Fandree states that he left Thomas Tant, who was the drum major of that regiment at Quebec, hired by his Indian Master to the British as a musician, and that Tant said he had but little hope of escape—I enclose to you Captain Todd's letter. He is a man of unquestionable standing—I knew Tant well, he was a lad of about 15 years old a favorite in the army. I heard during the war from different sources that he was living.

George Graham Esq.
Acting Secretary of War.

[C 674, p 155.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. BAGOT.

(*Relations with United States.*)

Department of State
January 28th 1817

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copies of letters, recently communicated to this Department, by which it appears that Joseph Fandree, who belonged to the Detachment of American Troops which surrendered to General Proctor at the River Raisin, on the 22d January 1813, was carried into captivity by the Indians residing on Lake Huron; that he has only recently made his escape from them; that he left among them four or five Americans who were captured at the same time; & particularly that he saw at Quebec, in the possession of an Indian, an American prisoner, by the name of Thomas Tant, who was also captured at the River Raisin, whom he represents to have been hired out by his Indian master as a musician.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to these circumstances, & to request that you will have the goodness to interpose your good offices, with the local authorities to procure the release of these unfortunate men & of such other of our Soldiers or Citizens as may be similarly situated.

Independently of every other consideration, I am well convinced that motives of humanity will prompt you to do every thing in your power to promote this object, particularly when you learn that there are many families in Kentucky in doubt whether their Relatives who were captured at the River Raisin have been killed by the Indians or remain in captivity.

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed)
Jas: Monroe

The Right Honble
Charles Bagot
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 153.]

MR. BAGOT TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Relations with United States.*)

No. 14

WASHINGTON
Feb: 3: 1817

SIR

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a note which I have received from the Secretary of the Department of State, requesting that I will interfere to procure the release of certain American Prisoners who surrendered to General Proctor at the river Raisin on the 22d of January 1813, and who are said to be still held in captivity by the Indians residing upon Lake Huron.

One of these prisoners, of the name of Thomas Tant, is stated to have been recently in the possession of an Indian at Quebec. by whom he was occasionally let out on hire as a musician.

I have to request that your Excellency will have the goodness to make an early enquiry into the circumstances stated in Mr. Monroe's note, and that, in the event of its appearing that these or any other American Prisoners are still forcibly detained by the Indians, your Excellency will endeavour to procure their release.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
CHARLES BAGOT.

His Excellency
Sir J. C. Sherbrooke G. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 157.]

RETURN.

Return of the Indians on the G. River

14th Feby. 1817

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Mohawks	134	141	134	409
Clearsky Onondagas	50	57	138	45
John Bearfoot Onondagas	15	18	17	50
Senecas	17	19	24	60
Oneidas	14	23	18	55
Oughquagas	31	40	31	102
Delaware arons	13	10	5	28
Upper Cayugas	65	90	40	195
Lower Cayugas	78	69	40	187
Tuscaroras	27	35	29	91
Upper Tutalies	21	19	14	54
Lower Tutalies	5	4	5	14
Muntures	5	7	1	11
Nanticoke	3	8	5	16
St. Regis	4	6	5	15
Delawares	66	65	64	195
Canada Indians	1	6	3	10
Muncies river of thames	11	13	5	29
Messesauga Family	0	2	1	3
Okawenta Western Indians	1	1	0	2
Total	559	633	479	1671

[M. G. 9, p 201.]

RETURN.

Return of the Grand River Indians who are to receive flour from Messr Mathew Crook Secord & Co with the proportion each Tribe is to receive
YORK 18th Feby 1817

Nations & Tribes	Nos. of Sauls	pounds Flour	
Mohawks	409	6135	
Onondagas Clearsky	145	2175	
“ Bearfoot	50	750	
Senecas	60	900	
Oneydas	55	825	
Oughquaghgas	102	1530	
Delaware aron	28	420	
Upper Cayugas	195	2925	
Lower Cayuges	187	2805	
Tuscaroras	91	1365	
Upper Tutulies	54	810	
Lower Tutulies	14	210	
Nantuches	10	240	
Montours family	11	165	
St. Regis family	15	225	
Delaware	195	2925	
Canada Indians	10	150	
Muncies River Thames	29	435	
Mississaga Family	3	45	
Kewenta Western Inds	2	30	
Total Number	1671	25065	lbs. flour

W. CLAUS Trustee
for the 5 Nations

[M. G. 9, p 200.]

MAJ. GEN. WILSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Military Posts.*)

District Head Quarters
KINGSTON, 22nd February 1817.

SIR

I have the honor to transmit this Copy of a letter from Lieut Col. Maule Commang at Drummond's Island, which I request you will lay before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.—

I shall not fail to institute an immediate Inquiry as to the General Stores and articles which Lieut Col. Maule States have not reached their destination.—

I request you will acquaint me with His Excellency's pleasure respecting Lieut Colonel Maule's requisition for live Stock, about which he appears so anxious, looking forward to fresh provisions as the means of preserving the Troops in their good state of health he represents them at present to enjoy.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JOHN WILSON
M. General.

Lieut. Col. Addison
Military Secretary.

[C 515, p 130.]

MAJOR HENDERSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

ROYAL ENGINEERS OFFICE
Quebec 24th February 1817

Sir

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Copy of a letter with a plan from Lieutenant Portlock Royal Engineer relative to Drummonds Island.—

As Lieutenant Colonel Dumford left me no documents on the subject with the exception of your letter of 22nd July 1816 and his letter to you of the 19th July, I am at a loss to know on what plan and Estimate the projected Block House at Drummond's Island has been begun.—

I beg to submit for approval, a Supplementary Estimate for repairs at that Post, and to refer you to Lieutenant Portlock's letter for an explanation of the cause of the excess.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
G. HENDERSON.
Major Comnd R. Eng.

Lt Col. Addison
Military Secretary

[C 398. p 103.]

RETURN.

Return of Command money due the undermentioned Officers commanding the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron Between 25th Decr 1816 and 24th Feby 1817 inclusive

Rank	Name	Period		No. of Days	Rate per day	Total amt Army Pay			Drummond Island 24th February 1817 Received from Commissary General Robinson by the hands of Commissary General Lenthal in charge the sum of Twenty two pounds four shillings and four pence Army Pay in payment of the within account Having signed Triplicate Receipts.
		From	To						
		1816	1817						
Lieut. Colonel.	J. Maule	25 Decr	24 Feby	62	7s 2d	£22 .	4	4	

Amounting to the Sum of Twenty-two Pounds four shillings & four pence Army pay Dollars at 4s 8d

Approved

John Wilson M. Genl.

J. Harvey D. A. C.

J. Maule Lt. Colonel

examined Will Thompson D. C. G.

[C 7, p 113.]

MR. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary General's Office
QUEBEC 3d March 1817.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st Inst requesting my opinion as to the practicability of supplying the Post of Drummond's Island, on the opening of the navigation, with live stock, and in reply I have to state for the information of the Commander of the Forces that it will not be very difficult to forward a few head of cattle from Amherstburg provided the navy will afford their assistance or the Commissariat be authorized to freight vessels for the purpose.—I took upon myself last year in consequence of a representation I received of the sickly state of the Troops to order live cattle to be sent to Drummond's Island from Amherstburg, which was the first instance of the kind, and this step was subsequently approved at Head Quarters: a greater number would have been forwarded by Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl. Reynolds if he could have received the requisite assistance from the Navy for which he applied in vain; therefore I do not think the Commissariat merits the implied answer in the concluding part of Lieut. Colonel Maule's letter.

The question now is simply whether the expense is to be incurred & I shall wait His Excellency's orders thereon, at the same time I beg leave to recommend the measure as condusive to the health of the Troops.

In respect to the American Troops at Michilimakinac being regularly supplied with fresh provisions it must be recollected they are at home and more advantageously situated with regard to those Commissariat Establishments being broken up which Lt. Colonel Maule seemed to regret I beg to refer His Excellency to the report of the Committee of Transport, but if these additional Posts are to be established merely to supply the Garrison of Drummond's Island I cannot conceive that economy will be produced.

Before the late war the Post on Lake Huron (St. Joseph's Island) was little or no expense; at present from the Naval Establishment & other causes the amount of Transport alone is enormous, and this is one of the many instances to be adduced for the Public Expenditure in the Canadas, exceeding all former example.

The loss of the stores is deeply to be regretted but it was occasioned by circumstances beyond my control and on this subject I beg leave to refer His Excellency to my communications on the 25th January & 1st February 1817—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
W. H. Robinson
Comy. Genl.

Lieut Colonel Addison
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 122, p 58.]

MAJOR HENDERSON TO LIEUT. PORTLOCK.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Royal Engineer Office
Quebec 1st March 1817

Sir,

I have received instructions to convey to you the desire of the Commander of the Forces that you will not proceed with the Block House on the plan forwarded in your letter of 19th of January but that instead of it, you will cause to be erected some log building or other work calculated for a defence against the Indians, the expense of which shall not exceed £300.—

His Excellency is desirous that the Strictest economy should be observed in respect to Drummond's Island, and that no expense should be incurred which can possibly be dispensed with until it shall have been decided by the Commissioners whether that Island is to be considered as British or American property—

Under present circumstances it is therefore desirable that only such temporary works of defence as are indispensibly necessary for the security of the Stores should be constructed, and I am of opinion that a small Stockaded Field work or loopholed log Barrack would answer every purpose without exposing the British Government to the risk of giving up buildings and works of expensive construction, should the question at issue be decided in favor of America.

The reasons above stated will have equal Weight in respect to the foundation of road, recommended in your letter of 19th January.

The Commander of the Forces approves of your proceeding (without waiting for further approval) in the work of defence above alluded to limiting however the expense to £300. but he desires that you will forward to this office with as little delay as possible a plan and Estimate of the works which you propose to construct.—

I have made out a Supplementary Estimate for completing the repairs of Government Buildings at Drummond's Island, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.—

I have &c.
G. Henderson
Major R. Engers.

Lieut. Portlock
Royal Engineer
Drummonds Island.

[C 400, p 124.]

MAJ. GEN. WILSON TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

Kingston
March 4th 1817.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from Sir Robert Hall, Commanding His Majesty's Squadron on the Lakes, representing that the assistance of an Indian Interpreter is indispensably necessary, at the Naval Establishment at Nottawasaga on Lake Huron, and expressing a preference for Interpreter Du Sang, that person having been employed on that Service until lately when it appears he was ordered to return to Drummond Island.

I have to request you will submit the enclosed to the Commander of the Forces and acquaint me with His Excellency's Pleasure thereon.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
John Wilson
M. General.

Lieut Colonel Harvey
Dy Adjutant General
&c. &c. &c.

[C 739, p 11.]

Enclosure.

Copy

H. M. S. Montreal.
Kingston U. C.
3rd March 1817

Sir,

Captain Bourchier of His Majesty's Sloop Tecumseth, having informed me, that the Indian Interpreter (W Du Sang) who has been attached to the Naval Establishment on Lake Huron has been ordered to return to Drummond Island; I have the honor to request you will be pleased to give directions to the officer commanding at that Place to cause the Interpreter in question (or any other that can be procured) to be sent to the Naval Establishment at Nottawasaga, our frequent communication with the natives rendering the assistance of such a person indispensably necessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

(Signed)

Rob. Hall
Capt. Comg.
on the Lakes

P. S. Mr. DuSang, Interpreter, would be preferred to any other, from his knowledge of the natives and Country about our Establishment on Lake Huron.

To
Major Genl Wilson
Commanding in
Upper Canada

MR. HALE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

Quebec 12th March 1817

Sir,

Having received the Warrant of the Commander of the Forces, to issue Command Money to the officer at Drummond's Island, at the rate of 7½ per day, I request of you to lay before His Excellency the List No 2 accompanying the Prince Regents Warrant dated 15 May 1815, in which no such Post is mentioned.

I have indeed understood, that Drummonds Island has been Substituted for St Joseph, but the rate of pay authorized for the latter Post was only 4s 9d per day, It therefore appears to me, that the Warrant in question is not such as I am authorized by my Instructions to pay, and I beg of you to submit the subject to His Excellency's further consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most obedt
humble Servant
J. HALE
Dep Paymaster Gen.

Lt. Colonel Addison
Military Secretary

[C 103, p 82.]

MR ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
15th March 1817.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your esteemed favor I recd the 2d Inst. and have to return you my sincere and grateful thanks for the Interest taken in my behalf on various occasions, and more particularly for the trouble taken to promote my recent appointment, and I have to assure you that my feelings are more than I can express.

I am also greatly indebted to His Excellency Govr. Gore for his Father like conduct, without his interference & your own, my ruin would have been inevitable.

As I propose going to Amherstburg at the opening of the navigation (provided it meet your approbation) It will be necessary to have a person appointed Collector of the Customs, therefore will consider it a favor, if you would get some deserving person about York nominated, in order, that he may be here, by the first vessel, for I have reason to believe that the Revenue on imports will increase much at this place. I intended at one time to have recommended Mr. Wm. Simpson of this place, to fill that situation (he being adequate to the task) but I'm told he has other views & intends removing.

In conformity to a Garrison Order of the Inst. I am permitted to draw my allowances but the commanding officer will not sanction my receiving any Pay, stating for his reasons that my appointment is for Amherstburg & that he isnt authorized to approve payments to any except those appointed to this Post. I endeavored to make him sensible of his error by referring him to the Genl. Order of the 28th Dec. last but in vain, my arguments could not prevail, I therefore thought it best to drop the matter, for the delay of my pay from ye 25th Oct. last is not of any magnitude & pleasing thought of getting rid of a place where I have experienced from time to time unpleasant treatment from Comg. officers. Last Autumn I purchased a very handsome Canoe for you, but unfortunately it shared the same fate of many others that of being blown to pieces in a storm. At the opening of the navigation I believe that the Old Fisher will bring me one, which is very neat, I was bargaining for it, some time previous to getting yours made.

Will you have the goodness to let me know by the return of the Courier, If I can go down to my station (when I find a convenient opportunity) Mrs Askin joins in best wishes to Mrs Claus and believe me to be

My dear Sir
With Sentiments of gratitude
Your most obedt. &
Most humbl. Servt.
JOHN ASKIN

To
Honorable Willm. Claus
Dy. Supt. Gl. I. A.
York

[M. G. 11, p 180.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO MAJ. GEN. WILSON.

(*Military Posts.*)

March 13th 1817.
DRUMMOND ISLAND.

Sir,

I am sorry to inform you a great scarcity of provisions prevails in this settlement, so great that it will be absolutely necessary to resort to the Kings stores to prevent absolute Famine. I cannot exactly say to what extent assistance may be requisite, but I imagine it will be chiefly confined to the Civil Artificers employed on the Government Works and others who have been in the habit of receiving Rations, and who now being unexpectedly deprived of them and unable to procure them at any rate, until the opening of the Navigation, will be greatly at a loss. The fishing here which is usually very productive has very much failed this winter, this has been a serious inconvenience to all on the Island, and has reduced the Indians about us, to a state of great wretchedness, had not provisions occasionally been issued to them, many must have perished of famine.

The Government works go on slowly, nothing further than the foundation of the Block House is yet to be seen, tho' much of the work, such as cutting and squaring timber is already done.

I have the honor to enclose an ccount for Command money for your approval on its way to Quebec.

Your obedient H servant.
J. Maule
Lt. Colonel--

M. General Wilson
Commanding

[C 515, p 130.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Barracks.*)

March 15th 1817.
Drummond Island

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 20th September & 29th of October 1816.

The General Order of the 2nd November last arrived here a few days ago, it will be acted upon on the 25th of this month—From that time I do not apprehend I should be justified in authorizing the issue of Rations to the civil artificers employed in the Government Works, as has hitherto been the usual practice at this Post, an increase of pay equal to the value of the Ration will of course be necessary.

I am sorry to inform you a great scarcity exists in the settlement, provisions are not to be purchased at any rate & I fear from the representations which have been made to me I shall be compelled to prevent an absolute state of famine, to take upon myself to authorize the Commissariat to issue as a loan provisions to some of the poorer Inhabitants. This indulgence which necessity alone will compel me to resort to, will be required chiefly by the civil artificers, employed in Government works & others who have hitherto been in the habits of receiving Rations, and who now being unexpectedly deprived of them, and unable to purchase any thing, till the opening of the navigation will be put to serious inconvenience. The fishery here has been so unproductive this Winter, that the settlers have all suffered much disappointment and the Indians have been reduced to a great state of wretchedness; had not timely assistance been afforded many must have perished by want—

I have directed the Engineer Officer to forward an estimate for repairs &c indispencably neccessary. I have directed it to be forwarded thus early, in hopes, that if approved the work may go on & be completed during the summer. It has so happened almost all the Buildings here have been erected & repaired during winter & so many repairs being required may be, in some measure attributed to that circumstance— The Estimates are made out under an idea of employing civilians at a high rate, the present garrison does not furnish a single artificer. I very much approve of the suggestions, contained in the letter referring to the estimates from Lt. Portlock to the chief engineer, I consider them Judicious and tending eventually to promote economy—In my letter of the 19th January I believe I much over rated the price of chairs wanted for the Post. They will probably be got much lower than five dollars.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obediemt servant
J. Maule
Lieut Colonel

Lt. Col. Addison
M. S.

[C 561, p 69,]

MR. WILSON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

QUEBEC, 4th April 1817

SIR

I have had the honor to receive your two communications of yesterday's date relative to the claims of the officers of the Indian Department.

and with equal regret and surprize, observe that the decission of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces is unfavorable to their Interests, and more particularly so, as the grounds on which this decission has been made, did not originate with the subordinate officers of the department, nor ought any blame to be attached to them, but to their superiors, without whose concurrences no representation from them would have been attended to— As the Claimants will now have recourse to other steps to obtain their rights, will you be pleased to return me the papers which I had the honor of laying before you. They being in their present state of considerable importance to us, and I presume of none to His Majesty's Government— The Report of the Depy. Commy. General of accounts &c would also be thankfully received if you could consistently favor me with it.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt
humble Servant
JOHN WILSON
Atty. for the officers of the Ind. Dept.

To Lieut Col. Addison
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 261, p 136.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

DRUMMONDS ISLAND.
12th May 1817.

DEAR SIR

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 1st March & 5th April last & should have answered them long ere this had an opportunity offered. The Schooner Govr. Gore did not make any stay but merely sent her boat ashore & put off before I could write. By this opportunity I send Mr. McDonall my reasons "why the Peltries delivered in Council were not taken notice of in my store accounts" I also was called upon by Mr. Anderson for a like explanation which I delivered some time past. In my report to Mr. McDonall I have stated the grounds on which the Flags and Medals were delivered to Earl Selkirk also some few articles that were delivered to Lt. Hugh

Clapperton Comdg His M Schooner Surprise for procuring pilots on a tour of discovery. But am sorry to say that I have committed myself in giving out those things, without a positive order from the commanding officer; your order of the 1st Oct 1807 did not occur to me at the time, or I would have protested against those Issues. The articles delivered Lt. Clapperton were issued at the time I was cloathing 379 Indian men women & children & goods he, Lt. Clapperton got were included in the genl requisition of the 16th of July 1816 I am sensible of my error and as it was an involuntary act, hope it may be overlooked, as I am well assured the stores delivered for procuring pilots, were given actually to the Indians employed in piloting the Schooner through various channels between La Cloche & Notawasaga; Several Indians informed me, that they had been employed & were paid by the Commander. As to the Flags & medals to the Earl of Selkirk he the Earl, stated when here last Summer, that he would have occasion to see several Tribes of Indians who werent in the habit of visiting His Majesty's Posts & wished to get some Flags & medals to distribute in His Majestys name," my answer was that the Stkr. had no authority of that kind. On which he applied to Supt. McKay in writing & I was directed by the Supt. to make out a requisition for them which he signed, the coming officer approved. I must confess that I was not aware of the consequence at the time or should not have done it.

The Ottawas are not as yet arrived, when they come to this, I will do my endeavors to get a suitable canoe as you wish, and in the event of my going down before they make their appearance I will leave instructions to forward the one I bespoke.

I return thanks for your goodness, in having sent me the order to repair to Amherstburg which I shall do, as soon as an opportunity offers, for you must know that we have not had any arrivals yet, from Sandwich or Amherstburg. As soon as I get to Amherstburg & make some arrangment for lodgings &c I intend to apply to you for leave of absence to pay you a visit, I am very anxious to return, in person my grateful acknowledgment for the numerous obligations & services rendered me which I am afraid shall never be able to repay you had I been able to make sufficient arrangement to send Mrs. Askin & some articles which I cannot dispose of down without my being obliged to attend to in person, I would have gone *via* Notawasaga but in the present case I should have suffered much—Mrs Askin joins me in sincere wishes for Mrs Claus & all the family's health and Happiness & am

My dear Sir
Yours most Faithfully
John Askin

P. S. As Mr. Wm. Simpson does not intend leaving this I have appointed him Depy. Collector until His Excellency the Govrs. pleasure is known. I shall leave a letter for Mr. Dease & say that if he wishes to get that situation you will apply for it in his behalf.

Yours J. A.

Colo. Wm. Claus
&c &c.
York

[M. G. 11, p. 186.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

Drummond Island
May 20 1817

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st of February and two of the 22nd of February. I shall not fail to make every search and enquiry respecting the Americans said to be held in Captivity by the Indians.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant.
J. Maule.
Lieut. Colonel.

Lt Colonel Addison
M. S.

[C 261, p 200.]

LIEUT. PORTLOCK TO MAJOR HENDERSON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Drummond's Island
May 25th 1817.

Sir

On receipt of your letter I immediately dismissed the workmen employed on the Block House and put a stop to its further progress—

In the reports which I have from time to time transmitted you will observe the quantity and nature of the work done, the expense amounts to nearly £290.

Whether His Excellency authorises £300 to be expended exclusive of any sums laid out on the Block House or not, is to be doubtful, in either case I consider the foundation of other works as useless, an opinion which I should hesitate to give were it not strengthened by that of the Commanding Officer. If by any temporary works even a small portion of security could be given to the Public Stores as they now stand, expense would not be thrown away in attaining so desirable an object, but that is impracticable the present situation renders a total removal of the first step towards safety.—

Resting the necessity of defences on the danger to be apprehended from Indians I feel assured that it is too imaginary to call for any so expensive a precaution, and were it even more real, surely £300 (more than sufficient) would be better applied in finishing the Block house than in the construction of other defences which from the nature of the place could be of little use—That so much has been done is now a subject of regret, but the labour is by no means lost, whenever it be determined to furnish a respectable post either here or elsewhere, with the same ease that the timber was drawn to the ground can the Block House be removed and raised at the desired spot forming at once a strong point of defence—and a depository for anything most deserving of protection.—

I have the honor &c
Signed J. E. Portlock
Lieut Roy Engr.

Major Henderson
Commg Rl. Engr.

[C 400, p 126.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*North West.*)

May 31 1817
DRUMMOND ISLAND

SIR

Lieut. Colonel Coltman and Mr. Shaw are both arrived here, and by them I have had the honor of receiving your Letters of the 4th and 15th Inst. Lieut Col. Coltman has required a Party of one Subaltern (Lieut Moir) one Sergeant & twelve Rank & File, 37th Regt, the assistance of Mr. Johnstone of the Indian Department as Interpreter, and the loan of a large Boat, with this requisition I have complied. The Party carries four months provisions, and is supplied with Field Equipage Ammunition &c. Lieut Moir receives from me instructions as detailed as circumstances admit, but as many have arisen not contemplated in your Letters, & as others may arise, he is desired to follow on all occasions the direction of the Commissioners. I hear Lord Selkirk left Fort William for the Red River on the second day of this month & that Serjeant Pugh & Party accompanied his Lordship.

As from your Letters I conceive it to be His Excellency's wish to detach from Lord Selkirk as soon as possible the Party granted for the protection of his Lordship's Person, I have requested Lt. Col. Coltman on his arrival at Fort William to point out to Lieut Moir the most eligible means of accomplishing that object. I have not failed to deliver to Lieut Moir copies of all orders I have received relating to Serjeant Pugh, and according to your desire have reported the substance of these orders in one from myself. I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Letter I received this morning from Serjeant Pugh.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. MAULE
Lieut Colonel

Lieut. Colonel Addison
M. Secretary

[C 363, p 106.]

LIEUT. JOHNSON TO MR. CLAUS.

(Indians.)

Drummond Island
8th June 1817.

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving your communication dated 10th March.

With respect to its contents, I have not the least doubt in my mind, that the representation made to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces is entirely founded upon groundless misrepresentations made by some malicious persons to the American Government.

In a Council held on the 26th ultimo by Lieut Colonel Maule, in which several of the principle Ottaway Chiefs were present, after having communicated to them the contents of your letter, they denied the knowledge of any Prisoners being forcibly detained, *or otherwise*, by their Tribe, nor did they know of any of our Prisoners being in the possession of any of the neighboring Tribes—Lieut Colonel Coltman having made application for me to accompany him on his mission, I have not the least doubt but that Mr. Anderson, store keeper will do his utmost endeavors to find out whether there are any prisoners still forcibly detained by the different Tribes.

I have the honor to be
Sir
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

LEWIS JOHNSTON
Lieut. Ind. Dept.

The Honorable
William Claus
Depy. Supt. Genl
Indian Affairs

[C 261, p 275.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*North West.*)

DRUMMOND ISDAND
June 13th 1817

SIR

Since I had the Honor of writing to you on the 31st Ult. I have received an application from Lieut. Col. Coltman, for an additional Military force, of 30 Men; which is stated to be absolutely necessary, to afford the Commissioners any reasonable prospect of giving effect to the Prince Regent's pleasure, as declared in the proclamation of the 3rd of Last Month.

Lieut Col. Coltman requires the additional force should carry, four Months Provision, Camp Equipage, Ball Cartridge &c in the same proportion as given to the Detachment with him, but he does not inform me the way in which he proposes to use the Force.

With his request I have complied and by arrangement I have made & communicated to the Deputy Adjutant General, the Force accompanying the Commissioners will be one Subaltern two Serjeants, thirty-eight Rank & File all of the 70th Regiment.

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your obedient Servant
J. MAULE
Lt. Colonel.

Lieut Colonel Addison
M. S.

[C 363, p 109.]

MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

KINGSTON
June 20th 1817.

Sir

Agreeable to the General Order of the 4th March last, I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of His Excellency, The Commander of the Forces, the Proceedings of a Board of 7 May 1817

Survey held at Drummonds Island, on Ordnance Stores, which had been in charge of the Field Grain Department at that Place--

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
D. L. TINLING WIDDINGTON
M. General Comg

To Lieut Col. Addison
Military Secretary
&c--

[C 398. p 220.]

Proceedings of a Board of Survey held by order of John Maule Lieut. Colonel Commanding, on ordnance and ordnance stores at this place which assembled on the 7th May 1817
Drummond's Island

Species of Stores.		Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
Adze and Drivers		1	1	"	
Aprons of Lead	5½ inch	1	"	"	
	24 pounder	1	"	"	
	32 pounder canonades	7	"	"	
	18 pounder	2	"	"	
	6 pounder	4	"	"	
	3 pounder	1	"	"	
	2 pounder	1	"	"	
Baynetts		274	"	"	
Belts for Do		132	"	"	
Bores tin tube		19	"	"	
Bolts screw		22	"	"	
Buckets water wood		2	"	"	
Balls Lead——C. 2 lbs		4	"	"	
Beds and Cains—24 pounder guns		2-4	"	"	
Boarding pikes		20	"	"	
Belts for Cutlasses		36	"	"	

Species of Stores.			Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
Bleeks—8 inch	double		1	"	"	
	single		1	"	"	
Britchings	7 inch		29	"	"	
	8 inch		12	"	"	
Blocks and Tackles	24 pounder		4	"	"	
	Af. Porto		50	"	"	
Carriages	Travelling	6 pounder	1	"	"	
		3 pounder	1	"	"	
		2 pounder	2	"	"	
	Ship gun 24 pounder		2	"	"	
	Garrison	24 pounder	1	"	"	
		18 "	2	"	"	
		9 "	2	"	"	
		6 "	4	"	"	
Carriages	Slides	32 pounder	5	"	"	
		24 "	5	"	"	
	American Timber 6 pounder		1	"	"	
Chests Labaratory			4	"	"	
Clippers			7	"	"	
Cases of wood			2	"	"	
Cartauches	Leather		2	"	"	
	Canvas		4	"	"	
Carcasses	5½ inch		20	"	"	
Cutlasses 36 with scabbards 16 without			52	"	"	
Cartridges flannel	Flannel	5½ inch	194	"	"	
		24 pounder	46	"	"	
		24 canonade	880	"	"	
		9 pounder	70	"	"	
		6 pounder	303	"	"	
		3 pounder	365	"	"	
	paper bottom 24 pounder		1046	"	"	
		24 pounder	300	"	"	
		18 pounder	1121	"	"	
		6 pounder	299	"	"	
		1 pounder	794	"	"	
	ball	carbine	4500	"	"	
		musket	15760	"	"	
	American with buck brad		16200	"	"	

Species of Stores.		Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
Flints	Musquet	1500	"	"	
	Carbine	5,800	"	"	
Formers for cartridges musquet		3	"	"	
Fuzes drove		417	"	"	
Horns powder		9	"	"	
Harness	Mens sets	2	2	"	
	Horse sets	1	"	"	
Hand Spikes		26	"	"	
Hammers claw		2	"	1	
Hydes Tanned		1	"	"	
Hoops Copper		361	"	"	
Hooks Tackle		5	"	"	
Halliards sets		1	"	"	
Iron pounds		28	"	"	
Irons primming		31	"	"	
Lanthorns Tin		1	"	"	
Linstocks	with	4	"	"	
	locks	4	"	"	
Linchpins sets		2½	"	"	
Ladles with Staves	24 pounder	7	"	"	
	18 pounder	3	"	"	
	32 canonade	2	"	"	
	9 pounder	1	"	"	
	6 pounder	6	"	"	
	3 pounder	1	"	"	
	1 pounder	2	"	"	
	8 ounces	2	"	"	
Locks gun		4	"	"	
Musquets	English	123	9	8	
	American	203	"	"	
Match Shaw.——C. 2 lb		1-3-8	"	"	
Magazines Traveling		8	"	"	
Measures Caper powder	4 pounds	2	"	"	
	2 pounds	3	"	"	
	1 pounds	2	"	"	
Measures Caper powder	2 ounces	2	"	"	
	1 ounce	2	"	"	
Measures	tin musquet	2	"	"	

Species of Stores.				Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
Moulds			Musquet Ball	1	"	"	
			Buck Shot	1	"	"	
Oil Cloths				1	"	5	
Ordnance	Iron	guns	24 pounder	8	"	"	
			18 pounder	3	"	"	
			6 pounder	4	"	"	
		Canonades	32 pounds	6	"	"	
			24 pounds	4	"	"	
		Swivels	8 ounces	5	"	"	
Ordnance	Brass guns		3 pounder	1	"	"	
			2 pounder	2	"	"	
Punches for vents				8	"	"	
Portfires				39½	"	"	
Powder			Large grain W. B. 90 lbs	49	"	"	
			Fine grain W. B. 100 lbs each	20	"	"	
Padlocks				1	"	3	
Pouches with belts				110	30	24	
Pikes——Infantry				4	"	"	
Pistols				2	3	"	
Hammer heads			32 pounder	4	"	"	
			24 pounder	11	"	"	
			6 pounder	12	"	"	
			3 pounder	9	"	"	
Ropes Drag				5	"	"	
Screws elevating 32 pounder				5	"	"	
Saws Teamer				1	"	"	
Spunge Caps painted			32 pounder	12	"	"	
			24 pounder	11	"	"	
			18 pounder	1	"	"	
			6 pounder	4	"	"	
			3 pounder	4	"	"	
Shells			5½ inch	512	"	"	
			10 inch	81	"	"	
			8 inch	25	"	"	
Sponges	With staves rqse		24 pounder	10	"	"	
	with staves and ram rods		24 pounder	8	"	"	
			18 pounder	7	"	"	
			32 pounder	12	"	"	
			6 pounder	18	"	"	

Species of Stores.				Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
			3 pounder	6	"	"	
			2 pounder	2	"	"	
			1 pounder	11	"	"	
			8 ounces	5	"	"	
Spikes cannon				4	"	"	
Sticks part pier				10	"	"	
Scrapers Iron with staves	6 pounder			"	1	"	
	1 pounder			2	"	"	
Scruchers with reliefs	4 prongs	6 pds		2	"	"	
	3 prongs	1 pds		2	"	"	
Spunge heads 6 prs				14	"	"	
Stocks Iron swivel				3	"	"	
Saltpeter——lbs				16	"	"	
Scales Brass pairs				1	"	"	
Scabbards Bayonet				132	"	"	
Swords with Scabbards				3	"	"	
Straps Tin tube Boxes				7	"	"	
Tourpians	Canonade	32 pounder		13	"	"	
		24 pounder		6	"	"	
		18 pounder		7	"	"	
		12 pounder		2	"	"	
	guns	32 ounce		1	"	"	
		3 pounder		1	"	"	
		2 pounder		1	"	"	
	iron	Fore		12	"	"	
		hind		12	"	"	
	wood	Fore		4	"	"	
		hind		4	"	"	
Tubes	quill			1085	"	"	
	tin			660	"	"	
Wood bottom	6 pounder			100	"	"	
	3 pounder			50	"	"	
Wads (*illegible*)	24 pounder			269	"	"	
	18 pounder			90	"	"	
	9 pounder			20	"	"	
C. 2 lbs	6 pounder			59	"	"	
	C. 2 lbs			30	"	"	

Species of Stores.			Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
Shot	round lance	32 pounder	367	"	"	
		24 "	1020	"	"	
		18 "	350	"	"	
		12 pounder	536	"	"	
		9 pounder	624	"	"	
		6 pounder	1444	"	"	
		3 pounder	819	"	"	
		2 pounder	181	"	"	
		1 pounder	1193	"	"	
	grape	24 pounder	56	"	"	
		18 pounder	128	"	"	
		9 pounder	176	"	"	
		6 pounder	205	"	"	
		3 pounder	40	"	"	
		2 pounder	48	"	"	
		8 ounces	95	"	"	
	case common	32 pounder	40	"	"	
		5½ "	98	"	"	
		24 pounder	517	"	"	
		18 "	106	"	"	
		9 "	147	"	"	
		6 "	249	"	"	
		3 "	198	"	"	
		1 "	594	"	"	
	fixed to wood both	6 pounder	50	"	"	
		3 pounder	89	"	"	
	sph'l case	5½ inch	46	"	"	
		6 pounder	61	"	"	
		3 pounder	96	"	"	
	fixed to powder round	6 "	58	"	"	
	fixed to powder case	6 "	43	"	"	
Wad hook with staves and Rammer heads.	Canonaded	32 "	7	"	"	
		18 pounder	3	"	"	
	guns	24 pounder	13	"	"	
		18 pounder	3	"	"	

Species of Stores.		Strviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Remarks.
Wad hooks with staves and hammer heads	6 pounder	4	"	"	
	3 pounder	1	"	"	
	1 pounder	6	"	"	
	½ pounder	6	"	"	
Magazines tin for [*illegible*]		56	"	"	

Wm Bruce Capt 37 Rg President
Thos. Plunkett Lt 37th Regt.
Wm. Moir Lieut 37 Regt.
Members

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Command Money.*)

Drummond Island
June 24 1817.

Sir

An Error existing in the enclosed pay lists which have already passed through the Office of D. C. G. of accounts I have the honor to return them, and forward another Set for the period unpaid.

Mr. Thompson will perceive, he has deducted a sum from the account returned, which is not inserted in it, namely from the 25th of August to the 24th of October at 10 shillings a day, whereas for part of that period ½ a day only has been charged this of course leaves an erroneous balance of £27–19 instead of £30–10.

The mistake has originated, from the accounts having been made out, under an idea the rate of pay was changed on the date of the gt order, whereas it was not changed till the 25th of October, and afterwards from Mr. Thompson having deducted as tho' the account had been made out & charged at 10s to the 24th October.

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your obedient Servt.
J. Maule.

Lt. Colonel Addison
&c

[C 103, p 84.]

REQUISITION.

Requisition for Provisions and rum for the Indians in Upper Canada from the 25th Dec 1815 to the 24th June 1817 inclusive.—

Posts.	rations of Provisions.	Gallons of Rum.
Kingston	4,500	108
York	9,000	150
Fort George	18,000	300
Amherstburg	195,000	675
Drummond Island	18,000	450
Total	244,500	1,683

Approved
(Signed) Francis Gore
Lieut Governor

Indian Department
York 22 Feby 1816
(signed) W. Claus
D Sup. Genl affrs

(A true copy)
(signed) Peter Turquand
Dy. Comy Genl.
(A true copy)
Signed Robt Reynolds
D. A. C. Genl.

[C 260, p 407.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO LIEUT. COL. COCKBURN.

(*Command Money.*)

Drummond Island
July 8 1817

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose returns for the pecuniary allowance in lieu of Barrel Bulk for such officers as have not put Government to any expense in transporting Stores from the Lower Province, and who are now under orders to leave the Post.

Tho' the General Order granting Barrel Bulk to this Post does away pecuniary allowance given in lieu thereof, I trust you will see the justice of the Claims of such Officers stationed here, whose arrival or removal, renders it impossible for them to avail themselves of the transport offered, as it was, when His Excellency the Commander of the Forces was pleased to grant Barrel Bulk to this Post, evidently the intention to give us in this remote situation a better thing than the pecuniary allowance, not deprive us of an allowance granted at Posts more fortunately situated.

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your obedient servant
J. Maule
Lt. Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Cockburn
Asst. Quarter Mast. General.

[C 103, p 86.]

LIEUT. COL. MAULE TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

July 14, 1817
Drummond Island

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you all the Indian Tribes who usually visit this Post, with the exception of the Sioux and Winibagoes have paid their annual visit, have received their presents and have returned to their Homes. They were particular in making enquiry what answer had been obtained from England to the representations they made last year, but did not appear, in any way, dissatisfied on hearing a decisive had not been received. The Winibagoes will probably to the number of 400 be here some time next month. Accidental circumstances have detained them in their own country.

The Leading Chief of the Sioux sent a Wampum and informed us he should not be able to visit us this Summer, that he was anxious to see us and had left his Village with part of his Nation for that purpose, but that the Americans would not permit him to visit us, and had obliged him to return.

The Bearer of the Wampum did not fail to make enquiry for the answer to last year's Speech, and was apparently satisfied on receiving the answer given to the other Tribes. I have not omitted making enquiry of the Different Nations, on the Subject of Americans being detained amongst them, and I cannot hear there is a single instance of the sort.

As the Indian Business is really at a close this Season, as I am about to leave this Post, and may not probably have occasion to address you again. I cannot in justice refrain from recommending to the particular notice of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces. the Store Keeper in the Indian Department Mr. Anderson. In the absence of the Superintendant and other officers, he has conducted the whole of the Business of the Department, and notwithstanding the *curtailment* of Presents, and Provisions to an almost incredible amount, which it has been considered necessary to make, the Indians from the treatment and attention they have received from Mr. Anderson, appear to be most perfectly satisfied.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter 28th of April.

& have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
J. Maule
Lieut Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel Addison
Military Secretary.

[C 261, p 268.]

MR. GIVINS TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

York 25th July 1817

Sir

I have the honor of transmitting the copy of a letter, received on the 29th Inst. from Lieut Johnston of the Indian Dept. at Drummond Island, in reply to the Dep. Supt. General's Circular letter of the 10th of March last, on the subject of "the American Prisoners who had "surrendered to General Proctor at the River Raisin on the 22nd of "January 1813 and were said to be still held in Captivity by the "Indians on Lake Huron."— The answers from all the other Posts, have been forwarded to you some time since, & from the whole it does not appear that there are any persons of the above description forcibly detained among the Indians.

I have the honor to be
Sir
with great respect
Your most humble servant
L. GIVINS Supt Ind. Affairs

Lieut Colonel Addison
Military Secretary—

[C 261, p 277.]

RETURN.

Return of Command money due the undermentioned Officer for the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron between the 20th July & 24th August 1817 Inclusive

Rank	Name	Period		No. of Days	Rate pr Diem	Amont in Halifax Curry	
		From	To				
Captain 37th Regt..	William Bruce........	20 July	24th Augt	36	7s 2d	12	18

Amounting to the Sum of Twelve Pounds Eighteen Shillings Halifax Currency.

WM BRUCE Capt 37th Regt Comdg.

Examined
WILL THOMSON
D. C. G.

Certified
J. HARVEY
D. A. G.

[C 6, p 43.]

REPORT.

(*Commissariat.*)

STOREKEEPER GENERAL'S OFFICE
QUEBEC 25th Sept. 1817

SIR,

Having in conformity with my Instructions, and with the approbation of the Commander of the Forces visited the several Posts in Upper and Lower Canada, where stores are deposited in charge of this Department I proceeded to lay before you a full report on its effective state, and on all other matters necessary for your information.

I shall take the several posts as they lie in Progress of the Route, between Head Quarters and the most distant parts of Upper Canada

Amherstburg

James Heathfield Clerk
Isidor Hulbrown Conductor
Jeremiah Fisher Laborer

I expect that asst. Sto. General Blackburn has commenced with the transfer to his charge of all stores at this Post, he has with him the assistance named in the margin, which will be reduced by removing the Conductor before the winter sets in. It is a principal Post for the *Indian Stores*. and requires an officer of zeal and ability and I have every reason to hope that he will fulfill my wishes and instructions which have been explained fully for his guidance.

The Integrity of this Gentleman cannot be doubted, and I hope he will render great assistance in the reformation of abuses which have I fear long existed in this branch of the Service,—so soon as I have the necessary reports from him they shall be transmitted to you as well as that from Drummonds Island.

To which Station I have sent Mr. Trew with similar instructions to those given to Mr. Blackburn, a more respectable person could not be selected, and I have great faith in his zeal and activity. The duty of these Gentlemen will be similar the Receipt and Issue of Indian Stores will be the principal part of their Duty and by their activity and a faithful adherence to the directions I have endeavoured to impress strongly upon their minds, I shall I trust with the assistance and advice of the Commander of the Forces, establish an important and economical change of system in this Branch of the Service.

At both these Posts however there are stores of various descriptions, they will of course be taken charge of and every duty required of this Department at other stations will of course be performed here.

John Patton Clerk
Willm. Ferghan Laborer

Mr. Trew has been furnished with the assistance named in the margin, and I have reduced the establishment of an important Post to place a Clerk with him, at such a distance from Head quarters I think extremely desirable, as in case of sickness or death, the duty of the Department might be neglected for six months or more before I could get another person to the Station, and such inconveniences cannot occur at the nearer Posts where there is always a larger Establishment and where if pressed with business it is only necessary to extend the office hours.

……

……

……

Indian Stores.

The greater part of the Issues for this year have been made and there is yet a great supply in store, probably the demands have been greatly diminished by the change of system, and I am convinced this will lead to a great saving. No issues whatever are made but on the approval of the Commander of the Forces and it is extremely probable that the Requisitions will in consequence be made on a much less scale than heretofore and the Officer in charge of the Indian Stores will do his utmost to point out to Sir John Johnson and all other persons connected with the Indian Department such unnecessary demands as may in his opinion be made. The Stores are also issued in *detail to the Indians*, a circumstance which gives infinite trouble to the Department. but it will for very obvious reasons lead to a good result.

I have pointed out to the Officers in charge of these Stores the necessity of their making themselves acquainted with all circumstances regarding them the different classes of the Indians, they supply, their numbers, and the scale upon which the issues are made to them and upon all points necessary for their assistance and guidance in carrying into effect the regularity and improvement so necessary to be established, and to this end His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to promise me his advice and assistance at all times when it may be required.

Every article of the Indian Stores in Upper and Lower Canada will & I trust be shortly in charge of the Department and the change of system, thus completely established a measure I have been at several posts compelled to defer, for want of the necessary assistance, this difficulty being now removed, I shall use my best exertions to prove the advantages of the change by carrying it into complete effect

……

……

……

[C 122, p 271.]

COL. MYERS TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

QUEBEC
October 3rd 1817.

SIR

I beg leave to forward a letter from Captain Payne Royal Engineer covering a Certificate granted by him and countersigned by Major Brock late assistant Quarter Master General for the conveyance of Capt. Payne & a party of sappers and miners & stores from Detroit to Michilimackinac in 1815 & as it appears that the conveyance has never been paid for I beg leave to recommend that his Excellency the Comd. of the Forces should sanction it.

The Dy Comy Gel of accts. recommends the payment of the 100 dollars here alluded to.

I have the honor to be
Your most obt. hum'le Servant
CHRISTO MYERS,
Col Q. M. Gl.

Lieut. Col. Addison
Mily. Secy.

[C 399, p 144.]

LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Royal Engineers office
Quebec 6th Oct 1817

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces three enclosures from the officer of Royal Engineers at Drummond Island, the first is dated the 24th of August, and is reported to have been performed by order of the Commanding officer of the Post. The Second dated 4th September & is a Requisiton of Materials. The Third an Estimate bearing date also the 4th of Sept to fit up a store appearing to be very much wanted, there being no secure place to deposit Lime and Charcoal. From the want of Military Sawyers I perceive Civilians are Estimated, perhaps it would be practicable to send a pair of Military Sawyers to that Post should an opportunity be offered of conveying them up. I beg to recommend this measure very strongly to the consideration of His Excellency—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
E. W. Dumford Lt Col
Commg Rl. Eng

Lieut Col. Addison
Military Secretary.

[C 399, p 155.]

RETURN.

Return of Command Money due the undermentioned Officer Commanding the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron Between the 25th September & 24th October 1817 inclusive

Rank	Name	Period		No. of Days	Rate pr day	Total Amount Army Pay		
		From	To					
		1817						
Captain	Jos. De La Hay	25th Sept.	24th Oct	30	7s 2d	£10	15	0

Amounting to the Sum of Ten Pounds Fifteen Shillings Army Pay Dollars at 4s 8d

Approved
Jos. De La Hay
Capt 70th Regt
Comg.

Certified
J. Harvey
D. A. G.

Examined
Will Thomson
D. C. G.

[C 6, p 74.]

LIEUT. JOHNSTON TO COL. COLTMAN.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
25th Oct. 1817.

Sir

I have the honor to inform that I have remaining in my charge the undermentioned Indian Stores received from Store Keeper Anderson at this post on the 31st May 1817. vizt.

Six Butchers Knives
Five Calumets Stems &
Twenty Three lbs. Tobacco.

The remains having been expended for the use of the mission with the exception of one Calumet Stem which was lost.

I have the honor to be
with highest respect
Your most obt.—
& humble Servt.—
(Signed)
Lewis Johnston
Lieut. I Dept.

Lieut Col. The Honble W. B. Coltmam.

[C 262, p 114.]

RECEIPT.

Drummond Island
25th Oct. 1817.

Received into His Majestys Indian Store under my charge from Lt. Col. Coltman commanding the mission to the North west Countries the under mentioned Indian Stores, being such articles as remain from certain goods issued by me to the mission on the 31st May 1817—vizt

Six Butcher Knives
Five Calumet Stems
Twenty Three lbs. Tobacco.

Indian Department
Drummond Island
25th Oct 1817
(Signed)
T. G. Anderson
stkr.

Certified
Jos. De La Hay
Capt. 70th
Comg

[C 262, p 111.]

RECEIPT.

Received of Lt. Lewis S. Johnston of the Indian Dept. the undermentioned Indian Stores being so much remaining of certain goods issued by me under Major Fletcher's orders dated St. Mary's 9th June 1817.

vizt.

Awls		No.	31
1 pt	Blankets	“	4
1½ “		“	2
2 “		“	4
2½ “		“	3
3 “		“	4
Calico		yds	25¼
Calimanco		“	30
Cloth Broad		“	13
Coats Common		“	4
Ear Bobs		Prs	18
Flints gun		No.	181
Ferreting		yd	72
Gartering		“	288
Chiefs	Guns	No.	5
Common		“	5
Rifle		“	3
Gimblets		“	5
Gun Powder		lbs	47
Handkerchiefs Silk		No.	4
Knives Butcher		“	14
Looking glasses		“	5
Lines cod or Hambro		“	1
Molton		yds	29
Ribbon		“	18
Swanskin		“	6
Tomahawk Pipes		No.	6
Thread Sewing		lbs	¾
Vermillion		lbs	2¾

Indian Department
Drummond Island
25h Oct. 1817.
(signed) T. G. ANDERSON.
Stk—I. Dpt.

Certified
Jos. De La Hay
Capt. 70th Regt.
Comg.

[C 262, p 112.]

LIEUT. AUSTIN TO MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND
26th. October 1817

SIR

I have the honor to enclose a Memorial, with a Certificate from Colonel Coltman, one of the special Commissioners for the Indian Territories, which I beg you will have the kindness to forward to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
J. AUSTIN
Lt. 70 Regiment

To
Major Genl. Widdington
Commander of the Forces
Upper Canada

[C 261, p 376.]

Enclosed Memorial.

His Excellency Sir John Coap Sherbrooke G. C. B. Captain General and Commander in Chief of His Majestys Forces in Upper & Lower Canada &c. &c. &.

Memorial of Lieutenant John Austin 70th Regt.
Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist was ordered from Drummonds Island to Fort William with a Detachment of two Serjeants and Thirty-eight rank & fill during which time Your Memorialist and the Detachment were employed in Batteaux in crossing Lake Superior, and further that your Memorialist was ordered from Fort William to the Red River with one Serjeant & Thirteen rank & file, during which time the Detachment were employed in Canoes, Your Memorialist therefore prays Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to grant the usual allowance (of

Batteaux Money) to Your Memorialist and the Detachment so employed—

J. Austin
Lieutenant 70th Regt

Drummonds Island
26th October 1817

[C 261, p 378.]

MEMORIAL

(*Canadian Troops.*)

To His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military order of the Bath Governor in Chief in and over all His Majestys Colonies in North America and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the Same &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Robert Nichol Lieut. Colonel & Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces of Upper Canada.

Most Respectfully Sheweth.

That your Memorialist at the commencement of the late war with the United States of America at the request of the late Major General Brock, relinquished a lucrative merchantile business for the purpose of taking upon himself the arduous & responsible office of Quarter Master General of Militia in which situation he served and, as he believes, with reputation till the close of the war.

That from the nature of the service in Upper Canada, and from the difficulty of procuring intelligent and faithful Guides, together with the very limited staff in the Upper Province, during the two first Campaigns—Your Memorialist was from the necessity of the case, employed on many important and confidential services, purely military, and had at different periods the sole charge of the Quarter Master Generals Department of an entire division of the Army, more particularly on the expedition against Detroit, on the retreat from Fort George, and on other Services which will be substantiated by the accompanying documents to which your memorialist most respectfully refers.

That Your Memorialist has been repeatedly thanked in General orders and mentioned with commendation in Public dispatches inserted in the London Gazette.

That your Memorialist from the undivided attention given to his public duties, and from the destruction of his property by the Enemy has been reduced from a state of comparative affluence to great Straights.

Wherefore Your memorialist most respectfully solicits Your Excellency's Consideration of His Military Services with the King's Troops, and great losses and Sacrifices during the War—to recommend him to the consideration of His Majesty's Government for some Military allowance to enable him to support his family and Your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

Rob. Nichol Lt. Col.
Q. M. Genl Militia
Upper Canada

[C 702, p 64.]

MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

District Headquarters U. C.
Kingston December 7–1817

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the decision of the Commander of the Forces a Memorial, from Lieutenant Austin of the 70th Regiment, which has been forwarded to me by the officer Commanding at Drummond's Island, and under the particular circumstances of the Service on which Lieut Austin has been employed, I beg leave to recommend his application to favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Hum. Servt.
D. L. Tinling Widdington.
M. Genl. Comg.

Lt Col. Addison
Military Secretary

[C 261, p 379.]

COL. COLTMAN TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

QUEBEC 15th Dec. 1817

DEAR SIR

In reply to your note of yesterday requiring information respecting the inclosed application of Lieutenant Austin for an allowance for bateau service to himself 2 Serjeants & 38 men of the 70th Regiment who proceeded from Drummonds Island to the Indian Territories; I have the honor to state that the said detatchment proceeding under the orders of the Commissioned and Non Commissioned officers aforesaid actually performed the duty of [*illegible*] the bateaux required to convey them across Lake Superior with the assistance of five or six experienced boatmen distributed through the whole brigade to the material diminution to the expense of their transport and that the proportion of the same detachment which proceeded into the interior from Fort William performed similar duty by working with the paddle in Canoes.

It having been stated to me by some of the Northwest Partners, who had been frequently employed during the last war in aiding the transport of Troops in the upper Lakes, that there was a regular and established allowance made to the military for such service & the idea appearing to be confirmed by the different officers I spoke to on the Subject, including the Commandant at Drummond's island, I felt no hesitation in giving the certificate of the service performed; & beyond Fort William it certainly was a severe duty & the extra pay would do little more than reimburse the troops the loss by wear & tear of their necessaries.

I think it right to add that to the men of the 37th Regiment, I authorised the north west Company actually to pay what they stated to be the usual bateau money 1s 6d a day, as far as Fort William, as those men were in the most absolute want of some advances for necessaries & I perceive that by some mistake the private of the 70th Regment who went down at the same time together with Mr. Austin, was included in this payment. The men of the 37th Regiment had been for more than two months deprived of their rations of flour & Rum.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Your faithful hum. Servant
W. B. COLTMAN.

Lt. Col. Addison
Military Secretary
&c &c &c

[C 261, p 374.]

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency Sir John Coap Sherbrooke Governor General, and Commander in Chief of His Majesties provinces of Upper and Lower Canada &c——

The Narrative and Memorial of Your Excellency's petitioner John Turney, who was born in the town of Strangford, County of Down near Downpatrick, Ireland, his fathers name was Simon a revenue officer in the Kings Barge at Strangford, His Mothers name was Jenny Burney daughter of John Burney—To the best knowledge that Your Excellency's petitioner has of his age was born about 73 years ago, as he believes about the year 1744, but cannot say as to the precise Year, having left his Native Country and friends when very young, The rest of his Fathers children were, Betty the oldest of the family Then the subscriber (the oldest Mail) Nancy the next then Richard and then George the youngest of the family, Your Memorialist at 14 years of age went to Dublin and was bound apprentice to a wine Cooper by the name of Jaffers in price Lane near Assens Quay, remained there about two years when he departed from Jaffers and joined the Kings Standard under Lord Blany at the time of Thurats descent at Carrickfergus, and remained under Lord Blanys commandf or about 18 months or two years when in the year 1760 or 1761, he Volunteered to go to Guernsey where he joined the Kings (or 8th) Regiment at Kiekau in Germany and there remained—under the Command of Prince Ferdinand and the Marquis of Granby until the peace of 1763 when he returned to England with the Regiment at which time he held the rank of Corporal, and came to Canada with the Regiment in 1768, being then sergeant, and remained with the Said Regt. until the American Rebellion broke out at which time he was appointed by Lord Dorchester Second Lieutenant the Core of troops called Buttlery Rangers in which he remained and fought, and Killed as well as he could until the peace of 1783, and was reduced on Lieutenants half pay in 1784 being then the oldest Lieut. in the Regiment and ought to have been Captain had promotion gone on without partiality, and according to Seniority, as in equality it ought to have done—At this period your poor old Memorialist settled on a small farm on the twelve mile Creek near Niagara and has remained there ever since, being Commander of a Battallion of British Militia obliged to undergo the fatigue of that duty—Your Excellencys narrator and Memorialist begs leave to add That during the period of the late War between Great Britain and the United States of America—his sufferings became of a nature more severe and heart breaking than anything he ever underwent in all the Service, fatigues, dangers, wounds, Scarrs and toils which he underwent in the Service of his King and Country in the course of a long period of long Services which are well known to those distinguished officers that I have had the honor to serve under. These sufferings were, about the beginning of that war, My Wife who shares in my Joys and Sorrows was called to her everlasting home leaving me in my old age to mourn her loss.—

Then on the day of the fatal Battle of Chippawa my only surviving Son, the stay of my declining years, and the only hopes of my old age, George fell, nobly fell Contending for the honors, and Sacred rights of his King and Country, he fought under the Command of General Royal in Capacity of a Captain of Militia, leaving me forlorn and disconsolate, but I give him up as freely as the tyes of nature will admit—Then late in the year 1815, my house containing everything I counted on to make the remainder of my days tolerable was burnt over my head in the dead of night by the Americans, leaving me without change of raiment, and only escaped with the life disabled by wounds, property gone, the body rendered a mere Shere hulk, an only child a daughter, tho' very dutiful the only solace remaining to me, but who could in no wise be assisting to my necessities, but by tender and affectionate sympathy, but the heart of a soldier tho' ever so old can bear all but family distress. I therefore quit this subject abruptly.—

Your Excellencys Memorialist begs leave to state in as condensed and summary way as he can the affairs he has been engaged in with the names of the brave commanders under which he had the honor to serve.

The foregoing narrative shows the early part of my life passing over everything until my arrival in Canada in the year 1768. Being sent by command of his Excellency Sir Henry Hamilton Lieut. Governor of Detroit having had the good fortune to be successful going into the Rebel Country I fell in with a Rebel Scout four hundred miles from our *frontiers*, they got into a strong Block house which I attacked and carried, taking 1 Col. 3 Capts. & 3 Lieutenants. The name of the place is Loyal Hannah in *Pennsylvania*, Col. Campbell was the Rebel Col. whom with his party I brought safe into Detroit where His Excellency Sir Henry Hamilton sent me down with the above prisoners to Governor Guy, Lord Dorchester when he honored me with a Lieutenancy in His Majesty's corps of Rangers Commanded by Lieut Col. John Buttler and altho' I did the duty in said Corps of Adjutant and Lieut. (the former without pay) and also disciplined the said Corps both with cannon and with small arms. Having also the honor to be on every excursion of any consequence on the *frontiers*—was so notoriously known by them that $500 was offered for my head, dead or alive by the Rebel General Buttler. I served under the Command of Sir John Johnston, on the attack of Schoharry and the German flats, also I served under Major Ross at the Battle of Johnstown and at Canada Creek under the Command of Col. John Buttler. At Weyoming & Cherry Valley at Licking on the Ohio at Brins Station 1200 miles below Fort Pitt, also on Sandusky, where we cleared the *Frontiers*. The Rebel General Sullivan came upon us at The Genesee River with 18000 men but we obliged him to retreat with the loss of half his men; The merits of the Corps called the Rangers is pretty well known Their Character may be thus summed up. They were Britons and the descendants of Britons embodied and trained to arms, determined to transmit to posterity the rights that are dear to man or nobly perish in defence of our King, and God who never forsakes his people brought us through many dangers and trials and hitherto your Excellencys humble Servant is spared.

The humble petition and prayer of your Excellencys petitioner is that in consequence of the Services, the wounds, and especially the recent losses (may I call it to me serious pecuneary loss of the destruction) of my House containing my all amounting in all to at least Two thousand pounds Currency in money and valuables, not one penny of loss was ever by me claimed from the Government as losses.—

That your Excellency may be pleased to take my case into consideration and represent it to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent or otherwise consider your petitioner and he will as in duty bound ever pray.—

John Turney,
Late Lieut of the Core
Calld. Buttlers Rangers.

Upper Canada
Near Niagara 15th December 1817.

N. B. when I was in Germany Adjutant Lenoe of the 8th or Kings Regiment books my name down *Turney* and so it got on to the list and so it has remained ever since, but my family spell the name *Torney*, which can be easily explained where I was brougt up.—

[C 506, p 129.]

RETURN.

Return of Command Money due the undermentioned Officer Commanding the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron Between 25th October & 24th December 1817 inclusive

Rank	Name	Period		No of Days	Rate per day	Total Amount Army Pay		
		From	to					
		1817						
Captain	Jos. De La Hay	25 October	24 Dec.	61	7s 2d	£21	17	2

Amounting to the sum of Twenty one pounds Seventeen Shillings and Two Pence Army Pay Dollars at 4s 8d

DRUMMOMD ISLAND 24th Decem. 1817

JOS. DE LA HAY
Capt 70th Comdg

Examined
WILL THOMSON
D. C. Gl.

[C 10, p 2.]

FROM LIEUT. PORTLOCK.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Portlock Royal Engineer dated Drummond's Island January 13th 1818 to Lieut. Col. Dumford Commanding R. Eng.

"You will observe that all the works Estimated for (except a thorough repair of Quarter No 3) have been carried into effect, and that the absence of Military Sawyers has alone caused any part of the work to remain unfinished—the money appropriated to that part is however unexpended and in another season (should the number of artificers be increased) it can be supplied as specified in the Estimate.

To my letter respecting the block House I have as yet received no answer, in it I have explained that no temporary work can be erected capable of affording security to the stores (in their present situation) from the suddenness of an Indian attack;—the lowness of their site, and the neighborhood of Commanding Heights under even the common precaution of Stockading useless.

The Block House itself which would have afforded safety to the men will ere long by the decay of the materials be lost; I beg leave therefore to request, that the sum of £300 warranted by His Excellency be again allowed, together with some little discretionary Judgmt and I have no doubt of being able to form a respectable place of security which prudence demands. It is however to be remarked, that the present number of artificers must be considerably augmented, as the hire of civilians would require infinitely more than the sum I have stated, and the probability of danger is not sufficiently great to warrant such increase. Were a body of Artificers selected and placed under my direction, much good could be done exclusive of defence. The roads and streets might at the expense of the inhabitants be improved, an object of consequence both to them and Government which can never be attained without such assistance."

[C 402, p 116.]

CAPT. DE LA HAY TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

Drummond Island
Jany 22nd 1818

Sir

I beg leave to enclose the Certificate for my Command Money, also a return of paper expended for the use of this Post, for the final approval of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces

I have the honor
to be
Sir
Yr. obdt. Servt
Jos. De La Hay
Capt 70th Comdg.

Lt. Col. Addison
Military Secretary
Quebec.

[C 10, p 7.]

FROM COL. COLTMAN—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

Dear Sir

I was honored with your letter of the 16th ultimo, which I should have had the honor of acknowledging at an earlier date, but have only this day finally settled with the North west Company to undertake the payment of the batteaux allowances to Lieut Austin & party & to include the same in their general account with Government; the payment may not however be practicable at Drummond's island till the opening of navigation.

I have the honor to inclose returns the inclosures in your letter agreeable to your desire as also to inclose a letter from Serjeant Pugh of the 37th Regiment to myself; as the men of that regiment performed the same duty as those of the 70th Regiment, I presume they will be entitled to the same allowance as far as Drummond's island, although it was not in fact promised them by me further than Fort William. The Serjeant himself coming down under arrest could of course be entitled to nothing and I have accordingly struck the former payment out of the North west account with the public & directed them not to pay the present claim as far as relates to himself & I shall write to Serjeant Pugh in conformity hereto, if I do not receive instructions from you to the contrary in the course of a few days.

I have the honor to remain
very respectfully
Sir
Your obt. humble Servt
W. B. Coltman.

Montreal 6th January 1818

[C 261, p 372.]

MR. LENTHAL TO MR. WOOD.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissariat Office
Drummond Island
23rd January 1818

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you extract per a Garrison order of this date respecting the Liquors now issued to the Troops. The Supply that I received last Season was Rum, and good, but the Troops consider themselves by the Prince Regent's Warrant 12 July 1816 entitled to Spirits. I am directed accordingly to Issue the Spirits now in Store—till I can be informed as to what Strength the Liquors shall hereafter be issued.

I have &c.
(signed) R. H. Lenthal
Com. Clk in Charge

Commy. Genl. Wood
&c——

[C 123, p 26.]

MR. WOOD TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary General's Office
11th March 1818

Sir,

I beg leave to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces a Copy of a letter received from Mr. Lenthal, who has charge of the Commissary's duties at the Post of Drummond Island, enclosing Copy of a Garrison order published by the Commandment directing Spirits to be issued to the Troops in place of Rum, in Conformity he states, to the Ration Established by the Prince Regents Warrant of the 12th July 1816——

As some misconseption has arrisen as to the terms, it may be necessary to Explain that the warrant in question has reference to all kinds of Spirits, whether produced from Grain, the Cane, or other Substances, and only can allude to what is easiest procured, giving Rum at all therefore at so remote a Post as Drummonds Island ought to be considered as an indulgence, as other Spirits might probably be claimed on more reasonable terms—It will be therefore necessary to Communicate to that Post, under the Sanction of the Commander of the Forces that 2g is as high a proof as any Spirits are contemplated to be issued to the troops, and that the Rum at Drummond Island must be fully of that Strength——

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obt. hul. Servt.
G. Wood
Comy. Genl.

Lt. Col. Addison
Military Secretary.

[C 123, p 23.]

MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Commissariat.*)

KINGSTON March 21st 1818

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 13th of this month, with its enclosed communication to the Officer Commanding at Drummond Island, regarding the Issue of Rum to the Troops at that Post; and in reply, to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, The Commander of the Forces, that Captain De La Hay has not made any Report to me on the subject to which the enclosure refers.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
D. S. TINLING WIDDINGTON
M. Genl. Comg.

Lieut. Col Addison
Military Secretary

[C 123, p 53.]

MR. ROBERTSON TO MR. TREW.

(*Indians.*)

No 26.

Quebec
7th April 1818

Sir

Inclosed you will receive authority for the issue of Presents to the Indians at the Post under your charge—

These Stores are to be issued in exact conformity with your instructions in detail to the Indians as far as your Store will admit.

You will minutely attend to these issues and I rely much on your zeal in endeavoring to check any irregularities which may have existed heretofore in the distribution of these Stores, for you will doubtless recollect that you are not merely to issue because you have authority; but you are to look into the propriety & necessity of the issues, and to transmit to me any observations you have to make thereon.

In the performance of this duty you will have many opportunities of assisting me in my endeavors to establish a regular and unobjectionable system in the care & distribution of these Stores.

I have &c
(Signed)
William Robertson
D. C. G.

To Thos. Trew
Drummond Island.

[C 264 p 6.]

FROM LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Extract of a letter from Lieut Colonel Dumford Commanding Royal Engineers to Lieut Portlock dated,

Quebec 28th April 1818

"Having submitted the paragraph of your letter dated 13th January "last to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces respecting the £300 "you still recommend to complete the Block house. I have to inform "you he desires this work not to be proceeded in further, as the subject "must be referred to the Lords of the Treasury to decide—"

[C 400, p 128.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO ASS'T ADJ. GEN. FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

Amherstburg, June 18th 1818.

Sir

I beg leave to report, for the information of Major General Widdington, that the vessel, hired by Mr. Stanton, the Commissariat officer at Fort Erie, for the conveyance of stores to Drummond Island, and in which I embarked for that Post, is stopped by the Collector of the Customs at this Port, he has refused me permission to land, or remove any of my personal baggage from the vessel, which with the stores belonging to the Government are

Schooner Champion Davenport Master

thus improperly detained, and placed in sequestration. I have therefore to solicit the interference of the Major General commanding with the Executive Government with a view to obtaining its Licence or such Authority as he conceives necessary to be forwarded to this Port, for the immediate release of this baggage, and of the stores belonging to the Government.

Having called on the Collector of the Customs for his authority in this Proceeding, I have been furnished with the Copy of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Baby at York, containing an *opinion* relative to a well known statute, hitherto considered obsolete with regard to its practice in this Colony without fresh enactments by either the British or Colonial Legislatures; but on this *opinion* those officers have conceived themselves justified in having adopted measures contrary to the usage of many years; which have impeded the Public service, and put an entire spot to the intercourse of the Province.

The injustice of this hasty proceeding is much complained of, and is as apparent as its impolicy.—No notice was given of any intention to seize those vessels: this in which I am embarked was regularly cleared from this Port for Erie but a few days ago by the same Collector who has now detained her on her return; no objection was made to her by the Custom House at Erie where she loaded, and from which she had a regular clearance for Amherstburg on the 8th instant.

It is necessary I am informed that the license should obtain permission either to land those articles at Amherstburg, or to ship them on an American vessel for Drummond Island: the novel interpretation of the Statute adverted to, applying to all the British Vessels, on the Lakes, who are to be seized as they arrive in Port, there will be consequently no British Vessels navigating the Upper Lakes until new ones are built. The Lady Prevost engaged to Carry Cattle to Drummond Island has also been stopt here.

It is obvious that the voyage of this Vessel, so far as myself, or the Government stores, are concerned, it is altogether legitimate, and that the abstract question ought not to have subjected me one hour to this vexatious delay, to which I earnestly entreat the regard of the Major General.

I have the honor to be &c

(Signed)

THOMES HOWARD
Major 70th Regt.

To
Lieut. Col. Foster
Ass. Adjt. General.

[C 516, p 5.]

MR. SMITH TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Lands & Roads.*)

York Upper Canada
June 22nd 1818

Sir,

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 25th of May last, relative to the wood, cut by the Americans, from Bois Blanc, in the river Detroit.

In reply I beg to state, that I have seen & conversed with a gentleman immediately from that place, on the subject, who informs me, that the small vessels passing and repassing frequently send their boats to the Island for as much wood as is necessary for their own consumption, but nothing more.

I shall however take steps to ascertain the conduct of these vessels more particularly, and if anything transpires, shall communicate with Your Excellency.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
and humble Servant
Saml. Smith
Administrator

His Excellency
Sir John C. Sherbrooke
&c. &c. &c.

[C 273, p 133.]

MR. MC GILLIVRAY TO CAPT. DE LA HAY.

(*Indians.*)

Falls of St Marys
26th June 1818

Sir

In reply to your application of yesterday founded upon Col. Addison's letter to Major Genl. Widdington which stated that an arrangement had been made by the Hon. Lt. Col. Coltman for the payment by the north west Company of an allowance to Lt. Austin and the detachment under him while accompanying the Commissioners to the

Indian Territories I beg leave to inform you that this statement must have arisen from some misapprehension since no such arrangement was to my knowledge made and it scarcely could have been made without my knowledge. The north west Company have secured payment from Government for their Boats Canoes and Servants employed in carrying the detachment and also for the supplies furnished them. It appears obvious, that any allowance to the officer and men employed is a matter entirely betwixt them and Govt. and in which the North west Company have no concern. I must therefore refer you to Col. Addison & to Col. Coltman for further explanation, and

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt servant
(Signed)
WM. MC GILLIVRAY.

Capt De La Hay Capt 70th Regt
Comg
DRUMMOND ISLAND

[C 262, p 136.]

MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON TO MR. SMITH.

(*Military Posts.*)

KINGSTON
July 5th 1818.

SIR

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter from Major Howard dated from Amherstburg, on the 18th Ultimo; whereby Your Honor will perceive that that officer, who was proceeding from the Head Quarters of his Regiment, (the 70th) at Fort George, for the express purpose of assuming the Command of the Garrison at Drummond Island, and its Dependancies, on Lake Huron, has been detained on his Route, at Amherstburg, by the Seizure of the Schooner, Champion, at that Post, by the Collector of His Majestys Customs.—

The Schooner, Champion, had been hired by the Commissariat Department on account of Government, for the conveyance of Public Stores, from Fort Erie, to Drummond Island; Major Howard was particularly ordered, by His Excellency, Sir John Sherbrook, for the

Command of that Post, the detention of this officer, and those Stores, must, consequently, be extremely inconvenient, and may even prove highly prejudicial to his Majestys Interests.—Allow me, therefore, to request your Honor will adopt such measures, as will ensure the Immediate restoration of His Majestys Property, as well as that of Major Howard, or any other officers at Drummond Island, and that you will take such steps, as will prevent the recurrance of a Similar evil.—

I avail myself of the opportunity of the Post to address myself to your Honor to avoid any unnecessary delay in this unpleasant Affair, and will seize the same occasion also of communicating the circumstance to His Excellency Sir John Sherbrook.—

I have the honor to be Sir &c.
D. L. Tinling Widdington
Major General commanding
in Upper Canada.

His Honor
Samuel Smith, Esq.
Administrator &c.

[C 516, p 7½]

FROM MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON—UNADDRESSED.

(Military Posts.)

Kingston 5th July 1818

Sir,

I herewith transmit a report from Bt. Major Howard 70th Regiment by which you will perceive the Navigation of the Lakes is at present partially Interrupted, on an old Statute enacted in the time of William and Mary, to bottoms Navigated thereon, and by which unexpected circumstances Major Howard, as also the Stores for Drummonds Island, and discharged limited service men, are suffering detention and inconvenience—The Majors report is accompanied with a copy of the authority on which the Collector conceives himself bound to act, and in case of entering the Port proceeds to seizure.

I have written to his Honor the Administrator of this Province on the Subject and that his Excellency may be made fully informed of the steps I deemed it necessary to take, I also enclose a copy of my letter to Mr. Smith.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient
Humble Servant
D. L. TINLING WIDDINGTON
M. Genl. Comd. U. C.

[C 516, p 9.]

MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Relations with United States.*)

KINGSTON 8th July 1818

Sir,

Lieutenant Colonel Evans 70th Regiment Commanding at Amherstburg Reports under date of the 17th Ulto: that notwithstanding the American Secretary's Instructions on the subject, and General Macoom's promises, British Deserters are admitted into the Service of the United States and privates John Noble, William Kerr, John Guy, Danl. McMullin, George Campbell and Joseph McClellan deserters from the 70th Regiment have lately been enlisted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
D. L. Tinling Widdington
M. Genl. Com.

Lt. Col. Addison.
&c &c &c

[C 674, p 210.]

FROM MAJ. GEN. WIDDINGTON—UNADDRESSED.

(*Military Posts.*)

KINGSTON
8th July 1818

SIR

Captain Cox of the 37th Regiment having arrived this day from Amherstburg, I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, for the

Information of the Commander of the Forces, that the Navigation of the Lakes is again open and I understand the Vessels detained were at Liberty to sail on the 21st Ultimo.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
D. L. TINLING WIDDINGTON
M. Genl. Comd.

Lt. Col. Addison,

[C 516, p 11.]

GENERAL MARSHALL TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Military Posts.*)

Sir

In answer to your letter of the 11th Instant, we have the honor to inform you for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that we are of opinion that the seizure and Detention of the schooner Champion at Amherstburg supposing her to be American built was legal under the statute 7th & 8th William 3d Cl 22 sect; 1 which enacts "that no goods or merchandize whatsoever shall "be imported into or exported out of any Colony or plantation belong-"ing to his Majesty, *or shall be laden in or Carried from any one "Port or place in the said Colonies or plantation to any other Port or "place in the same*, in any ship or battom but of the built of England "or Ireland, or of the said Colonies or plantations, under pain of forfeiture "of ship and goods"——

The steps which we should recommend to be taken for the liberation of the stores on board would be to inform the judge before whom the seizure is proscribed, that the goods in question are stores essential for his Majestys service; and to request that he will direct the goods to be liberated upon giving security to await the decision of the Court.

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servts
CHARLES MARSHALL.
Solr General

Quebec 15 July 1818
Lieut. Col: A iso
Military Secretary

[C 516, p 12.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
July 18, 1818

Sir,

I have declined to authorize the issue demanded by a requisition which I have the honor to enclose for Major General Widdington's consideration—It is proper I should state for his information that Mrs Mitchell the person sentenced therein is an Indian woman, the wife of Mr Mitchell Surgeon to the Indian Department, she is a very considerable Trader among the Indians, is in opulent circumstances, & has a shop or Store at Michillimackinac in the American Territory & another here. This person has been paid for some years, they inform me, but I cannot find a competent authority for it, if this fifty pounds per annum should be continued to this person, I beg leave to recommend that it be paid by warrant from Head Quarters & no longer in articles of Indian goods at this Post. By that mode the public interests of fifty pounds per annum are I am assured given away upwards double that amount, another very great inconvenience attends it, the most positive directions have been frequently repeated to prevent the Indians from being deprived of the articles with which they have been presented by His Majesty's Bounty, and other Individuals are detected with such articles in their possession the ready answer is "I bought this at Mrs Mitchell's" and in this manner the regulations of the Post are frequently evaded. The prices mentioned in the requisition is I am informed the price such articles cost in London.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD
Major 70th

Lt Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. General.

[C 262, p 104.]

COL. COLTMAN TO MAJOR FLETCHER.

(*Indians.*)

QUEBEC, 25th July 1818

Dear Sir,

The pressure of more urgent business has hitherto prevented my communicating with you relative to the Indian Stores received at Drummond Island in consequence of your requisition of the 9th June 1817—I now enclose the original inventory transmitted in Your letter of the 14th August last, together with a copy of Mr—Johnston's letter to me on the subject & also a list of the articles returned into store by that officer; with whose responsibility I did not deem it prudent to interfere by taking any charge of the articles, particularly as there was no inventory or receipt for what was left by You at Fort William, to enable me to call for any regular settlement.

I shall of course feel it my duty to transmit to Lt. Col. Addison the Military Secretary the receipt for the stores delivered to Capt. Anderson & if you wish me to forward at the same time any statement relative to the articles disposed of by Lieut Johnston under your orders, or any other point connected with this affair. I shall hope to be favored with your communication in the course of 26th or 27th Inst. as I am anxious to close all matters connected with our late mission.

I have the honor to be
-Dear Sir
Your obt. hum. Servt—
(Signed)
W. B. COLTMAN

Major Fletcher
Indian Department

[C 262, p 116.]

MAJ. HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND.
July 26 1818.

SIR,

I have the honor to state for the information of Major General Widdington that the Revenue officers having released the vessels detained at Amherstburg I was enabled to reach this post on the 12 instant. A considerable number of Indians of the Ottawa, Chippewa & Winebago nations had previously visited and left it much disappointed at not having received their usual annual presents. The Superintendant of Indian affairs and the Store Keeper inform me it was not in their power to issue these presents as the supply which ought some time ago to have arrived has not yet made its appearance. Lt. Col. Mackay informs me that the proper requisitions were regularly transmittad by him for the above purpose to Col. Claus in June 1817.

The Indians are represented to have been unusually vehement in their complaints on this occasion. The Supt. has forwarded to Sir John Johnson & Col. Claus the minutes of a council held here on the 7th Instant. Some of the above named Tribes return in the fall, a considerable number of the Western Nations are also on their way hither. It will be impossible to prevent the expression of much anger by these people if they find after travelling so far they are obliged to return empty handed, disappointment of obtaining articles become necessary to them.

The detachment of troops at this Station is healthy & in good order, the scurvey had begun to show itself among them but is now disappearing. The supply of fresh beef lately arrived will contribute to eradicate it. I am giving every encouragement to gardening & I expect the men will be enabled to raise a sufficient stock of vegetables to prevent a recurrence of it next winter.

Materials for a Block House were some time ago sent here, I find them dispersed about the place & if they are not soon employed the whole will become useless, they cost with the workmanship performed already £290—I have cause to believe the Block House could be finished according to the original plan for the further sum of £300. This work capable of containing about fifty men furnished with some Artillery & constructed on the ridge in rear of the Barracks would give effectual security both to them and the Store Houses—the position has other advantages which of course are well known to the Commanding Royal Engineers. Something appears necessary to be done independent of other considerations for the protection of magazines of the value of those collected in this Island—It has I understand been suggested to surround the Block House and Barracks with a Stockade, but that measure would not give them the degree of security required: the Block House is well calculated for that object & well as for the security and effectual resistance of the detachment that may be placed in it. So much of the materials and workmanship are already prepared that it is not probable the expense of the Block House will exceed that of the Stockade.

I have found it necessary from the limited time which the Engineer officer remains here to authorize his performing withot delay some essential repairs of carpenters work to the roof of the Guard House, the floor of the men's Barrack Rooms and some slight repairs to the Commandants House. The whole amounting to about eight days labour of one artificer, and about fifty feet of deal plank.

I found the officers of this garrison living apart from each other, I have taken measures to bring them together & am forming a mess for the whole; it is unnecessary for me to observe on the superior advantages of this measure particularly in this remote station, but as it is attended with considerable expense I have to solicit the Major General to have the goodness to recommend that the allowance for a Garrison mess formerly granted to the officers of this Post, when they lived together may be continued from the 24th July 1818.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdient
humble servant
Thos. Howard
Maj. 70th

To
Lt. Colonel Foster
Asst. Adj. General.

[C 262, p 106.]

MR. FLETCHER TO COL. COLTMAN.

(*Indians.*)

QUEBEC 27th July 1818

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor of your letter of the 25th Inst. enclosing the list of articles received by Lieut. Johnston from the Store Keeper of the Indian Dept. at Drummond Island on the 10th of June 1817.

The enclosed papers will give you all the additional information which I am in possession of with regard to the expenditure of any part of these stores, from which you will perceive that it was in fact very inconsiderable. I rather suspect, however, that Lieutenant Johnston has omitted in his return to me to state the expenditure of some Rum, of which several kegs—perhaps three or four—in a diluted state were, as I recollect, given by my orders at different Periods, to the Indians together with a Carrot of Tobacco each time—but of this I am not certain for I recollect that some portion of this (and possibly therefore the whole) was furnished out of other Stores which had either belonged to our original outfit, or which were procured for me from the Agents of the North West company for that purpose, in consequence of my reluctance to expend the Stores of the Dept. so long as others could be conveniently obtained.

The three yards and a half of Strouds which are stated to have been delivered by Lieut Johnston to my servant were for some clothing for him, he being at that time in great want of it, and I recollect that I permitted him to apply for it in consequence of the Information of that Officer who stated that the Storekeepers at Drummond Island had a regular Schedule for prices of every article which was comprized in the Stores & that they were in the Habit on various occasions of issuing them at those prices—I therefore requested him to recollect & to make an entry in his minutes that I considered myself as indebted to the store for the amount of that three yard and a half of Strouds at the regular price whatever it might be, which I now conceive to be the case—

Unless it be with regard to some part of the Rum (respecting which I am, as I have already stated, in some doubts)—I have no knowledge of the Expenditure of any part of the Stores received by Lieut Johnston from Drummond Island, except those which are mentioned in the return with which he has furnished me & of which the enclosed is a copy—The whole of the Stores which were expended including the Rum as well as every thing else—were reserved by Lieut Johnston antecedent to his departure from Fort William in July & I have no knowledge of their being touched afterwards by any one.

I enclose you back the original List delivered to me by Lieut Johnston which I before transmitted you—

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt—
(Signed) J. Fletcher.

Lieut Col. The Hon. W. B. Coltman
Ind. Dept.

[C 262, p 119.]

COL. COLTMAN TO LIEUT. COL. ADDISON.

(*Indians.*)

QUEBEC 27 July 1818

SIR

I have the honor to transmit you copies of two Receipts given me by the Store Keeper of the Indian Dept. Drummond Island for Sundry Indian Stores returned to him in October last. Marked 1 & 2

Copy of a letter from Lieut Johnston of the Indian Dept. relative to the Disposal of the small quantity of Stores issued under my order of the 31st May 1817 which appear not to have been returned. 3

Extract of a letter from Major Fletcher I. D. to myself dated Fort William 14 August 1817— 4

Copy of a letter from me to Major Fletcher of the 25th Inst with a list of Stores issued on his original requisition of 9 June 1817— 5 & 6

Copy of Major Fletchers letter in reply of this days date with the original enclosures therein. 7 & 8

The above forming the whole documents which have come into my possession which appear material in this case

I have the honor to be
very respectfully Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt
W. B. COLTMAN

Lt. Col. Addison
M. Secy.
&c. &c. &c

[C 262, p 110.]

MR. SMITH TO SIR JOHN SHERBROOKE.

(*Military Posts.*)

YORK 27 July 1818

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 11th Inst., I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that no sooner was the report of the retention of the Schooner Champion by the Collector at Amherstburg made to me than measures were taken to cause her release, when she was permitted to proceed on her voyage to Drummond Island.—

The ground of seizure by the Collector was that the vessel as an American bottom & cleared from one post for another within this Province, she had committed an infraction of the Navigation Laws, and thereby subjected herself to seizure, notwithstanding the circumstances under which she had been cleared. The Law in this respect has not however been heretofore strictly observed by Collectors in this Colony, and the present case is one of the few of this description that have occurred here.

I have the honor to be
Sir
With much respect
Your Excellencys
Most obedient humble
Servant
SAML. SMITH
Administrator.

To His Excellency
D. General Sir John C. Sherbrook.—

[C 516, p 14.]

MR. CLAUS TO CAPT PIPON.

Fort George
3d August 1818

Sir,

Lieut Johnston of the Indian Dept. at the Post of Drummond Island having private business of correspondence to transact at Quebec has my leave to proceed to Kingston & if Maj. Genl. Widdington has no objection to proceed to Quebec & reeturn to this Post as soon as he has arranged his business.

Lieut Col. McKay Supt. of Drummond Island has also applied to me for leave to return to Montreal, as soon as the Summer's duty at that Post has been brought to a close. Should the Maj. Genl. approve of the measure I shall lose no time in transmitting my concurrence.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servt.
W. CLAUS
Dy. Supt. Genl.
Ind. affairs

Capt Pipon
A. D. C.

[C 262, p 124.]

LIEUT. AUSTIN TO MAJOR HOWARD.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
August 6th 1818

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that in answer to a Memorial forwarded by Capt. De La Hay 70th Regt. respecting an allowance to myself and party while employed in the Indian Territories under the command of the commissioners, which I have received from the commander of the Forces Military Secretary—He informed me that an arrangement had been made between Col. Coltman and the North west Company for the Payment of the same. On Mr. Mc Gillivray's arrival at this Post I made application to him respecting it and I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from him respecting it by which it will appear that Mr. Mc Gillivray has no knowledge of such a circumstance. I therefore request that you will be pleased to renew an application to His Excellency the commander of the Forces for the payment of an allowance granted in other circumstances when the duties to be performed cannot be considered of the fatigueing & harassing description to which my party was exposed—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt.
J. Austin
Lt. 70 Regt

To Major Howard
70th Regt
Comg.
Drummond Island

[C 262, p 134.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
August 10, 1818.

SIR

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Major General Widdington a letter with an enclosure addressed to me by Lieut. Austin

70th Regt., who commanded a detachment ordered to escort Messrs Coltman & Fletcher in their tour in the Indian Territory in 1817.

To a previous application of Lieut Austin for Batteaux allowance he was informed that an arrangement had been made by Mr. Coltman with the N. W. Company for the payment of the same; but on a reference to these parties, they profess an ignorance of the arrangement alluded to by the Military Secretary in his letter of the 9th Jan. to Maj. Genl. Widdington; and as will particularly appear by a letter from Mr. Wm. Mc Gillivray herewith transmitted with Lieut Austins.

This officer & the men of his detachment were subjected to many privations, & with harassing duties of much fatigue, for which they were always led to believe they should receive a compensation: The former I know incurred much expence & the latter were out all their necessaries: and I beg leave to recommend their claim to the consideration of the Major General from a belief that their expectation of being paid, the former the usual Batteaux allowance for a subaltern officer & the men the sum stated in the margin for the loss and extra wear and tear of their necessaries; will not be considered by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces unreasonable nor the recommendation under served.

1 from 21 June to 22 Sept 1817.
93 days at 4d per. diem

Sergt		£	
2	-	3	each
R & F		£	
38	-	2	each

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Thos. Howard
Maj. 70th Regt.

Lt. Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

[C 262, p 132.]

MR. BLACKBURN TO MR. ASKIN.

(*Indians.*)

Store Keeper General's Office
Amherstburg 11th August 1818.

Sir,

With reference to your verbal communication of yesterday respecting he mode of issuing to the Indians I beg leave to explain once more (to avoid any misunderstanding in future) that all Presents of *every denomination* are to be issued by *this department* to the Indians *without any* exception, on a requisition made by you on account of the General Requisition approved by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces. The approval of the commanding officer to those temporary requisitions is totally unnecessary, and as receipts are to be signed monthly by you on account of the Indians for these Presents for your own satisfaction I should suppose you would wish to be present at the issues, in respect to the Presents being issued in Council at a different part of the Garrison from the Magazine in which they are deposited & in presence of the officers of the garrison, in reply I have to inform you, that I know of no orders but those I received from the Commander of the Forces or the Head of my Department at Quebec (except in great emergencies when the interest of the Government requires it & then only from the Commanding officer) and until I receive such to that effect from either of them, the Presents shall be issued as usual from the Magazine direct to each Indian on application being made, provided the temporary requisition does not exceed the general requisition. But if the Indians after coming such a distance think it too much trouble to attend at the store for those Presents (which I suppose would never be the case if properly explaned) I am of opinion that they had much better remain in the possession of this Department: as to the officers of the garrison attending the issues I can have not the slightest objection but I beg leave to acquaint you, I shall not admit any person into a store where there are so many loose articles, but those duly authorized—

In the making out of the temporary requisitions, I have to request that you will be pleased to direct that the number of men women & children (distinguishing the sex) may be mentioned separately in order that I may be enabled to ascertain its correctness & to inform me what has hitherto constituted a suit of clothing for each, as also what additional present is given to chiefs and wounded men & when silver ornaments are to be issued you will acquaint me with the name of the Indian who is to receive them—

I have the honor to be
Sir &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Isaac Blackburn
Asst. Stkr Genl

John Askin Esq.

[C 262, p 157.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND August, 12. 1818

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate for the information of the Major General Commanding that several persons have applied to me for permission to settle on or to cultivate the land on the Island of St Josephs. I have also been applied to by others who claim a right to do so by virtue of purchases of land which they report to have made from persons who formerly resided there; and particularly one Mr. Soloman a merchant of this place, who informs me he paid a valuable consideration to Mr. Askin of the Indian Department at Amherstburg for a tract of land on that Island. As I know that the Island of St. Josephs was purchased from the Indians by His Ms Government some years ago (for I believe £5000 in presents) and as Islands have always been cansidered special reservations of the Crown and not subject to grants, I have refused to listen to this claim of Mr. Solomans. I apprehend that Mr. Askin never possessed any ground beyond a building lot, nor any legal right to transfer by sale any of the land on the Island, but I have no means of ascertaining the fact.—St. Josephs was recommended to be, and was altogether voluntarily abandoned by its inhabitants at the period it was evacuated as a military post, and as I am not aware of the views of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces with regard to any occupation of that Island, I have refused permission for any person to settle there or to acknowledge the right of any individual to do so. It would be satisfactory to me to be informed whether I am correct in this proceeding.

There is a great deal of excellent land at St. Josephs which has lately attracted the attention of several people; there is so much already cleared that it would be very valuable to a few families of Industrious cultivators who had a sufficient stock of Cattle; and which cultivation I should consider advantageous to this Post. In any future disposition of that Island for the above purpose (if any should be thought advisable) the district in the neighborhood of our former Post on the Island should be reserved–at present it is indispensibly necessary to this garrison for pasturing the garrison Cattle, and to make Hay for their preservation during the winter.

No person resides on the Island except a Corporals guard for the protection of the Magazine: none of any description having been constructed at this post, which omission I find a very inconvenient circumstance, and to which I request you to draw the Major General's attention.

The Garrison orders issued at this post from its establishment in June 1815 to the period of Lt. Col. Maules arrival, can no where be found, the strictest search and inquiry has been made without [*illegible*] for that purpose. Captain De la Hay informs me that he never saw them, they contained the only authentic record by which some of the inhabitants of Port Drummond sold their property or Houses, building lots &c. & they contained also some police regulations which had received the opposition of the Commander of the Forces, but I believe are no otherwise material. Have traced them to the possession of Lieut. Col. Maule, Lieut. Col. MacKay of the Indian Department having informed me that he was present when they were delivered in *Two Bond volumes* to that officer by Lieut. Col. MacDonall immediately previous to his leaving the Island, to Lieut. Col. Maule therefore I beg leave to suggest application should be made.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD
Major 70 Regt.

P. S. Augt 13th. An American merchant schooner bound to the Sault St. Marys anchored off Port Drummond a few days since to procure a pilot, she had on board Major General Macombe who commands in the Michigan Territory, his staff five in number paid me a short visit. I invited the M. G. to land but he declined it, *being much indisposed.* He had been preceeded by an American Armed schooner (the Porcupine) having on board two Engineer officers. I learn they have since been surveying the neighborhood, and have fixed on a spot near the Sault on which a work is to be commenced the next spring. The M. G. has never returned to Mackinac, the E. O remain above in treaty I am told with the Indians who claim a property in the scite of the – — work.

To Lieut. Col. Foster
Ass: Adjutant Genl.

[C 516, p 16]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG
12th August 1818

SIR,

On the 10th Inst a Band of Sauckies and Foxes from the Mississippi, who had acted with us during the war with the United States, received their Presents, and the Chiefs and Warriors wishing to be distinguished by being invested with medals &c, as a token of their Great Father's acknowledgment of their services, I accordingly requested some medals & gorgets for them in conformity to orders which I have not yet seen delivered, was preparing to invest the men with them when Mr. Blackburn asst Store Keeper General, insisted that he was the person who ought to deliver every thing to the Indians. This I objected to and verbally stated my reasons to him on the occasion & observed at the same time that at Councils where the officer of the Garrison should attend articles of Stores (such as Pipes Tobacco &c) must be given them at the most convenient place where a Council could be held. Those remarks have occasioned the writing of a letter from the Asst Stk. General of the 11th Inst. copy of which I have the honor to enclose for your consideration and to request your forwarding orders respecting my future conduct as to investing Chiefs with the badge of His Majesty's favor & also particular instructions for my guidance in my duty generally.

I do not suppose with Mr. Blackburn that I should be present at the issues (for my own satisfaction only) for I conceive it my duty to be there & direct the delivery. I also beg to state that the Store House in which the Presents are is on the River Shore and the space within the Picketts not capable of having the 200 Indians seated to receive their Presents & on that account I have sometimes had the presents carried on the Common between the Fort & the Town & lately into the Commissariat yard as more secluded from the eyes of strangers from the opposite shore.

I have hitherto directed Mr. Ironside to be present in the store when the different articles are measured out & laid aside, but even this you will observe Mr. Blackburn objects to, indeed it would appear he is not willing to allow the officers of the Garrison to enter into his store. his reasons you will see as stated in his letter. The men women & children of every party of Indians coming to receive Presents are seated before him those only who keep their camp & little baggage excepted—As to the latter part of his letter, I certainly consider it intending to turn me altogether into Mr. Blackburn's understrapper, in fact nothing more than an interpreter and clerk for him. You Sir, who are so well acquainted with the Indians & Indian customs must be aware that the person at the head of the department, is, or ought to be the best judge of what is to be given to Indians as a matter of distinction or otherwise.

Hitherto I have acted according to the orders formerly issued by the Commander of the Forces & can safely say with the most sincere & anxious desire to serve His Majesty faithfully & at the same time that I think it absolutely necessary to do every thing in my power to please & conciliate the Indians.

Should you consider it necessary I beg leave to refer you to Col. Evens who is at present at Fort George for his opinion of my conduct. I am satisfied he will inform you correctly whether it is through my conduct or that of the Store Keeper Generals Dept, that difficulties arise. On the whole I feel much at a loss for direct and positive instructions & I trust you will see the necessity of their being furnished me with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be
Sir &c &c &c
(Signed)
JOHN ASKIN
Supt. Ind. Dept.

To Wm. Claus Esq.
Dy. Supt. Genl. & Insp. Genl.
Ind. Affairs

[C 262, p 160.]

MR TREW TO MR ROBERTSON.

(*Indians.*)

Store keeper General's Office
DRUMMOND ISLAND
17th Augt. 1818.

No. 38.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 26 I have the honor to address to you the following questions relative to the distribution of Indian Presents at this Station.

1st. Are the Indian women who cohabit with the Europeans and their children entitled to receive Presents from His Majesty's Magazines?

No officer belonging to the Ind. Dept is entitled to Presents under the existing regulations.

2nd. Should the wife and children of an Interpreter (he being an Indian) receive Presents from His Majesty's Magazines?

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
(Signed)
THOMAS TREW.

Wm. Robertson, Esq.
Deputy Stk. General
Quebec.

[C 262, p 218.]

LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

(*Ordnance and Engineers.*)

ROYAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE
QUEBEC 22nd AUGUST
1818

SIR

In reply to your communication of this date, I have the honor to state for the information of his Grace the Commander of the Forces, that when I visited Drummds Island about the month of August 1816 I had authority to order a Block house to be proceeded on, the necessity of which had been strenuously recommended by the officers who had been in command (Lt. Col. McDonall) and in conjunction with the opinion also of the officer who commanded (Lt. Col. Maule) when I was there, directions were left with the officer of Royal Engineers, to proceed with a Blockhouse as expeditiously as possible.—

In January 1817, the officer of Royal Engineers (Lt. Portlock) transmitted the plan of a Blockhouse, he wished to erect recommending it to be faced with Brick, that it might become somewhat formidable, this plan and his letter having been exhibited to the late commander of the Forces. He directed Major Henderson, then acting as Commanding Royal Engineers (during my absence in England) to stay the progress of that Block House, a copy of whose instruction to Lt. Portlock upon the subject and that officers reply, I have now the honor to enclose for His Graces more particular information—I beg to add it is my opinion, that the Timber reported upon by Major Howard, if properly piled (and for which I now beg an authority) will tend to season it rather than to decay it, at least for a few years; by which period I presume the question of retaining or surrendering Drummond's Island will be settled.—

I beg to refer you to my letter of the 24th April last to the late Military Secretary (copy herewith enclosed and to the Instructions appearing to have been received and communicated which will show that a stop has been put to the Blockhouse and other works for the present —

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most obedt
humble Servant

E. W. Dumford Lt. Col.
Comg R. Eng.

Lt. Col. Harvey
Dy. Adjt. Genl
&c.

[C 400, p 129.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO SECRETARY ADDISON.

(*Military Posts.*)

Drummond Island
Aug 27th 1818

Sir

I beg leave to convey to you some returns for command money.—

I avail myself of this opportunity to add for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that nothing of particular notice has occurred at this post since my arrival. The Indian Tribes also one annually expected have all (except some Ottawas also in the Autumn have hitherto brought produce for sale) made their annual visit, received their presents, and left the post tranquil and contented.

The Engineer officer having been ordered to leave this station in this month, and finding some special repairs necessary to the sides and roof of the Public Buildings: I have found it requisite previous to his departure and before the approach of winter, to authorize the performanee of the work. The amount of the expence will be in considerable arrising principally from labour in plastering the logs and covering the roof with bark.—

I beg permission to draw His Excellencys notice to the circumstance that the Magazine for the use of this post is situated on the Island of St. Joseph ten miles distant by water; and that for want of a proper boat that will sail or row it is sometimes impossible for me to communicate with that Island—A non Commissioned officers guard is stationed there for the protection of the Magazine none of any description having been constructed here, which omission I find very inconvenient.

The Detachment composing the Garrison is healthy and in good order— –

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
THOS HOWARD
Major 70 Regiment— –

To
Lieut. Col Addison

[C 516, p 19.]

MR. ASKIN TO MR. CLAUS.

(*Indians.*)

Amherstburg
28 August 1818

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the general Requisitions for this year's Presents does not specify the quantity of several articles that are necessary for the supply of Indians visiting this Post vizt. Silver works of all kinds, common, Chiefs & Rifle guns, Nails Tobacco, Pipes, &c Mr. Ironside who then had the charge of the stores & doing the duty of Superintendent before my arrival, conceived that such of these articles as remained & which were supposed by him would be sufficient for the expenditures of year could be had on a requisition as formely, I submit to you the extra Requisition herewith enclosed for such articles as are deemed necessary, for your determination thereon—

I have to observe that the Asst Stk. General will not issue any of them without positive order from the officer Comg.

At the time Mr. Ironside made the annual Requisition a number of Saddles, Bridles and Hats remained in store & he believing that some of them might remain for the expenditure of this year, inserted only a few.

You will please to observe that in the Spring & Autumn Requisitions transmitted you some time ago the greater part of the articles if not the whole, now required are there inserted, but not hearing of any of them having been approved compels me to transmit the enclosed—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt.
humble Servant
JOHN ASKIN
Supt. I. A.

To The Hon Col. Claus
Dep. Supt. Genl. &c. &c.
of Indian affairs
Fort George.

[C 262, p 166.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Military Posts.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND Sept. 12 1818.

Sir,

I beg leave to report for the information of His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland that a private soldier of the 70th Regt having been for a considerable time confined in the Hospital with a diseased limb, and the medical officer at this Post having reported to me this day the necessity he apprehends will arise for its amputation, and at the same time declares that he does not find himself justified from the imperfect state of his instruments to undertake the performance of such an operation. I have ordered the man to be embarked in the schooner Lady Prevost for the purpose of sending him to the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

It will be obvious to you from the above Circumstances how deplorable, would be the situation of any individual of this Garrison to whom an accident might arise rendering a capital operation necessary; and the propriety of supplying whatever may be necessary, before the winter excludes this Post from Communication with the Canadas.

This detachment has had a reduction from its original strength by three non-commissioned officers having been sent some months ago to the Head Quarters of the Regiment, two upon period of Service had expired, and one Serjeant reduced by the Sentence of a court martial whose period of Service had also expired. I have found the remainder altogether inadequate to the Correct performance of the duties of the Post.

From the wants of the Commissiariat Department arising from the Necessity of Keeping the Cattle and providing for them at all season's at St. Josephs: the guard on that Island; the wants of the Engineer Department and the Constant batteaux duty between this Post and St. Josephs, I am frequently without a non-Commissioned officer unemployed and the principle guard in charge of a Lance Corporal appointed for the occasion.

I beg permission to recommend that the Regiment should reinforce this detachment without reference to establishment of Companies by replacing the Non-Commissioned officers sent down with others from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, and that it should be on instructions that they should not be selected from the worst of their classes, but be active and intelligent men, as they will be much out of the sight of their officers from being almost constantly employed on detached duties.

I beg leave to submit a measure which I Consider essentially necessary to the Command of this remote station; as well as advantageous to the service, namely that an Authority should be given to me to fill up the vacancies that may arise amongst the Non-commissioned at this Post. I humbly submit that it is for many other obvious reasons a discretion with which I should be entrusted at such a distance from the Regiment, & where in certain seasons I can receive no assistance within six or eight months after an application for it. In the event of the reductions of a No. Co. officer at this Post from misconduct, after many months delay I may learn possibly that the vacancy has been filled up at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, but not by the deserving soldier who has been doing the severe duties of this Post and had hopes of succeeding to it, and thus I lose the advantage, which such hopes excited to good Conduct.

There is a Dwelling House on the Island of St. Josephs purchased about three years ago from the North West Company and for which I believe the publick was charged upwards of Six hundred pounds; it is situated where the Guard on that Island cannot protect it from the depredations of the voyageurs, Indians. and Inhabitants of the Neighborhood, it has been stripped of its doors, windows, ceiling, and part of its flooring, and what remains will I apprehend be destroyed. The shell which is perfect as is many of its divisions might be removed to this Post where the materials would enable the engineer Department to provide quarters for one Captain and three subalterns who now receive lodging money—or I could on being authorized to do so remove the serviceable parts which might be employed in repairing or adding to the Government storehouses which require it, or converted to other useful purposes. I have the honor to be

Sir Your most obedient
humble servant
Thos Howard
Major 70th Regt
Commdg

To
Lieut. Col. Foster
Asst Adjt. Genl.

[C 516, p 21.]

RETURN.

Drummond Island
22nd September 1818

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores necessary to complete the Depot at this Post. viz—

Ordnance.		Howitzer Brass 5½ M. b.	
Carriages	5½ M. Howir.	Traveling with Timber Boxes, Cushens, elevating Screws &c. complete	2
		Amunition Timber with Boxes Cushens &c. complete	2
	24 pd. Carrm.	Traveling for 24 pounder Canonades. the same as was used at Kingston	4
Harness Horse 5½ M. Hmr.		Wheel	4
		Leader	8
Do Do 24 P. Canonade		Wheel	8
		Leader	8

Rope Fathoms	7 inch	18
	2 inch	40
Grease Firkins		1
Gin—Triangle		1
Tackle for Do.		1
Hembro Line. Skws.		2
Sheep Skins		4
Corn bags		10
Headstall Halters wh. Chain Reins		20
Cartridge Flannel	5½ M. Howr.	500
	24 Pounder	300
	6 "	500
	3 "	300
	2 "	300
Fuzes		250
Flags Union		1
Handspikes common		12
Halliards		1
Padlocks		6
Paper Rhms.		1
Oil	Sweet	½
	Linseed	1
	Train	1
Turpentine Quarts		3
Paint Galls	Black	28
	White	28
Twine		2
Straps for side Arms		15

JAMES BURNETT
Field Train
Ord. Dept.

Certified
Rt. McDonall
Lt. Col. Commdt.

[C 391, p 21.]

ACCOUNT OF POSTAGE.

(*Mails.*)

Captain Nolan Commandant at York

To the York Post Office Dr

1818					
Jany	12	To 1 letter received			10
"	"	To amount of Postage on Letter taken for the Commandant of Drummonds Island		16	10
"	17	To two Letters received 10, 1s 8d		2	6
"	24	" 2 Ditto 10, 10		1	8
"	"	" 2 Ditto forwarded 2s 6d, 4s 6d		7	
"	31	" 2 Ditto received		1	11
Feby	7	" 4 Ditto " 10, 3s 7d, 3s 7d, 6s		14	
"	14	" 2 Ditto " 1s 8d, 5s		6	8
"	21	" 1 Ditto "		1	1½
"	"	" 1 Ditto forwarded		9	
"	28	" 2 Ditto received 6s, 12s		18	
Mar	7	" 4 Ditto " 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 8d, 6s 8d		14	10
"	"	" 2 Ditto " 4s 7d, 10s		14	7
"	14	" 2 Ditto " 1s 8d, 2s 6d		4	2
"	21	" 5 Ditto " 3 @ 10s & 2 @ 2s 6d		7	6
"	23	" 1 Ditto forwarded 3s 6d,		3	6
"	28	" 2 Ditto received		3	4
April	3	" 2 Ditto " @ 3s 7d		7	2
"	6	" 1 Ditto "		1	
"	11	" 1 Ditto "			10
"	18	" 3 Ditto " 10s, 10s, 1s 2d		2	10
"	21	" 1 Ditto " 4s 2d		4	2
"	27	" 3 Ditto " 10s, 10, 1s 8d		3	4
May	2	" 1 Ditto "		1	4
"	3	" 1 Ditto		3	4
"	9	" 2 Ditto 10s, 4½s		5	
Currency			7	16	5½

I certify that the above Postage has been incurred for the Post and letters forwarded to Drummond's Island from 12th Jany to 9th May inclusive

B. Nolan Capt 70th
Commanding at York

Charged to the military Secretary's Depart. in quarterly account ending 10th October 1818

H. C.

[C 285, p 38.]

MR. ROBINSON TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(Indians.)

Storekeeper General's Office
Quebec
15th Oct 1818

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you for the information of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Clerk of this Department in charge at Drummond Island, and I request you will be pleased to acquaint me with His Grace's Commands thereon for my future guidance.

I take the liberty at the same time to state with reference to the 1st Quere, that Indian women who cohabit with Europeans, and their children are not, I conceive in any manner entitled to Presents, because in almost every instance the women and offspring are well provided for by the Europeans with whom they are living.

And with reference to the second Quere, I beg to state that it is my opinion that no Interpreter (although an Indian) should be entitled to receive Presents when he receives Pay and Allowances for the performance of the duty for which he is employed.

I beg also to observe that it is a very general practice for Europeans to live with Indian women and even to marry them, and that such persons have hitherto received presents through the favours of the Superintendant and an instance has come under my knowledge where a Canadian who has married an Indian woman, and who receives a Pension (I believe £300 pr. an) for past services, has claimed and received presents for his wife, to which indulgence I humbly conceive he is in a manner entitled.

I have the honor to be sir
Your very obt. Servt
W. Robertson
D. S. G.

Major Bowles
Military Secy.
&c.

[C 262, p 216.]

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Minutes of Council held at Amherstburg the 16th Oct 1818 between John Askin Esq. Superintendent of Indian affairs and the following Chippawa chiefs & Leaders of Chenaille Ecarte, River St Clair, Sable & Thames & Bears Creek, vizt. Anneme Barinsi, Megig, Pockenaise, Souskonay, Osansib, Kitchearaqnet, Raybayyaw, Segay, Peuesewah, Shawshaw, Waneperesee, Maytoysain, Taytaymaygassin, Amiok, Kewtasskum, Puckinac, Waywaynash, Makataykigigo, Keonenahbay, Mestuckmaybig, Kayash, Kraykaskinsi. Wahsayguan, Nawbowe, Shagenash and Chaume Speaker.

LIEUT COL EVANS
Comg. President

J. Bth Cadot
Interpeter

After the Superintendent of Indian affairs had informed the above mentioned Chiefs, that he had received instructions from the Deputy Superint General of Indian affairs, signifying that it was the wish of their great Father's Representative Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lientenant Governor of this Province to purchase all the Lands belonging to them the Chippawas lying north of the River Thames, including the River au Sable, and a sketch of the Territory requested being shown to them, They were desired to state on what terms they would dispose of the said Tract.

Their answer after mature deliberation was as follows:

Father, The Chippewas have always been obedient children & never refused anything our Great Father has requested of us, we are therefore willing to sell our Lands, but we wish to make the following reserves vizt.

1st Four miles square at some distance below the rapids of the River St. Clair

2nd One mile in front by four deep bordering on said river & adjoining to the Shawanese Reserve.

3d Two miles at Kettle Point Lake Huron.

4th Two miles square at the River au Sable

5th Two miles square at Bear's Creek also a Reserve for Tomago and his band up the Thames which he will point out when he arrives.

And we trust that the Reserves now made by us will be augmented at the time the purchase is finally concluded, should our Great Father's Representatives see that they are insufficient for the whole of our Nation now living on this side of the water, to plant corn and hunt, so that we may not be poor and miserable like our Brethren on the Ameican side, who have sold all their Lands & have not made sufficient Reserves for their men, women & children to plant Corn.

Father, You will inform our great Father's Representative that its our wish that he set the valuation on the tract required, but that the payment is to be made annually for 50 years, half in hard money & half in clothing.

The payment for our Lands is to be separate & distinct from the presents our Great Father the King gives us yearly, for our loyalty & past services, but out of our yearly payments our nation is to be furnished with a Blacksmith & a Husbandman to be stationed near the Reserves, the former to mend our axes and traps & repair our guns; the latter to instruct us in the art of husbandry.

[M. G. 13, p. 36.]

MR, TREW TO MR ROBERTSON.

No 31-

Sir

I beg to transmit you herewith a requisition for Indian Presents that have been required by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs at this station, to be given to Mrs Mitchell, as payment of a Pension allowed her by Government but it being contrary to the Instructions which I have received from you, I have refused complying with it until it has been approved by the Commander of the Forces—

I have &c

(Signed)

Thomas Trew

To

William Robertson Esq.

D. C. G.

Quebec.

[C 264, p 10.]

MR. ROBERTSON TO MR TREW.

Quebec
17th Oct 1818.

Sir

I beg to acquaint you in reply to your letter No 31—that Mrs. Mitchell will not in future be allowed to receive Indian Presents in lieu of her Pension.

I have &c.
(Signed)
William Robertson
D. C. G.

To
Thomas Trew
Drummond Island

[C 264, p 11.]

MR. ROBERTSON TO MR. TREW.

No. 54.

Quebec
19th October 1818

Sir,

In reply to your letter No 38 I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having submitted to me questions Nos. 1 & 2 and that the same have been laid before the Commander of the Forces—for His Graces approval.

In the mean time you will not issue any Presents alluded to, unless you receive directions from Head Quarters.

I have &c
(Signed.)
William Robertson
D. C. G.

To
Thomas Trew
Drummond Island.

[C 264, p 8.]

Proposed Establishment of Persons to be employed in the Royal Engineer Department in the Canadas for the year 1819—

QUEBEC 28th October 1818

Stations	Names	In what Capacity	Pay per Diem		Amount per Annum Sterling			Lodging money per annum	No of Rooms Fuel & Candles per week	Rations of Provisions per Diem	Remarks
			Curry Sterling	Am							
Amherstburg	Henry H. Wilson	First Lientenant							One	One	Receives pay from the Ordnance
Drummond's Island	David Kempt	Master Carpenter		7s 6d	27	15		30	One	One	
		Mily Clerk & Issuer	1s		18	5					Agreeably to the General Order dated 18th November 1816

E. W. DUMFORD Lt. Col.
Coming Rl. Eng

By His Grace's Command
George Bowles
Military Secretary

[C 403, p 153.]

Estimate for the construction of Barracks &c also for the U houses &c and for sundry incidental services through existing circumstances, for the year 1819—

Report	Heads of Services Drummond Island	Amount Sterling for the workmanship & materials for					
		Ordnance works			Treasury works		
	The Block House	400	"	"			
	Ordnance Store	50	"	"			
The walls are in a great state of delapidation have fallen down in some places and threatened in many others	Towards the left of Pa— } Barracks, Guard Rooms, Hospitals-repairs				268	"	"
Incidental Annual	To keep in 2 Storehouse						
		450	"	"	268	"	"
The present store is in so dangerous a state as to appear unsafe to occupy it advantageously—see place 1	The Generals D						
In a most ruinous condition, and is the chief depot for plank boards &c and at present completely exposed to depredations	To repair the Roc's, and To keep in rep—	Add the amount of ordnance serviced Total expence Sterling Add 1s 14d bringing it into Halifax Curry —and forty Six pounds Sterling Dollars at 4s 8d each					
Incidental Annual	and store, cooking house						

E. W. Dumford Lt Col. Comg.
Rl Eng.

[C 417, p 155.]

Proposed Establishment of the Storekeeper Generals Department in Upper and Lower Canada for the year 1819.—

	Stations	Capacities	Names	pay per day	Anual Amount Sterling at 4s 8d per dollar			Allowance per regulation of	Established 25th Dec. 1814	No of rations of Provisions
				Sterling s d at s 4s 8d per dollar	£	s	d	Lodging money 5s per annum	No of rooms of fuel	
Lower Canada—										
Upper Canada										
	Drummond Island	Clerk	John Patton	716	136	17	6	30	1	1
		Labourer	William Feighan	31	54	15		20	½	1
	Total									

QUEBEC, 15th October 1818

W. ROBERTSON Dy C. Gen

[C 123, p 228.]

Establishment of the Indian Department of Upper and Lower Canada for the year 1819.

Name	Rank	Post	Pay per annum	Pay per day		L	s	d
John Askins Esq	Superintendant	Amherstburg	200			200		
Robt. Richardson	Surgeon			18	10	345	14	2
George Ironsides	Clk & Interp.			9	4	170	6	8
George Rapp	Interpreter			4	8	85	3	4
Jean B. Cadott	ditto			4	8	85	3	4
	ditto			4	8	85	3	4
Timothy Murphy	Blacksmiths			4	8	85	3	4
Wm McKay Esq	Superintendant	Drummond Island	200			200	"	"
T. G. Anderson	Clk & Interp.			9	4	170	6	8
Lewis Johnson	Lieut.			7		127	15	"
Assigenach	Interpreter			4	8	85	3	4
Amable Dusong	ditto			4	8	85	3	4
Joseph St. Germain	ditto			4	8	85	3	4
David Mitchell	Surgeon			11	4	206	16	8
James Farling	Blacksmith			4	8	85	3	4

[C 262, p 226.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Military Posts.*)

Drummond Island
November 1, 1818

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th Augt, but the communication adverted to therein from Lieut Colonel Harvey has not yet reached me.— I beg leave to convey to you Pay states for Command money for this Post; and to avail myself of the present opportunity to add for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that nothing of a particular nature has occurred. All the Indians expected this season have visited and departed from the Post in a quiet regular manner. The Detachment composing the Garrison is in good order and perfect health, there not being a sick man in it. I shall forward the Winter Express so as to arrive at York on or about the 1st Feby.

I have the honor to be Sir,
your most obedient
humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD
B. Major 70 Regt.
Comg—

Major Bowles
Military Secty
[C 576, p 24.]

MR. WRIGHT TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Medical.*)

INSPECTORS OFFICE
QUEBEC 2d Nov. 1818

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note inclosing an extract from a communication by Major Howard Commanding at Drummond Island—

Respecting the imperfect state of the Amputating Instruments at that Post, I am the more surprised at this statement, as they were perfectly new when sent to that Station, & had never been used, and the Medical Officer, has never reported them as in the least defective or out of repair, which it was his duty to have done. I have however directed another set to be forwarded immediately by the first conveyance from York or Kingston.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
J. WRIGHT
Insp. of Hospitals.

Major Bowles
Mily Secy
&c. &c.

[C 292, p 130.]

FROM MAJOR HOWARD—UNADDRESSED.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
November 16, 1818.

SIR,

By a letter which I have received from Col. Grant commanding the 70th Regt. enclosing communications from Messrs. McTavish, McGillivray and Co. merchants of Montreal, it appears that a sum of money paid by the publick, and due to a detachment of His Majesty's 70th Regt. for Batteaux pay, while they were employed in conveying Messrs. Coltman and Fletcher to and from the Indian Territory, is in their possession. The whole of the men to whom this money belongs are stationed at this Post; and Col. Grant has conveyed to me his orders to take such steps as I find most convenient for the settlement of the men's claims without further delay: but Messrs. McTavish together with Mr. Coltman having taken upon themselves to prescribe a mode of paying this money which I find an obstacle to that object I beg permission to solicit the interference of His Excellency the Major General Commanding to direct that those gentlemen pay over the money in question to the Deputy Commissary General at Montreal, by which I shall be enabled to receive the same amount from the Commissariat officer stationed at this Post, without the loss which I have ascertained must arise to the men, by the adoption of the mode adverted to.

I enclose herewith a certified copy of the account furnished me from Messrs. McTavish & Co. to which I beg leave to call your attention: You will therein perceive in some remarks that I have made in a note at the bottom of the account, that it is erroneous in one instance & in another inconsistent with itself: the sum specified in words at length being at variance with that in figures and both are from a previous error incorrect statements of the proper amount which it appears to me is one hundred sixty one pounds eighteen shillings and one penny three Farthings. 161—18—1¾

It would be satisfactory to the parties concerned if I was enabled to inform them that the above sum is the correct amount that was issued for them by the warrant of His Excellency the late Commander of the Forces: of which circumstance I have no information: nor any on the subject, beyond the letter of Messrs. McTavish & Co. offering to pay a certain sum to the men. I beg leave to add further that one inconvenient and anomalous circumstance has already occurred from those merchants becoming possessed of this money; Three soldiers of this detachment whose period of service had expired were obliged to be referred to them for a final settlement of their Regimental claims.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your most obedient
humble servant
Thos. Howard
Maj. 70th Regt
Comg.

P. S. With a view to save time and prevent trouble, I applied to the Agent of Messrs. McTavish McGillivray &co. resident at this Post (Mr. D. Mitchell Surgeon to the Indian Dept.) but he refused to pay the sum which Messrs. McTavish & Co. acknowledged to be indebted to the men, in their letter to Col. Grant, which letter I send to Mr. Mitchell for his perusal.

[C 262, p 251.]

UNADDRESSED AND WITHOUT SIGNATURE OR DATE.

(*Indians.*)

Col. Claus requisition of the 22d February 1816, for provisions and rum for the Indians in Upper Canada per 25th Dec. '15 to 2d Nov. 1817, must have been framed upon a calculation that the No of rations allotted to each post would be insufficient to meet the wants of the Indians, but why the issue at Amherstburg should have so far exceeded the approved estimate, it is difficult to explain, and I cannot conceive why 1166 persons (Indians) should be drawing daily Rations at that Post:—So long as they are allowed this indulgence and, are encouraged in Idleness, they will continue in the neighborhood of the Kings Magazine. M. Genl Wilson appears very properly to have directed Major Barwick to restrict the issue of provisions to the absolute wants and necessities of the Indians, which will correct this evil—

The issues made to those Indians who have come from a distance to receive their presents do not appear to have been extravagant.

Lord Bathurst's Letter (and enclosures) of 19th June last refer particularly to this subject, and denies that if the Indians now dependant upon Amherstburg are prevented from returning to their former habitations in the American Territory by fears in consequence of their adherance to Great Britain an offer of hunting grounds on the Shores of Lake Huron or on any other unsettled parts of the British Territory should be made to them, and that arrangements for this purpose should be conserted with Govr Gore. His Lordship also directs that the issue of Indian Stores & presents be limited to two or three specified periods in every year—The enormous issues of provisions alluded to in Genl Wilsons letter appear to have taken place during Col. James's Command at Amherstburg, but the Indian Department being then under Civil Control At least for most of the period, he might have had difficulty in checking the extravagance of the Indian, whom he represented to have been very lavish in provisions and presents—

No blame appears to attach to the Commissariat officer as all the requisitions must have been authorized by the Comy Officer of the Post, tho' he might have represented at an earlier period that the issues had exceeded the approved requisition—

It may be proper to put Genl Wilson in possession of a copy of Lord Bathursts despatch of 19th Nov. last and its enclosures & to dirrect him to concert measures with Govr Gore for carrying into effect the order of H. M. Govt in regard to Lands to be offered to the Indians who have been prevented from returning to their former habitations in the Terrritory of the United States:—And the attention of the Depy Supt Genl of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada should be called in regard to certain funds being paid for the issuer of provisions to the Indians as suggested by Lord Bathurst.

[C 260, p 413.]

STATEMENT.

January 10, 1819

Statement of articles required at this Post including a Requisition signed by the Military Secretary at Quebec to complete the demand for Indian Presents to supply this Station as per Requisition dated Drummond Island 10th Jany. 1819 & Recommended by Major Howard 70th Regt Comg.

Whole	Axes	152
Half		259
Tomahawk		442
Ball & Shot	lbs	228
Cotton Striped	yards	1686
Horn	Combs	156
Ivory		81
Boxwood		112

Feathers Cocks	108
Guns Rifle	97
Brass Kettles	38
Copper Kettles	45
Ratteen yds	938
Steels Fire	129
Serge Embossed yds	781

DRUMMOND'S ISLAND
T. G. ANDERSON
Clerk in Charge I. D.

Recommended
Thos. Howard
Major 70th Regt
Comg

[C 263, p 48.]

REQUISITION.

(Indians.)

Requisition for goods to supply the Post of Drummond Island for the year 1819.

Awls	No	3000
Arm Bands (Silver)	Pairs	20
Whole axes	No.	50
Half axes	No.	100
Broaches Silver	No.	2000
Breast Plates	No.	20
Ball & Shot	Cwt.	50
1 Point Blankets	No.	300
1½ do Blankets	No.	300
2 do Blankets	No.	300
2½ do Blankets	No.	500
3 do Blankets	No.	200
Calico	Yds.	2000
Cotton Striped	Do.	500
Cloth Broad	Do.	200
Chiefs Coats	No.	48
Common Coats	No.	48
Horn Combs	No.	1
Ivory Combs	No.	1
Boxwood Combs	No.	2

Caddies		Yds.	200
Ear Bobs Silver		Pairs	2000
Flints Guns		No.	6000
Files assorted		Groce	2
Ferreting Silk		Do.	6
Flags		Dozens	2
Feathers		Do.	4
Flannels		Yds	300
Fish Hooks		No.	600
Gorgets Silver		do.	12
Gartering		Groce	20
Common	Guns	No.	60
Chiefs		do.	40
Rifle		do.	20
Gun Powder		lbs	2500
Hoes		No.	100
Laced	Hats	Doz.	4
Plain		Do.	2
Silk	Handkfs	Do.	8
Cotton		Do.	10
Brass	Kettles	Nests	6
Tin		do.	120
Butcher	Knives	Groce	6
Clasp		do.	1
Hambro Cod	Lines	dozens	3
Mackrel		Do.	6
Looking Glasses		Groce	4
Iron in Bars		lbs	500
Moltons		Yards	400
Large	Medals	No.	3
Small		Do.	3
Needles Sewing.		No.	6000
Osnaburgs		Yds.	426
Pipes Hunters		Groce	8
Pennistons		Yds.	300
Ratteen		Do.	250
Ribbon assorted		Do.	1800
Scissors		Pairs	144
Swanskin		Yds.	200
Sheeting scotch		Do.	500
Steels Fine		Groce	4

Steel German	lbs.	50
Shoes Leather	Pairs	12
Serge Embossed	Yds	300
Strouds	Do.	2000
Tobacco	lbs.	4000
Sewing } Thread	do.	24
Net } Thread	do.	100
Twine	do.	100
Vermillion	do.	125
Worms Gun	Groce	6
Linen Irish	Yards	500

Approved by Command
(signed) George Bowles
Mily Secy

[C 263, p 50.]

LIEUT. PORTLOCK TO LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD.

(Ordnance and Engineer.)

Quebec January 12th 1819.

Sir,

I beg leave to request that you will submit the enclosed Statement of a most heavy loss which Lieutenant Sheppard Royal Artillery and myself had the misfortune to sustain in the year 1816 to the consideration of His Grace the Commander of the Forces, hoping that it may be deemed proper to allow us some compensation.—

Lieutenant Sheppard was ordered home before the notification of the loss reached Drummond's Island.

As the manner in which this occurred must reqiure some prior explanation, I shall detail the circumstances as briefly as possible; The Goods in question were proceeding from Montreal to Drummond's Island in consequence of the allowance of Government Transport to officers at that station, but from some extraordinary delay and the doubt which at that time existed respecting the means of Conveyance to be used in forwarding Government Stores, they were detained at Fort Erie, till late in the month of November 1816, and then shipped in a Merchant Vessel (chartered by Goverment, though with but little chance of arriving at their ultimate destination during that season; in consequence of the autumnal Storms and (as I believe great deficiency of nautical skill in the master, the vessel was wrecked off Long Point in Lake Erie; and the greater part of its cargo perished; of that indeed which was saved but little remained in a state to be of any use;—Had my loss merely rested here; I perhaps should have refrained from the present application, but it was greatly aggravated by the pillaging of a Box of Clothes wrecked in the same vessel, together with similar losses sustained by me whilst in Upper Canada and by the necessity of supplying a consequent deficiency in my winter stock &c. at the exorbitant prices which merchants obtain for every article they sell at Drummond's Island.

When His Grace has considered the almost inability of an officer to support so decumulated a loss, I trust he will at least excuse my having ventured to call his attention to the circumstances; this I should long since have done, but for the necessity of ascertaining beyond a doubt the exact amount of our loss; which I had no opportunity of doing until ordered down to this place.

Mr. Forsyth's Bill is in my possession and will be produced if required.

I have the honor &c
(signed) J. E. Portlock
Lieut Royal Engineers

Acct. forwarded to the Secy. at War as the Joint loss of Lts Shepherd & Portlock	£69–13–0
Additional loss belonging solely to Lt. Portlock	14–14–0
	£84–7–0

Lt. Col. Dumford
Commanding Royal Engineers

[C 403, p 163.]

LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Royal Engineer's Office
Quebec 15th January 1819

Sir,

I have the honor to request you will lay before His Grace the Commander of the Forces, the enclosed copy of a letter dated the 12th Instant from Lieutenant Portlock Royal Engineers together with the

Statement of the losses referred to; as this officer has very circumstantially detailed the subject. I can only hope His Grace will be pleased to consider the case favorably— I beg to add inteligence was received that the supply of stationery from hence to Drummonds Island at the period Lieutenant Portlock alludes to, was lost in the same vessel—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
E. W. Dumford Lt. Col.
Comdg Rl Eng.

Major Bowles
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 403, p 162.]

MEMORIAL.

(*Lands & Roads.*)

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of sundry Inhabitants residing in the Town of Amherstburg and other parts of the western District.

Most respectfully sheweth

That after the evacuation of the Fort and Town of Detroit, in the year 1796, the Fort at Amherstburg was erected; and by order of the Commander in Chief for the time being, a town was laid out on Military ground in the vicinity of the said Fort; and lots were granted by the Commanding officer for the time being, to such persons as would build on & improve the same.—

That many of the grantees of such lots, have erected substantial and expensive dwelling-houses and other buildings and improvements thereon, and there are now upwards of One hundred dwelling-houses in the said town, which from its local situation and material advantages, must continue (should it experience Your Excellency's protection) rapidly to increase in Commerce Wealth and Population.

That Your Memorialists have discovered that they labor under many legal disabilities, in consequence of the insufficiency or defect in their titles for their said lots; and they are informed that in strict contemplation of law, the grantees have only an estate for their own lives therein.

That the greater number of their titles are as follows: "The Bearer "A. B. having drawn a lot of Land No 2 Second Street on the Garrison "ground at Amherstburg, 60 feet in front by 120 in depth, having built "thereon and improved the same it is hereby granted to him by order "of the Commander in Chief Amherstburg 20th July 1799. (Signed) "H. McLean Captn R. C. V. Commanding.

That your Memorialists consider their situation as a subject of the utmost importance, not only to themselves, as proprietors either by grant, purchase, devise, or descent but also to the general interest of the District at large; and they humbly hope and conceive that they may be rendered secure in their Titles, and obtain an Estate in Fee, without the least prejudice to His Majesty's Service.

Wherefore your Memorialists humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take the Subject into your consideration and afford to your Memorialists such relief in the premises, as your Excellency in your wisdom shall deem meet.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Amherstburg 20th January 1819

[C 273, p 156.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island.
January 18th 1819.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Monthly Returns for November and December, I take this opportunity to add for the information of His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland that the detachments composing the Garrison of this Post are in good order and perfect Health, there not being a sick man at the Station.

I enclose a requisition for some Ordnance Stores and Ammunition which are much wanted; On examining the musquet Ball Cartridge in the Magazine, I found on opening the Casks that the greatest part was spoiled or damaged; of the entire quantity of English Ball Cartridge (8000 rounds) in the magazine not more than one third is fit for service. There is a larger quantity of American Ball Cartridge which I had not a favorable opportunity to examine before the close of the navigation (the magazine is at St. Josephs) but the five barrels I caused to be opened I found in the same bad state as the English; the whole was more or less injured by wet in 1815, on its Transport from Michillimackinac.

I forward also a Return of the Ordnance at this Station, by which it will be perceived that of Brass Guns, there is one a three Pounder; The two two Pound Guns want proper Carriages; from this and local considerations, I consider them next to useless, one or two Brass Field Guns of Six Pounds, and one 5½ Inch Howitzer would better aid this Detachment in the event of an emergency & contribute more effectually to the defence of the post in its present exposed state, than the whole of the various immovable Gun Ordnance that has been collected, & if it should not be in contemplation to construct any work of defence, I beg leave to suggest in the next measure of precaution, that a Gun and Howitzer of the description should be sent here with complete Field Carriages, and side arms, & that the present detachment of Royal Artillery, which consists of a Sergeant & five should be reinforced with an experienced Bombardier & three good Artillerymen.

Of Iron guns there are eight 24 and three 18 pounders and of cannonades 6, 32 prs & 3, 24 prs. for neither of which is there a perfectly serviceable Carriage, there are ship carriages with wooden trucks & no Iron ones have been provided, The Post requires to be supplied with serviceable garrison Carriages for 18 & 24 Pr. Guns & Iron Trucks for those that we have serviceable— There are no articles here for fixing ammunition—

I beg leave to submit to the consideration of His Excellency whether these stores and the Field Guns should be included in the present requisition.

The Post is supplied with provisions to the latter end of this year, and with Rum to September, it becomes necessary that at least nine months provisions & twelve months Rum shuld be deposited here in the course of the next summer independant of what may be required of the former for the Indian Tribes who are accustomed to visit the Station, the estimate of their consumption by the Clerk in charge of the Indian Dept. amounts to sixteen thousand five hundred Rations each, of Pork & Flour for the ensuing season at this Post.

With a view to prevent in future such excessive unnecessary expence, I think it proper to mention that last Summer Shingles Charcoal &

Lime were sent to this Post from below by one of the Depts. The Transport alone of some of these articles, must have cost four times the sum for which they could have been purchased here where all the materials for making them are abundant, and where they can be had ready for use at a reasonable price—The Store Houses & Barracks are sound and no alterations or repairs are at present necessary.

A supply of Batteaux for this Post will be required for the service of the year 1820, it will require expensive repairs to make the few that are worth it serviceable for the next summer the remainder are unsafe & not worth repairing & had better be sold. A sailing boat of about 28 or 30 feet Keel is much wanted here it being frequently impracticable to communicate with St Joseph with a heavy Batteaux (and we have nothing else) when a Boat of this description would effect it with ease & safety, that originally provided for the use of those Posts being worn out, was broke up in 1817—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
THOMAS HOWARD
B. Major 70th Regt
Comg.

Lieut Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
&c &c &c

[C 263, p 53.]

REQUISITION.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
18 Jany 1819.

Required for the service of this Post the undermentioned ammunition & Ordnance Stores.

Musket Ball Cartridges	30,000
Paper for Cartrides Reams	2
Twine	Proportionate

Cartridges		32 pr Canonades	600
		24 " Gun	500
		18 " "	300
		Fuzes 5½ Inch	500
		Port Fires Dozens	20
		Tubes Quill	4000
		Wads Junk 52 Pr.	600
Common Case		32 Pr.	500
		18 "	150
		6 "	300
Shot	Grape	24 "	400
		18 "	150
		6 "	300
	Spherical Case	24 "	400
		18 "	150
		6 "	300
		Drenches Spherical	2
For Fixing Fuzes	Common	T Scales Brass	1
		Compasse's Pairs	2
		Carts Sling Complete	1
		Rope White of 6 Inches Fathoms	20
Harness		Mens Setts	1
		Horse Setts	1
		Guns with Blocks & Tackle complete	1
		Saws Lennon	1
		Oil Sweet Gallons	1
		Skins Sheep	12
		Tacks Sufficient Quantity	
		Flags Union	1

(Signed)

T. Howard
Maj. 70th Regt.
Comg.

N. B. A Union Flag was sent from Quebec in 1816 for this Post by order of Lt. Genl. Sir Gordon Drummond but some person at York took upon themselves to order its detention, the flag in use is an old patched Red Ensign.

[C 263, p 57.]

RETURN.

Return of Iron & Brass Ordnance Mounted and Dismounted and Carriages Serviceable and Unserviceable at the Post of Drummond Island 18th January 1819.

	Iron Ordnance																Brass Ordn.										Carriages												Canonades Lids & Carriages				
	Guns Mounted				Guns Dismounted				Guns Serviceable				Guns Unserviceable				Mounted		Dismounted		Serviceable		Unserviceable Canonades		Dismounted		Serviceable						Unserviceable								Serviceable		Unserviceable
	24 Pounders	18 Pounders	6 Pounders	8 oz. Swivels	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz. Swivels	24 Prs.	18 Prs.	6 Prs.	8 oz. Swivels	24 Prs.	18 Prs.	6 Prs.	8 oz. Swivels	3 Prs.	2 Prs.	3 Prs.	2 Prs.	3 Prs.	2 Prs.	3 Prs.	2 Prs.	32 Prs.	24 Prs.	24 Prs.	18 Prs.	9 Prs.	6 Prs.	3 Prs.	2 Prs.	24 Prs.	18 Prs.	9 Prs.	6 Prs.	3 Prs.	2 Prs.	32 Prs.	24 Prs.	32 Prs.	24 Prs.	
Ship	1	2	----	----	3	1	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	1	2	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	1	--
Garrison	----	----	4	5	4	----	----	----	----	----	4	5	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Traveling	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Aw. Traveling	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1	2	4	5	7	1	----	----	1	2	4	5	----	----	----	----	1	2	--	--	1	--	--	2	6	4	1	2	--	4	--	--	2	2	2	1	1	2	6	3	--	1	--

[C 263, p 58.]

MR. WOOD TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Commissariat.*)

Commissary Generals
Office Quebec
13th February 1819

Sir

In the Autumn of 1815 advice was received at Quebec that the Commissariat Officer in charge at Drummond Island (named Monk) from extreme anxiety to provide for the pressing wants of the Troops and Indians in an exhausted Country because deranged in his mind. The Commissary General in charge at the time therefore dispatched without delay an officer named Thompson to take the charge of the Post from Mr. Monk, and a clerk named Lenthal to settle the accounts of the latter, and bring them to Quebec—These gentlemen left Quebec in August, and as the conveyances at that time were very imperfect in the interior of the Country, they experienced difficulties and bad weather particularly on the Lakes where they had the misfortune to be shipwrecked. These fatigues quite overcame Mr. Thomson; who could get no further than Amherstburg where he was laid up some time by indisposition and after recovery, from the setting in of the winter, he was prevented from proceeding as originally intended; in the meantime occasion for his services arising on the Niagara Frontier, he was ordered to that quarter.—Mr. Lenthal on the other hand being more fortunate, was enabled to reach Drummond Island in November where he settled the accounts of Mr. Monk and took temporary charge of the Post, until he could be relieved by Mr. Thomson or some other officer: but the circumstances of the Commissariat at that time did not admit of one being sent for that purpose until the end of June last: Mr. Lenthal therefore remained in charge up to the month of September past, though he had reason to expect from the charge first devolving on him, to be relieved every day; his return to Quebec was only a few months ago, since which he has been employed in making up and settling his accounts. Mr. Lenthal as will be explained above having been dispatched from hence at a very short warning, and with an expectation of being absent only a few months, did not provide himself with necessaries further than some very few articles—with this knowledge his friends at Quebec finding in the spring that Mr. Thomson had been ordered on other service, and no officer being disposable to relieve Mr. Lenthal, sent up his baggage by the usual Government Conveyances, and the vessel on board of which it was embarked to cross Lake Erie having been wrecked, Mr. Lenthal claims the usual and authorized allowance for the same.

There being no established allowance for Commissariat Clerks when in charge of a Post, but it having been the practice when such an occurrence did happen, that the commander of the Forces for the time being sanctioned their receiving the allowances of a Deputy Assi't Commissary General (not the Pay)—

I have therefore to submit for the consideration of his Grace the Commander of the Forces, the propriety of Mr. Lenthal being permitted to receive the said allowances, Viz of a Deputy Assistant Commissary General. As well as the authorized allowance for the loss of his Baggage.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servant
G. Wood
Comy. Genl.

Major Bowles
Military Secretary.
&c.

[C 124. p 53.]

RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

From the Detroit Gazette
February 19th, 1819.

James Monroe
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America & the Wyandot, Seneca. Delaware, Shawanese, Potawatomy, Ottawa and Chippawa Tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed on the twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States and certain Sachems, Chiefs and warriors, of the said Tribes, on the part and behalf of the said tribes; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit;

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur Commissioners of the United States with full power and authority to hold conferences and conclude and sign a Treaty of Treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians, within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning all matter interesting to the United States, and the said Nations of Indians, on the one part; and the Sachems Chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potowotamy, Ottawas and Chippewa tribes of Indians.

Art. 1st

The Wyandot tribe of Indians in consideration of the stipulation herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the northern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky Bay and the mouth of Portage River; thence running south with said line to the line etablished in the year 1795, by the Treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, to Loramie's store; thence westwardly, with the last mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve north and west, to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the north western corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof, thence east, to the western bank of the St. Mary's river aforesaid thence down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the last mentioned reserve easterly, and northerly to the north bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the north bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in the year 1807; thence with the said line south to the middle of said Miami river, opposite the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami river, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Art. 2nd

The Potawotomy, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty one miles above the mouth of the Great au Glaize river; thence down the middle of the said Miami river to a point north of the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of

Detroit in 1807, north forty five miles; thence west so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

Art 3d

The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanese, Potawotomy, Ottawas and Chippawa tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceeding articles.

Art. 4th

In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceeding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe annually forever, the sum of four thousand dollars in specie at Upper Sandusky. To the Seneca tribe annually forever, the sum of five hundred dollars in specie at Lower Sandusky; to the Shawanese tribe annually forever, the sum two thousand dollars in specie at Wapaghkonetta. To the Potawotomy tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie at Detroit; to the Chippawa tribe annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars in specie, at Detroit; To the Delaware tribe in the course of the year one thousand one hundred and eighteen the sum of five hundred [*illegible*] at Wapaghkonetta, but no annuity; and the United States also agree, that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot Shawanese and Delaware tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville to the Ottawa and Chippawa tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively in specie.

Art. 5th.

The schedule hereunto annexed is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty; and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca and Shawanese tribes of Indians, are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule agreeably to the descriptions provisions and limitations therein contained.

Art. 6th.

The United States agree to grant the patent in fee simple to [*several Indian names quite illegible*] chiefs of the Wyandot tribes, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons, and the purposes mentioned to the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where Fort Ferret stands and also a tract of one mile square to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp, on broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Yawawmadoyan, Captain Harris Tawgyou, Captain Smith, Coffee house, Running about, and Wipingstick, Chiefs of the Seneca tribe, of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres beginning at the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer, hence down the said river to the east side with the meanders thereof at high water mark to the east point of the mouth of Wolf Creek: thence and from the beginning east so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Catewekesaor, Black Hoof, Byaseka or Wolf, Ponthe or Walker, Shemepoo or Big Snake, Othawakeseka or yellow Feather, Chakalowah or the Tails End, Penhala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Color, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe, residing at Wapighkonetta, and their successors in office, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule a tract of land [*ten or two—nearly obliterated*] miles square, the center of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Pecththa or Falling Tree and to Onowaskemo or the resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawanese tribe, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted to Wapaghkonetta, an to include the Shawanese settlement on Hog Creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Quatawapee or Captain Lewis, Shekaghkela or Turtle, Skilowa or Robin, Chiefs of the Shawanese tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to Wesomea or Civil John, Wakawnxsheno or the White Man, Oquosheno or Joe. and Willaquarsheno or when you are a Tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawanese and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 48 square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812, from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Scioto River, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, .in 1795, from the crossings above

Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersections northerly with the first mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawas Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great au Glaze river, to contain 5 miles square, the center of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork, and one other tract to contain three miles square on the little au Glaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village.

Art 7.

And the said chiefs or their successors may, at any time they think proper, convey to any of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person, and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may at any time convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the Agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

Art 8.

At the special request of the said Indians the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned; all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described.

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land on the west side of the Sandusky river, below Crogansville, to be laid off in a square, as near as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house, in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, a section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river to begin at the place called Camp Ball and to run up the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William M'Collock, who was killed in August 1812 near Manguan and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one section to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner, with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman and to his wife's three brothers Senecas, who reside on Honey Creek, one thousand acres of land to begin with, forty five degrees west one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, Rachael Nugent, late Rachael Williams, The said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians and has ever since lived among them and become a widow, and the said Joseph and Rachael being the children of the late Isaac Williams half blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land to contain one hundred and sixty acres, on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Crogansville and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To [*illegible*] Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John H. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States at the battle of Manguagon in 1812, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers and to run with the line thereof south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning west for quantity.

To Wm. Spicer who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the corner of the said Spicer's corn-field, thence up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof one mile thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late chief Blue Jacket one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miamis river below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section, to be on the south east side of the river, and one quarter on the north west side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawanese Chief Captain Logan, or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the United States during the late war, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the east side of the Great au Glaize river, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapagkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane a half blood Ottawas Indian, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which the said Shane now lives: thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down with the meanders thereof one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east for quantity.

To James McPherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and has every since lived among them, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty eight miles, at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Honor or the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot Chief, a section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky river to be laid off in a square form and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D. Godfroy and Richard Godfroy, adopted children of the Potowatomy tribe, and at their special request, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States by the Pottowatonies, Ottawas and Chippawas tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

To Sawendebwas or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondanganie, or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, above Roche de Boeuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

Art. 9.

The United States engage to appoint an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, and to aid them in the protection of their persons and properties, to manage their intercourse with the Government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian Agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky river, and an agent for similar purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed, to reside among or near the Shawanese, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog

Creek, and at Blanchard's Creek, and one mile square shall be reserved at Malake for the use of the agent for the Shawanese.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky, as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the agency.

Art 10.

The United States engage to erect a saw mill and a grist mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians, at Wapaghkonetta, Hog Creek and Lewistown.

Art 11.

The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty, and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

Art. 12.

The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year 1818, the amount of damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of war, in favor of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherance, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed, that the sums thus assessed, shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the said assessment, that it is to say.

To the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas at Lower Sandusky, three thousand, nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutashas towns, twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and Jeromestown, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Shawanese an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Senecas an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

Art. 13th.

And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawanese, being one half of five year's annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry; and whereas the Wyandots contend, that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawanese and Seneca tribes; now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty, is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the Wyandots in specie, in the course of the year 1818, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Art. 14th

The United States reserve to the the proper authority the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travellers, should the same be found necessary.

Art. 15th.

The tracts of land herein granted to the Chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanese, Seneca, and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind, so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

Art. 16th

Some of the Ottawa, Chippawa, and Potawatomy tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish some of their Children hereafter educated do grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne, of Detroit, for the use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college of Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forthy acres on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; and three sections of Land not yet located, which tracts were reserved for the use of said Indians by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807; and the superintendent of [*illegible*] of Michigan, is authorized on the part of the said Indians to select the said tracts of land.

Art. 17th.

The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon, in consesequence of the lines established by this treaty.

Art. 18th.

The Delaware tribe of Indians in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States, all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of Congress passed March 3—1807, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, between the United States' military tract and the Connecticut Reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnati and Vincennes districts.

Art. 19th.

The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Zeeshawan, or James Armstrong and to Sanondayourayquan or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their suceessors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, provisions and limitation as are hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandots, Seneca, and Shawanese Indians, a tract of land, to contain nine square miles to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Captain Pipe's village.

Art 20th.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the Chiefs of the Ottawas Tribe of Indians, for the use of the said Tribe, a tract of land to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville, on the south side of the Miami river, of Lake Erie, and to include Tusquegan or M'Carty's Village; which tracts thus granted shall be held by the said tribes, upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations, as though no patent were issued.

Art 21st.

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the counsel thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur Commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanese, Delaware, Potawatomy, Ottawa and Chippawa tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Lewis Cass
Duncan Mc Arthur

In presence of
———Turner Secretary to the Commissioners
John Johnson Indian Agent
B. F. —tickney Indian Agent
W. Knaggs Indian Agent
G. Godfroy Indian Agent
R. A. Forsyth Jr. Secy. Indian Department.

Sworn Interpreters.

William Conner
H. W. Walker
John B. Walker
James McPherson
F. Duchouquet
A. Shane
J. A. Beaugraves

Peter Rylay
Henry I. Hunt
Jos. Vance
Jonathan Lesslie
Alvin Coe
John Gunn
C. L. Cass Lt. U. S. Army

Chippewa.

Wasoonego x
Okeinance, or the Young Chief x
Shinguax, or Cedar x
Kinobee x
Chinguagin x
Sheginark, or Black Bird x
Nimtougaboit, or the Devil Standing x
Wastuan x
P—quam x
Chemokeomon, or American x
Papecumegat x
Marwaash, or Heard Fell down x
Potaquam x
Penswegnesic, the Jay Bird x
Whabskewen, or the White Man x
Waynoce x

Potawatamy.

Metca x
Wyacmac x
Wynemakowo, or the Trout x

Onanickbee	x
Cooge	x
Wackaway	x
Perish	x
Tonquish	x
Papekitcha, or Flat Belly	x
Medouin, or Corn	x
Saguemai, or Muskeso	x
Wawcacee, or Full Moon	x
Hiawichemou	x
Missensusai	x
Waysagua	x
Nannamce	x
Nannansekau	x
Meanquean	x
Wawenoke	x
Ashenekazo	x
Nanemucskuck	x
Ashkebee	x
Makorai	x
Waninsheway, White Elk	x
[*Illegible*] or Gibiniai	x
Waishit	x
Naonquay	x
Meshawgonay	x
Nitchetash	x
Shewbicak	x
Chechalk, or Crane	x

Wyandots.

Dunquad, or Half King	x
R—tunda, or War Pole	x
T. Aruntue, or between the logs	x
D. —ottundt, or John Hicks	x
T. Undetaso, or Geo. Punch	x
Menonkue, or Thomas	x
Indanna, or Matthews	x

Delawares.

Kithtuwheland, or Anderson	x
Punchbuch, or Capt. Beaver	x
Tahunquecoppi, or Capt Pipe	x

Clamatonockis	x
Aweabiesa, or whirlwind	x

Shawanese.

Gateweekesa, or Black Hoof	x
Biesaka, or Wolf	x
Pomthe, or Walker	x
Shenenstu, or Big Snake	x
Chacalowa, or Tails End	x
Pemethata, or Perry	x
Othawakeseka, or Yellow Feather	x
Wawathethaka, or Capt. Reed	x
Tecumtua	x
Quitewe, War Chief	x
Cheacksca, or Capt. Tom	x
Quitawepea, or Capt Lewis	x

Senecas.

Methomea, or Civil John	x
Sacoureweeghta, or wiping Stick	x
Shekoghkell, or Big Turtle	x
Aquasheno, or Joe	x
Wakenuceno, or White Man	x
Samendue, or Captain Sigore	x
Skilleway, or Robbin	x
Dasquoerunt	x

Ottaways.

Tontagini, or the Dog	x
Inisquegin, McCarty	x
Pontiac	x
Oquenoias	x
Tashmua	x
Nowkesick	x
Walkeighke	x
Kinewaba	x
Twaatum	x
Supay	x
Nashkema	x
Kuwashewon	x
Kusha	x

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square, to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the Chiefs. Two sections of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe and his six Councellors, namely:

Routondu, or war Pole; Tanyourontoyou, or between the logs; Dawatout, or John Hicks; Manocue, or Thomas; Tawyoudantansan, or George Punch; and Hawdounwaugh or Matthews.

And after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely; Hoocue, Raudoolouk, Mahoma, Naatona, Mantanawto, Maurunquaws, Nayonhanky, Abrm, Williams Sen, Sqnautaugh, Tanyouranuta, Tahawqnevonws, Daskarows, Trayheto, Hawtooyon, Maydonnaytove, Nendooslau, Deecalroutoosay, Hautooyemaugh, Datoonawna, Matsayeannayourie, James Ranken, Sentaumas, Tanautoshowweda, Madudara, Shandanaye, Shumadeesay, Sommodowot, Moantaan, Nawsootomaugh, Mauranskinquaws, Tawtooloume, Shawdomyeayouroca, Showweno, Dashoree, Sennawdoron, Toaytooran, Maws Rattaugh, Tanawsnodeuyea, Haurarawlendee, Shauramou, Shauramaugh, Tawyaurontoreyea, Roumelay, Nadocays, Carryumanduetaugh, Bigams, Madourawcays, Haurahoot, Syrwrumdash, Tahorowtsemedee, Roosayn, Dautaresay, Nasnawtoomous, Shawdautoutee, Sanorawsha, Nantennee, Youausha, Anmatauron, Ohowtantoon, Tawyongaustayon, Sootonfeeree, Dootooan, Hawreewancudee, Yourahatsa, Tountoreshaw, Synwenataugh, Cayao, Omitztsenaw, Gausawaugh, Skasnowayssquaw, Mawdoodoo, Narowayshaus, Nawcaty, Isnhowhayearo, Myatouska, Tanoodowima, Yourhco, George Williams Ohawatoy, Soharossar, Isaac Williams, Squindatee, Mayeattohot, Lewis Coon, Isatonquee or John Coon, Tawaumanocay or E. Wright, Onawtatun, Isontrandee, Tomatsthoss, Sarranoss, Tauyourcehoryehow, Sandotoss, Toworordu or Big Ears, Tanomatsararu, Tohoroudoyou, or Two, Daureehaw, Trautohanweetough, You rou quain or the widow of the Crane, Caunaytoma, Hottomorrow, Taweesho, Danquawsay, Towmon, Hoogandoorow, Newdeetonton, Dawhawhouk, Danshauteenaw, Sawaronuis, Noororou, Tawwasso, Tawaceroons, Neshaustay, Toharratoiegh, Tarcrowtottcawaa, Youshindauanyato, Nanosanays, Sadowerrars; Isanowtowtokov for widow; Sauratando or William Zane, Hayanoise or Ebeneezer Zane, Mawcasharrow or widow of McCulloch, Susannah, Teshawtonga, Bawews, Tamatarank, Razor, Iabisans, Cadutore, Shawnetawren, Tatroraw, Cuqua, Yourowon, Janyounaoskra, Tanoranayout, Howcuquawdorow, Gooveamee, Dahaqua, Mandamu, Sanoreeshock, Hawleeyeatonsay, Gueroohee, Matoskrawtouk, Dawweeshoe, Jan Yourawoot, Nacudsooranawrayk, Youronurays, Scontush, Jerroymuch, Hoondeshotch, Qshuskeah, Dwsharrow, Ondewaus, Duyewtale, Roneyoutacolo, Hoonorowyoutacole, Hownorowduto, Crawanaunenolo, Tolhomanona, Ekiyamik, Tyyeawhkeunonale, Anshawhowole, Junowondashres, Mondushawqnaw, Tayondrakle, Givecrahes, Sootreeshushoon, Suyouturaw, Tindee, Tahooroshoquaw, Iaahasquaw, Ihoreamcusuwat, Curouevottell, Noriycttete, Savarech, Teseatete.

The thirty thousand acres for the Senecas upon the Sandusky River, is to be equally divided among the following persons namely: Syuwausautaw, Nawwene, Joseph, Iseumtaugh or picking up a club, Oranhaotodee or turn over, Tandauraus or split the river, Tahowtoorains or Jo Smeech, Ismonduare Yellow-boy, Dashowrowramowramou or drifting sand, Aaceautounasquas, Hamvautuhou, Tahocayn, Howdantauyear, or King George, Standing Bones, Cyahaga or Fisher, Suthemeore, Red Skin, Mentawtuhoore, Hyanaskraman or knife in his hand, Running About, John Smith, Carrying the Basket, Canwaury or striking, Rewauyeato or Carrying the News, Half up the Hill, Trowyoudoys or G. Hunter, Spike Buch, Congooshow or Clearing up, Mark on his Hip, Captain Harns, Isetaune or crying often, Taunerayea or two Companies Handorwonays or stripping the river, Isohanharsay or tall chief Iahoumandoyan, Honyonsay or paddling, Clouding up, Youwant on to you or burnt his body, Stetonyowner or sweet foot, Tanhangainstoany or holding his hand about, Oharrawtodee or turning over, Hancanmarout, Sawrowranismatare or striking sword, Saducto, Yourmocay or Isaac, Youtradonweree, Newtonyaro, Tayoranonte or old foot, Tanosahetee, Syumout or give it to her, Doonstough or bunch on his forehead, Kyandushout or Joshua Hendricks, Kayshanshanrow or cross the arms, Henry, Youmaydanyea or the Island, Armstrong, Shake the ground, His Neck down, Houkeno, Towotayoudo or looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stone, Ronunais or wiping stick, Tanduhate or large bones, Homanchagave, House Fly or Maggot, Rundowma or sap running, Big Belt, Cast Bone, Sammy, Toangauats or round the point, Ramnye or hold the sky, Mentondudu, Hownotant, Slippery Nose, Konslowquousay or twenty rivers, Hooganron or mad man, Coffee House, Long Hair.

The tract of ten miles square at Wapaghonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: The Black Hoof, Pomthe or walker, Peas'eca or wolf, Shemanutu or snake, Othowakeseka or yellow feather, Penatheta, or Perry, Chalcaleway or the end, of the tail, Quilawee, War Chief, Sachachewa, Wasewweela or Bright Horn, Othasosa or yellow, Tepeloseka, Caneshemo, Newabetucka, Cawawescucka, Thokuchema, Setakosheka, Topee or James Saunders, Mashenawa, Tatiape, Pokeshaw, Alawaymotakah, Lallaway or Perry, Wabemee, Nemekosnee, Nenepemsshequa or Cornstalk, Sheshe, Shawababhke, Neneskaka, Thakoska, or David M'Nair, Skapakake, Shapoquota, Peapakeska, Quaghquona, Quotonama, Nitaskeka, Thakaska or spy buck, Pekathceseka, Tewaskoota, or James Blue Jacket, Calawesa, Quaho, Kahetchheka, or W. Perry, Swapee, Peckto or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M'Dougall, Chepakoso, Shemy or Sam, Chiakoska or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Wacasesaka, or Captain Reed, Rewaptaka, Tegoshea, or George, Shekacumskeka, Weshehmo, Mawenaicheka, Quashke, Thaswa, Baptieste, Waywalapee, Peshequkame, Chakalakee, or Tom, Keywaypee, Egotacumosheqna, Wabepee, Aquasheque, Pomotah, Neposho, Takepee Towosheka, Lathawamo, Sowaghkota or yellow clouds, Meenkesheka, Asheseka, Ochipway, Thapacka Chakata, Nakacheka, Thathowokata, Patokothe, Paslaske, Shesheloo, Quanaqua, Kalkoo, Toghshena, Capowa, Ethorakasee, Quaquesha, Capea, Thakatcheway, the man going up hill, Magotha, Tecumtequa, Tetepakothe, Cekentha, Chiatwa, Shiabwasson, Koghkela, Akopee or a heap of anything, Lamotothe, Kesha, Pankoor, Peitchthator or Peter, Metchepelah, Capeah, Showagame, Wawaleeposheela, Meeweasheka, Nanemepatoo or trotter, Pamitchepetoo, Chalequa, Tetetee, Leaskeke, Nawabasheka or white feather, Skedakeskeshe, Tenakee, Shemaka, Pesheto, Theatcheto, Nathemetche, Chakowa, Lawathska, Potchetee or the man without tail, Aawabaneshekaw, Pataeoma, Lamakeshaka, Papashow, Weathaksheka, Pewaypee, Totah, Canaqua, Shepakutcheka, Welviesa, Citahoe, Neentakoshe, Oshaiske, Chilosse, Quilaisha, Mawcthaque, Akepee. Queleree. The tract of five miles square, at Hog Creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons namely: Peeththa, Onowashim, Pemathcywa, Wabekesheke, Leeso, Pohcawese, Shemagauashe, Nehquakahucka, Papaskootepa, Meamepetoo, Newalenaka, Petiska, Ketuckepee, Lawitchetee, Epaumee, Chanacke, Jose, Lanawytucka, Shawaynaka, Wawamthewa, Ketaksosa, Sheshekopeah, Lakose Quidaska.

The tract of forty-eight square miles, including Lewistown is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Shawnoes, Colonel Lewis, Polly Virzor, Sheucte sopevah or weed, Calosette, Jamauweka, Wawcumsee, Skitlewan, Nayabepe, Wosheta, Nopamogo, Willosque Salock, Walathe, Silversmith, Sintha, Toseluo, Jemmy M'Donald Jackson

Mohawk Thomas, Silverheels, John Wewachee, Cassic, Athsena, Frenchman, Squeshanau Ghoohunt, Manwealth, Wofisce, Belly, Thawmame, Wapsquitty, Naynale, Big Turtle, Nolawat, Nawalippa, Razor, Blue Tick, Nerer, Falling Star, Hale Clock, Kisoscock, Essquaseeto, George, Nunssome, Sauhanoc, Joseph Scotowe, Battease, Crow, Shilling, Scotta, Nowpour, Nameawah, Quamante, Snife, Captain, Tandetoso, Sunrise, Sowget, Deshau, Little Lewis, Jacquis, Toonaout, Swauncou, General Cossahoce, Bald, Crooked Stick, Wespata, Newasa, Garter, Porcupine, Inata, Panther Coleselos, Joe, Senecas, Civil John, Wild Duck, Tall Man, Molasses, Ash, Tahanexa, Tasauk, Agusguena, Rougleg, Queque Shaw, Playful, Hairlip, Tutinque, Hillnepewapatuska, Tauhnnsequa, Nynoah, Suchusque, Leemutque, Treuse, Sequate, Caumeeus, Scourneti, Tocondusque, Conhoudatwaro, Cowrista, Neqnatem, Cowhousted, Gillwas, Axaea, Conawwcho, Sutteasse, Kiahoot, Crane, Silver, Byson, Crayfish, Woolyhead, Conanduan, Shacosaw, Comdos, Hutchequa, Nayan, Conodose, Coneseta, Nesluanta, Owl, Conauka, Cocheco, Conewash, Sinneconachechowe or leek.

The tract of three miles square for the Delaware Indians, adjoining the tract of twelve miles square on the Sandusky river, to be equally divided among the following persons, namely; Captain Pipe, Leshauan, or James Armstrong, Mahantoo, or John Armstrong, Sauondoyeasquaw, or Silas Armstrong, Teown, or Black racoon, Hawdoronwatistie or Billy Muntour, Buck Wheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyon, Johnny Cake, Captain Woolfe, Isaac Hill, John Hill, Sishatahoenes or widow Armstrong, Ayenueere, Hoomanton or John Ming, You dorast.

Lewis Cass } Commissioners
Duncan M'Arthur }

Now therefore be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen & considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate, accepted ratified and confirmed the same & every clause & article thereof—

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and have signed the same with my hand— Done at the city of Washington on the fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

James Monroe

By the President
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State.

[M. G. 9, p 226.]

RETURN.

Return of Command money due the undermentioned officer commanding the Post of Drummond Island Lake Huron between the 25th December & 24th Feby 1819 inclusive

Rank.	Name.	Period.		No. of Days.	Rate of Pay.	Total Amount Army Pay		
		From	To.					
Major	Thomas Howard	1818 25 December	1819 24 February	62	7s 2d	£22	4	4

Amounting to the sum of Twenty two Pounds Four Shillings and Four Pence army pay dollars at 4 8

Drummond Island 24th Feby 1819.

Approved

THO. HOWARD

Major 70th Regt. Comg.

[C 11, p 1.]

MR. WHITE TO MAJOR HOWARD.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND

March 3d 1819

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 2nd Instant, calling upon me for the information of the Military Secretary of His Grace the Commander of the Forces, to account for having permitted the amputating Instruments at this station, to be out of order without reporting the same.

On the 6th of Sept. 1818 when through the Acting Fort Adjutant you directed me to acquaint you, in writing with the state of the surgical Instruments under my charge, I had the honor of reporting to you "they were from length of service so much out of order that in the event of it being necessary for me to perform with them any capital operation, I should not be enabled to do so with the same advantage which might be otherwise derived" meaning thereby that the Instruments were not in that state in which I should wish to make use of them, although I did not consider them altogether unserviceable. I have stated they were out of order (viz't good order) from length of service although, it appears, they have never been used. In making this remark I was guided by their appearance, when delivered over to me, not supposing they were injured otherwise than on service. When I received over the medical stores at the Post, in July 1817, from Hosp. Assistant Robertson, these Instruments were noticed in my receipt to him, as not in good order & I have since that time been in the habit of returning them, as such, in my half yearly Returns of Apothecaries Stores until Sept. 1818 I did not report them officially by letter to my own Department, but I was led into this delay from the circumstances that there was little prospect of their being required, & should such occasion happen they might be used. I beg leave to say that a case of such Instruments have now arrived in serviceable condition.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
M. White
Hosp. Assistant

To
Major Howard
Commanding

[C 293, p 7.]

MR. CHILES TO MR LAWS.

(*Provincial Marine.*)

Naval Depot
Penetanguishene
15th March 1819.

Sir,

The soldier stationed at the head of the Nottawasaga Creek having reported to me that one of the Store houses at Kempenfeldt had been much injured last Fall by a party of Voyageurs. I have been to Kempenfeldt & examined the Building, the Lower & Upper Floors of which are nearly all missing and from the Information I can collect were made use of for fire wood by a party of men in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, who went thro this place in the month of November last in charge of Mr. Lacroix Junr. living I believe at

Drummond Island—The Depradations committed by people on their way to the Upper Country on the buildings at Kempenfeldt have been so frequent without my being able to gain any knowledge of the offenders, that they are constantly out of repairs, I therefore hope that if the evidence of a man, who heard one of the party acknowledge the burning of the Floors a few days after it took place, is sufficient to convict them, that you will conceive an example is necessary to be made to prevent if possible similar abuses in future—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
very humble Servant—
(signed) Geo. Chiles
Clerk in charge

To
Edward Laws Esq.
Naval Storekeeper

[C 740.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

Drummond Island
March 16, 1819.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a requisition for Drums, from an accident unavoidable which has happened to one belonging to the company of the 70th Regt., and the circumstances mentioned in the requisition, the Post is left without any that is serviceable.

It having been considered expedient heretofore to have in store at this remote station a certain quantity of Camp Equipage I enclose a return for one hundred men in order that should a continuance of that measure receive the approbation of His Excellency the Major General Commanding he may be informed of the deficiencies to be supplied, for that or any other number. I found here but two bill hooks and all the tents damaged, the latter are repairing—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Thomas Howard
Maj. 70th Regt.
Comg.

To
Lieut Col Foster
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

[C 263, p 39.]

Enclosed Requisition.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
16th March 1819

Required for the Ordnance Department, as there is none serviceable at this Post, for the use of the Garrison the undermentioned articles vizt.

Drums— Two.

PETER HESSON
Serjt. Royal Arty.

N. B. Lieut. E. Shepperd of the Royal Artillery gave away one Garrison Drum that was in the Ordnance at this Post in charge of conductor James Bennett of late Field Train Department in the year 1816—

[C 263, p 46.]

Enclosed Return.

MARCH 15, 1819.

Return of Tents and Camp necessaries required for one Hundred men.

7 Flanders Tents with Poles & Sun Collars.
14 Malletts
280 Pins
2 Powder Bags
4 Drum Cases
3 Camp Colours
20 Bill Hooks
20 Flanders or Light Camp Kettles
100 Canteens & Straps
100 Haversacks
100 Blankets
1 Flanders Tent complete for Guard
1 Tent for Hospital

There are none of the above mentioned articles in Store at this Place, in a state fit for issue excepting two Bill Hooks, but there will be more than a sufficiency of Flanders Tents as soon as the repairs authorized by an approved Board of Survey, dated Drummond Island 17th Sept. 1818 can be carried into effect—

Drummond Island Depot
15 March 1819

Thomas Trew
S. G. D.

[C 263, p 49.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians,*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
March 20 1819

SIR,

The Military Secretary having informed me that it is the intention of His Grace the Commander of the Forces to recommend the construction of a Block House at this station, I consider it proper to mention for the information of His Excellency the Major General commanding that the officers who established this Post, collected materials and intended to erect a Block House on an eminence immediately in rear of the Barracks and Magazines Since the order for suspending Works of defence, some of the materials have been removed to another, (for the purpose of placing the B. H. there) which I do not consider possesses the advantages of the former situation. There is little real and no apparent difference in the elevation of those heights, in perfecting an extensive plan of defense both might be occupied; but as the com pletion of only one B. H. is intended at present; the height first selected for it appears for many reasons the most eligible. Placed there it will be in contiguity with all the objects requiring protection: and the whole detachment will he concentrated for defence at all periods in their immediate vicinity. The other height is at a considerable distance from the Barracks and Magazines, which circumstance must on an emergency produce another disadvantage; a separation of the Garrison in its defence.

A Block House or Mortello Tower placed a little nearer the magazines than the original plan intended, will look into them and the Barracks and command both with the approaches to each.

Believing that with a true regard to future circumstances, some peculiar ones of this station; and the security of the publick property: that the height behind the Government buildings should be the first object of attention, and as I am not aware of any urgent necessity for immediately commencing any work I beg permission to submit to His Excellency the Major General Commanding that should any circumstance prevent the periodical inspection of His grace the Commander of the Forces, that before any work is begun, or any expence incurred for that object, that the station should be examined by an officer of more experience than the subaltern officers of Royal Engineers who were here the last summer.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD
Major 70th Regt
Comg.

Lieut Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

[C 263, p 40.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
March 21–1819

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a requisition for Engineer Stores for the use of this Post.

It appears from a communication from the Military Secretary of His Grace the Commander of the Forces that some work of defence may be commenced here the ensuing summer. I beg leave to mention for the information of His Excellency the Major Genl. Commanding that the Indian Rights in this territory have not been transferred to His Majesty. It has been communicated by the Indian Dept. (but by what authority I cannot learn) to the chiefs that when any fortification was begun they should receive satisfaction for their claims.

Three years ago the commandant of this Post was directed to assemble the Chippawa Tribe & perfect the purchase of the Island, but after this intention was made known it appeared that the title of Great Britain to their possession had not been formally admitted on the part of the United States & that measure was consequently postponed. The Indian Chiefs of this Territory have frequently importuned me on this subject and when they perceive any work going forward from the circumstance above mentioned, will of course renew these importunities. It would be highly desirable that no person whatever in the Indian Dept. of the Upper Province should be permitted to hold out promises and expectations to the Indians either by Speeches in their Councils or in private conferences; for should they not have received adequate authority and although as in the present instance the expectation of the

Indians may probably be realized: the period of time which some persons have taken upon themselves to appoint for the purpose might be ill timed and inconvenient.

It was intended to give the Chiefs and warriors of the Chippawa Tribe an annual present in perpetuity for such parts of this Island & Territory as we chose to occupy. But for a military purpose it would seem more advantageous to possess the whole in perfect sovereignty—and I have reason to believe it would be more satisfactory to those people to complete a cession of the whole for a valuable consideration at one or three annual payments.

This Tribe relinquished their possession to us, with all their rights in Michillimackinac for Five Thousand Pounds New York Currency. St. Josephs was purchased from the same nation for I believe a similar sum and I should not suppose they would expect less for this Island than that amount in Indian Presents to be delivered at this Post; but until the purchase and the manner of it is determined on no inquiry on the subject should be made here.

I beg leave to add that there are no artificers in this detachment who could be depended on for the performance of much labor. There are but two carpenters and one mason of the 70th Regt and these are not good workmen.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD
Maj: 70th Regt
Comg.

Lt. Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

[C 263, p 42.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMONDS ISLAND
March 21 1819.

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st November & with reference to its last paragraph I made a communication on the 18th Jany to His Excellency the Major General Commanding in the Upper Province which I am informed was transmitted to Head Quarters, I now add the substance of another, relative to the right of the Indians to this possession, which they have not yet transferred to the British Govt. The Chiefs of the Chippawa Nation have been expected here for three years back to receive an adequate compensation for transferring their rights to us. It has also been communicated to them by the Indian Department of the Upper Province, (by whose direction and authority I have not yet learnt) that whenever any fortifications were begun they should immediately receive satisfaction for their claims. Three years ago the commandant at this Post was ordered to assemble the chiefs and warriors of this Tribe and complete the purchase of the Island in a council to be held here: but after this intention was made known, it was postponed because the title of Great Britain to this possession had not been formally admitted on the part of the United States.

Ne-Can-quam, the principal with the other Chiefs of this territory frequently make inquiries on the subject and when they perceive any work going forward, will of course from the circumstance adverted to become more importunate. It would be very desirable that persons belonging to the Indian Department in the Upper Province should be restrained from holding out expectations or making promises to the Indians on any Publick question for which they have not received adequate authority and altho' as in the present instance, the expectation they have raised may eventually be realized, the period which they have taken upon themselves to communicate to the Indians, it would be effected might be an ill-timed and very inconvenient one.

For the possession of such parts of this Island and Territory as we required, it was intended to give the Chiefs to whom it belongs an annual payment in perpetuity but it appears more advantageous for a military purpose (and I have reason to believe it would be much more satisfactory to the Chippawas) to stipulate for the cession of the whole Island and Territory in perfect allodium to His Majesty for a valuable consideration to be paid in three years by three equal annual instalments.

Their Renunciation of the Indian Rights of the Island of Michillimackinac was purchased for Five Thousand Pounds New York Currency. St. Josephs I believe cost the same sum. With regard to this Territory I apprehend the Chippawa Tribe would not consider much less than that amount (in Indian Presents to be delivered here) to be an equitable equivalent for a surrender of their rights but I should not deem it advisable to make any inquiry until the purchase and manner of it has been determined on, when it will be necessary to send three sheets of Parchment to this Post as there is none here.

With further reference to the last paragraph of your letter of 1st November—I beg permission to express the earnest hope I entertain that no occurrence may prevent the intended inspection of His Grace the Commander of the Forces, and the high degree of pleasure I should feel in having the honor to attend him at this remote station.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD.
Major 70th Comg.

Major Bowles
Military Secretary

[C 263, p 31.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. FOSTER.

(*Indians.*)

DRUMMOND ISLAND
March 22, 1819

SIR,

The copy of a requisition for Indian Presents approved by His Grace the Commander of the Forces for the supply of this Station having been forwarded to me, I perceive it differs from one which I had recommended. The Deputy Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Upper Province appears to have made no provision for a very probable event, the arrival at this Post of the distant Western Nations, in the course of the next summer: the requisition which I recommended contemplated that Event. A supply for these nations being included in the annual requisition to England for Indian Presents for the Canadas. I enclose copies of both requisitions, and also the copy of another, showing what more is necessary to be sent, should these people visit us. I do not perceive that any loss could arise to the Publick from those articles being deposited here in the Storekeeper Generals Magazine and retained solely for their use, and that measure appears to be necessary from the period of their arrival being so very uncertain—I beg leave therefore to submit it to the consideration of His Excellency the Major Genl. Commanding with a view that should he perceive no objection it may be recommended.

Those Indians have been steady and faithful to our interest, and after their coming so far, it would be an awkward and ungracious proceeding to send them away empty handed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
THOS. HOWARD
Maj. 70th Regt.
Comg.

To
Lieut Col. Foster
asst. Adjt. Genl.

[C 263, p 45.]

REQUISITION.

Drummond Island
March 22 1819

Required for the Service of this Post the undermentioned Engineer Stores.

	No & Quantities.
Wheelbarrows.—There is not a serviceable one at the Post. The broken pieces of twenty are in the Engineer House.	
Brushes for Painting,	Two doz. assorted
Files for ship Saws,	Five doz.
Black Paint	One Keg
White Paint	One Keg
Yellow Paint	Two Kegs
Oil Linseed	Six gallons
Turpentine	Two gallons
Wheels Cart	One Pair
Wheels Truck	One Pair

THOS. HOWARD
Maj. 70th Regt
Comg.

[C 263, p 47.]

MAJOR HOWARD TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
March 22 1819.

SIR,

The desire of His Grace the Commander of the Forces having been communicated to me that I should submit for his consideration any arrangement I had to propose for the comfort and security of this Garrison, I have the honor to enclose for his information the copy of a letter to Lieut. Col. Foster & to refer to another dated Jany. 18th addressed to that officer for the information of His Excellency the Major General Commanding in the Upper Province, which he informs me has been transmitted to Head Quarters. I have further to remark that I consider this period favourable for an inspection of the station, particularly if any alterations are intended. The Government Buildings from having been hastily and imperfectly constructed, are rapidly falling to pieces. They must be replaced or rebuilt in the course of two or three years.

With a view to the circumstances to which I have adverted and the protection of a Naval Establishment it appears desirable that no fortification should be erected until such an inspection has been made, as occupying the insulated height (to which I have stated some objections which occurred to me) might either interfere with or impede a general measure of improvement, which upon a further survey of the Post may be considered eligible.

There are no military artificers here who could be depended on for the performance of much labor, there are only two carpenters & one mason and none of them are good workmen.

A cooking House for the men is much wanted. The frame of a small building was set up for that purpose three years ago, and remains unfinished.

I have the honor to be Sir your most obedient humble servant.

THOS. HOWARD
Maj. 70th Comg.

To
Lt. Col. Harvey
Dy Adjt. Genl.

[C 203, p 34.]

MR. ROBERTSON TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Commissariat.*)

Storekeeper Generals office
Quebec 20th April 1819

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that the following articles are in store at Drummond Island—

vizt.

20 Cases
30 Powder Barrels
39 lbs of Copper Hoops
18 Casks
120 Wrapper Cloths
312 lbs of paper
70 bale cloths

And beg to request you will be pleased to move His Grace the Commander of the Forces to grant me authority for their disposal by Auction for the benefit of the public, as they will never be required, and at present occupy valuable store room—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Very obedient Servant
W. Robertson
D. G.

Major Bowles
Military Secretary.

[C 124, p 117.]

LIEUT. PORTLOCK TO LIEUT COL. DUMFORD,

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Quebec
April 26th 1819

Sir,

I beg leave to call your attention to the arrangements which will be necessary for accommodating the proper encreased Garrison of Drummonds Island; nor is it only at the present moment that some alterations have become necessary as for a long time improvement in the Buildings occupied as Barracks and Stores, has been anxiously desired and the inconvenience of their present State seriously felt, In the accompanying sketch you will see the Buildings as they now exist and observe the purposes to which they are applied; in order to encrease their number I propose the removal of a large Store belonging to Government on the Island of St. Joseph which is now progressing rapidly to decay, If this building were divided between the Barrack Master and Person in charge of Ordnance Stores a considerable increase of Barrack Room would be procured, enough indeed for the accommodation of the Troops. The Expence of this removal and of the repairs generally required would in my opinion amount to the sum of £350 exceeding but by a trifle the proposed sum in the General Estimate for 1819. The advantages consequent on these improvements are so obvious as to require no further comment.

The officers with the exception of the Commandant have hitherto been obliged to furnish themselves with small Huts transferring them to their immediate Successors, As however the number of private Houses is only calculated for the present limited Garrison arrangements are necessary to supply with Quarters those officers who otherwise must build at much expense and inconvenience Houses for their own Shelter. This object might be attained by the removal of another Large and excellent House belonging to Government at the Island of Saint Joseph; and as it was originally purchased at a very high price and will if not removed ere long become a heap of Ruins. I think this project though expensive is highly prudent; In order to carry into effect all the services enumerated in this Letter. I beg leave most strongly to recommend that six or eight Carpenters two or three Masons, and an equal number of smiths may accompany the Troops ordered to Drummonds Island as it is impossible to procure work-men at that place but at the rate of 7s 6d per diem or upwards. I have frequently urged the necessity of some good Ships Boat being attached to the Department at the Island, and I now again state that necessity and the ease with which it might be conveyed from Penetanguishene, that there are several now little used at the latter place I cannot doubt and I am sure that the Naval Department would readily relinquish one.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant.
(Signed) J. E. Portlock
Lieut. Royl Engineers

Lieut. Col. Dumford
Commanding Rl. Engs.

[C 403, p 157.]

Authority was given to Major Howard last Autumn to remove from St. Josephs the Materials of the Houses & Stores alluded to—Major Howard also states the necessity of workmen. Qy could not Johnson attach some workmen to the Companies.

LIEUT. COL. DUMFORD TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Ordnance and Engineer.*)

Royal Engineers Office
Quebec 27th April 1819

Sir

Lieutenants Willson and Walpole Royal Engineers have solicited leave of absence to visit England upon urgent private affairs and which from a personal interview with His Grace the Commander of the Forces, he seems inclined to grant them about the latter end of September next (it appearing to me advisable from the absence on leave, of several officers of the Corps who have not returned to the station, to retain these officers nearly through the Summer) I beg to request that Lieutenant Portlock may be notified to proceed as soon as practicable to Drummond's Island and Amherstburg so as to reach the latter post by the middle of September.

On my mentioning to Lieutenant Portlock my intention with regard to the above removal He has submitted to me a letter (of which the enclosed is a copy) and Plan which I request you will lay before His Grace the Commander of the Forces respecting some arrangements and accommodations that may be required at Drummond Island respecting which I beg to solicit—His Graces authority and instructions previous to Lieut. Portlocks departure.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
E. W. Dumford Lt. Col.
Commdg Rl. Eng.

Major Bowles
Mily Secy

[C 403, p 155.]

LIEUT. COL. FOSTER TO MAJOR BOWLES.

Asst. Adjt. Genl's Office
Kingston
April 29th 1819.

Sir,

March 16th
20th
21st
22nd
Inclosures six

By desire of His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, I have the honor to enclose herewith, to be laid before His Grace, the Commander of the Forces, four Letters, with their several Inclosures, from Major Howard, Commanding at Drummond Island.

I have the honor
to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
C. Foster,
Asst. Adjt. Genl,

Major Bowles
Mily Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 263, p, 38.]

MR. LAWS TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

Naval Yard
Kingston
10th May 1819.

Sir,

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd Instant, containing His Grace's Commands that a boat of 28 or 30 feet Keel should be supplied to the Commandant at Drummond Island.

I beg to state that there is only one boat of that description at the Establishment on Lake Huron, which is in use, however if His Grace should think proper one might be built in the course of the ensuing winter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
Ed. Laws
Naval Store Keeper

Major Bowles
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 140, p 10.]

GARRISON ORDER.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
22nd May 1819

Garrison Order

Permission having been granted by Lt Colonol McDonall for the construction of a dwelling house on the Island opposite the Barracks at the West end of Drummond Harbour— —

Licence is hereby granted to William Bailey Esqr. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to purchase and transfer the same, and to occupy the whole of the said Island, on the usual conditions.

(signed) THOS. HOWARD
Major 70th Regt
Commanding

A true Copy
(signed) James Keating
Fort Adjutant.

(A true Copy)
John Lane Jr
Dy Ap Cy Gl Secy

[C 675, p 93.]

MR. WILKIE TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE
POINT HENRY KINGSTON
26th May 1819

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th Instant enclosing a Return of Stores to be forwarded to Drummond Island: and in answer thereto, I beg leave to inform you, that the Stores in question are now ready to be sent by the first favorable opportunity, with the exception of the Gyu and Flag, of which there are not a sufficient number in Store.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JAMES WILKIE
Ordnance Store Keeper

Major Bowles
Military Secretary
&c—

[C 405, p 98.]

MAJOR WINNETT TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
20th July 1819—

DEAR SIR

I beg leave herewith to enclose a statement of Lt. Col. McKay of the Indian Department relative to several claims of Capt Anderson clerk of the Indian Department. The claim with respect to the stationary I have every reason to conceive correct as a great part of the stationary expenditure comes within my own observation.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Your very obedt Servant
JAS. WINNETT
Maj: 68th Regt
Comg

Major Bowles
&c. &c. &c.

[C 262, p 328.]

CAPTAIN REED TO THE ASS'T ADJ'T GENERAL.

(Relations with United States.)

AMHERSTBURG 27th July 1819

SIR,

I have the honor to Report the Desertion of 2 Privates of the 68th Regiment from this Post on the 22d Inst: and the circumstances attending it for the information of His Grace the Governor General.

On the 19th inst. a sloop full of American Troops anchored in the River near this place, and from the calm weather were detained till the morning of the 21st. On that day the sloop proceeded on her voyage having a very light wind & it appears the two deserters went up the Sandwich Road till within 3 or 4 miles of that place when beckoning to the vessel, with their hands, a boat was allowed or ordered by the officer who Commanded on Board to proceed to the British shore and take them off which was done. The boat was manned with soldiers no sailors whatever belonging to the Sloop in it. The same night the Deserters Landed in Detroit.

Having the next morning received information of these Circumstances I requested Lieut. Wilson of the Royal Engineers to proceed to Detroit and State the occurrence to Major General Maccomb Commanding the U. S. Forces at that place. The Major General expressed his disapprobation of this transaction and wrote an order in Lieut. Wilson's presence Directing the officer who Commanded on Board at the time, a Captain of the 3d Regiment U. S. Inft. (but whose name I am not certain of) to consider himself under arrest, and prepare for a General Court Martial, adding he concluded there would be sufficient Evidence from the Captain and Mate of the Vessel and Surgeon of the Troops.

The two former in a conversation with Lieut. Wilson (as well as other information I had received) clearly exonerating themselves from any part in the transaction.

I transmit herewith an affidavit made before a Magistrate by T Murphy a respectable inhabitant in the Petit Cote who was a witness of this affair.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
J. Reed, Capt:
68 L. I. P.
Comd—

To the Asst. Adjt.
General.
Kingston

[C 674, p 239.]

Upper Canada
Western District

Be it remembered that on the Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, Personally appeared before me John Askin Esqr one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace in and for the Western District, Timothy Murphy of the Petit Cote, in the Township of Sandwich and District aforesaid, who maketh oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, That on Wednesday last, the twenty-first of the present month between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, whilst standing on the Bank of the Detroit River, opposite his House situated in the Petit Cote, Township and District aforesaid, he saw a boat manned with four oarsmen, put off from an American Schooner then sailing past the Deponents House with a very light breeze and having on Board a number of American Soldiers, which boat came near the Shore & took in two men apparently soldiers who had waded to their middle, one of which had a Red Jacket and the other a white one.

TIMOTHY MURPHY.

Sworn before me at
Amherstburg this
26th July 1819
John Askin
J. P.

[C 764, p 241.]

LIEUT. COL. MC KAY TO MAJOR WINNETT.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
1st August 1819

DEAR SIR,

May I request you would have the goodness to mention to the Military Secretary that Mr. Anderson clk of the Indian Department has, since 25th Oct 1816 furnished at his own private expense for the use of the Indian Dept at this Post a Council House office and all the stationary made use of by the Department, without receiving either office allowance or any other remuneration whatever, repeated applications on this subject have been made to the Head of the Dept. at Fort George, without effect, if, therefore, an allowance is not made him for the past, and future expenses of that nature not authorized, he will decline making further disbursements of the kind, as his pay will not admit of it.

I am
Dr. Sr.
Yours &c.
W. MC KAY.

To Major Winnett Commanding

[C 262, p 329.]

MR CLEMENTS TO LIEUT. COL. HARVEY.

Store Keeper General's Office
Quebec 7th Aug. 1819.

Sir,

In the absence of Deputy Storekeeper General Robertson, I have the honor to enclose to you another Requisition received from the Indian

Department, for an issue of Presents to Eleven Indians from the Michigan Territory, and I beg to request you will be pleased to approve the same.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servt.
JOHN CLEMENTS
Asst. Stkr. General

Lt. Col. Harvey
Dy. Adjutant General
&c. &c. &c.

[C 262, p 330.]

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c.

The Memorial of Sundry Inhabitants of Amherstburg and its vicinity and of Sandwich & its vicinity.

Most respectfully sheweth,

That with perfect deference to all the authorities above them your memorialists are humbly of opinion, that the purchase of the Indian tract, or such parts thereof as may be found advisable, in the immediate vicinity of Amherstburg, commonly called the Huron Reserve, on terms liberal and favorable to the Indians at present occupying it; would be desirable for the Public at large, and essentially important to this district, in particular; and they beg, as grounds for their opinion, most respectfully to submit the following reasons vizt—

1stly. That the Huron Indians at present occupying the above tract, tho appearing to have a fair claim to it, yet are not the original Proprietors: By reason of this Claim and of their devoted fidelity during the last war, they however deserve the highest and most liberal consideration of the Government.

2ndly. That they are few in number not axceeding, according to the most correct idea we can form, Ninety Persons.

3rdly. That the general occupation of the land, is in a great measure. useless to them—nay in some degree pernicious—and is a powerful Carrier to the improvement and security of the Frontier in general;

and particularly to the improvement of this Town and safety of His Majesty's Fort.

With these grounds coincide the private wishes of your memorialists whose individual and public interests concur in rendering the purchase especially desirable to them: but they trust that they have no wish on this subject, independant of, or separate from, the public good and if any such appear, they doubt not, as they themselves would desire, that every such private and separate interest will be entirely and utterly set aside, while the public interests only are consulted—

They will not presume to indicate the measures, or method of the measures to be taken. They humbly conceive no serious difficulty exists, and, they trust, they need not add, that they desire, as the essential ground work of every thing that may be done, a perfectly liberal permanent and secure provision, both in land and in annuity, to every Indian family which has at present any real claim and establishment open it.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray—

Richard Pollard Rector
Wm. Duff J. P.
Robt. Innes J. P.
Wm. Hands Sheriff
Eben. Reynolds J. P.
Robert Reynolds J. P.
C. Berczy
B. Macon
J. T. Swindell
M. Elliott
A. Maisonville
Lewis G. Gordon
Dul. Pastorius
Francis Caldwell
Jno. Wilson
Wm Elliott
Js. Woods
J. B. Baby J. P.
John Gentle
George Benson Hall, J. P.

Jos Parent
——— Mardeau Ptre.
Thos. Smith
John McGregor
J. Gratton
J. Nelson
George Nelson
F. Baby J. P.
Geo. Thos. Fredk. Inland M. P. W. Dist.
Wm Boddington
Geo. Jacob J. P.
Ro. Richardson J. P.
C. Stuart J. P.
Angus Mackintosh
Charles Fortier
John B. Askin
Daniel Botsford
Rhodrick Clark

[C 262, p 336.]

LIEUT. COL. HAWKINS TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

AMHERSTBURG
27 Augt. 1819.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to Your letter of the 11th Inst. I have the honor to inform you that there is not a Blacksmith shop belonging to the Huron Indians, and that the Smith resides on his Farm in the Country, in consequence of which I have not caused the anvil tools &c. named in your letter to be issued, but shall postpone it until I again hear from you; I take the opportunity of mentioning that several Indians of the Moravian Settlement have sent certificates from their Minister of their inability to attend for their presents, from sickness & infirmity, and praying that they might receive them by the hands of their relatives, which I allowed on an assurance from the Superintendant that the Indians in question were actually forthcoming at the Settlement, this I mention because I know it is not exactly comformable to the Instructions.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
very truly yours
J. P. HAWKINS
Lt. Col.
Comg

Major Bowles
Mily. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. Lieut Willson of the Engineers starts this day for the River au Sable.

[C 262, p 339.]

LIEUT. COL. HAWKINS TO SECRETARY BOWLES.

(*Indians.*)

AMHERSTBURG
8th Sept. 1819.

SIR

I have the honor to inform you that about a fortnight since an Indian left at my quarters the enclosed Paper marked No. 1 and a few days afterwards a chief accompanied by an Interpreter called on me to enquire if I would grant them the interview they desired. I told them that I should at any time be willing to hear what they had to say, and on the 1st Inst, a party of Chiefs waited on me and gave me the Paper marked No 2 with the memorial contained in it which they stated conveyed the Ideas and Sentiments of the 11 Nations of Indians, & on the reply to which much of their happiness rested. They therefore hoped it would travel under the earth from my hand to His Grace's. It is with much regret that I forward a document conveying so much concern on the conduct of Mr. Askin, without his having the means of clearing himself, but the Indians would not suffer me to communicate with him on the subject. The whole contents of the first sheet appear to be a party statement in favor of Mr. Caldwell, who is a great favorite with the Huron Indians, and whose house was always open to them, during His Superintendancy in fact he is said to have made associates of them, it therefore follows as a matter of course that Mr. Askin (who certainly appears to keep them more at a distance) must be unpopular with them, but I've not myself seen anything unfair or improper in his conduct, tho' they tell me in the Paper marked No 2, "that I have observed his contemptuous manner in issuing their Father's presents." I shall take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with the result of any inquiries I may have it in my power to make, and shall feel much obliged by your informing me, as soon as possible, if I have done wrong in forwarding those papers, as I assure I consider it a very disagreeable duty.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
D. C. Hawkins.
Lt Col. Comg.

Major Bowles
Military Secretary

[C 262, p 391.]

Amount of stores issued to the Royal Engineer Department in the Canadas between the 25th December, 1818, and 24th July, 1819, inclusive.

Stations.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drummond Isle	1	17	----	1	12	6	23	14	6	2	7	6	1	16	6	52	10	6	46	2	----	4	18	6
																				Total				

Quebec 18th September 1819.

W. Robertson,
D. C. G.

[C 405, p 200.]

Return of Quarters occupied by the Troops on the Detroit Frontier,

Buildings.	No. of berths.	No. of men will contain.	Remarks.
1. Log building.			A small building used as a guard-house within the stockading, and of which the Engineer Department occupy one room as a store room. This building was erected by the Americans, and is in good repair.
2. An Hospital. Log building.			Erected by order of Lieut. Col. James. It is situated outside the works, capable of holding thirty men, with a kitchen and privy, all within a stockaded fence. This building was run up in a hurry in order to receive the sick before the winter set in, as they had previously been in very indifferent hospital quarters, and no suitable house for hire.
3. Engineers' Quarters.			*Vide* Lieut. Col. James' letter in answer to Major General DeWattville, 20th February, 1816. This is called the Engineer's Quarters with stabling kitchen, etc., detached. Begun by Lieut. Portlock and completed by Lieut. Victor.
4. Log barracks.	76	152	This building is near the town. It, and the hospital, were chiefly built of the logs purchased by order of Lieut. Col. James, at half a dollar each, from the American Quartermaster General. It is badly covered in, the shingling part of the roof, being taken from an old barrack, which had been occupied by the Americans within the works.
5. Log House.			A log house repaired by the engineer, and the master carpenter, an idle lazy man, put into possession of it by that department. This building stands on private ground. That is to say it stands on a town grant from a former commandant. It is a snug quarter for an officer.
6. House.			A house in a ruinous state, barely repairable; however, the situation is good and near the wharf and covers much ground; it is at present used as a commissariat issuing stores, and also storage for other commissariat articles.
7. A house hired from J. Robinson.	31	62	Hired from an inhabitant at 6 dollars per month, by order of Lieut. Col James, when the two companies were reported to him as on their march from Chippewa. It has been filled up with berths. and is an excellent barrack. Houses are so very scarce and much rose in rent, that Lieut. Col. James directed it to be repaired until more general barracks can be erected. It has been occupied as an hospital for five months, and is now in good repair.

Buildings.	No. of berths.	No. of men will contain.	Remarks.
8. Caldwell's barn.	116	230	Mr. Wm. Caldwell's barn, hired by Major Brock as a barrack, as per the following agreement: This agreement was entered into during Lieut. Col. James' absence at Kingston, last August. This barn is a bad winter barrack and a worse summer one; in a tottering state, but has cost a considerable sum to put it in its present repair.
9. School House. (Sandwich)		160	A school house at Sandwich, which, having been built by subscription, although called the public school house, is private property, is at present a good barrack, and could be made an excellent one for 200 men; however, the expense of a regular block house would cost very little more, and possess superior advantages.
10. A small log house at Sandwich.			Occupied as a guard house, hired of an inhabitant at five dollars per month.

RECAPITULATION.

		No. of men.
4	Log barrack will contain	152
7	Robinson's house	62
8	Caldwell's barn	230
9	School house	160
	Total	604

N. B.—There is a building outside the works which the Engineer Department occupy as a work shop, having also added a forge at the eastern gable end of it.

W. JAMES,
Lieut. Col. Commg.

[C 291, p 131.]

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